

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



===== HELD AT =====
DENVER, COLORADO
NOVEMBER 9 TO 21 INCLUSIVE
===== 1908 =====



WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COMPANY
- 1908

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OF THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION

OF LABOR

1909

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<i>Secretary,</i>		
FRANK MORRISON	- - - - -	Washington, D. C.

DELEGATES

TO THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of.....	1	105	Chris. Kerker, 1063 Kelly street, New York City.
Barbers International Union, Journeymen	4	64	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 64, Azusa, Cal.
		64	Frank X. Noschang, Box 397, Albany, N. Y.
		64	Jas. C. Shanessy, 603 Burlington Building, St. Louis, Mo.
		63	George K. Smith, 471 10th street, Oakland, Cal.
Bill Posters and Billers of A., National Alliance.....	1	14	A. P. Tighe, southeast corner Ninth and Plum streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Blacksmiths International Brotherhood	3	34	J. W. Kline, 585 Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.
		33	John J. Mockler, 540 Farm avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.
		33	George Kuykendall, 655 Galaycago street, Denver, Colo.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of..	2	76	Joseph A. Franklin, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.
		76	George F. Dunn, 354 N. Arsenal avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	1	79	Robert Glockling, 4 Emerson avenue, Toronto, Can.
		64	Chas. L. Baine, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union....	5	64	Emmet T. Walls, Box 409, Brockton, Mass.
		64	Nellie O'Boy, 23 First Parish Building, Brockton, Mass.
		64	James F. Kane, Box 104, Rockland, Mass.
		64	Alvin C. Howes, Middleboro, Mass.
		80	Louis Kemper, Rooms 109, 110 and 111 Odd Fellows Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio.
		80	A. J. Kugler, 68 S. Orange street, Newark, N. J.
Brewery Workers International Union	5	80	Frank Koralek, 1007 10th street, Denver, Colo.
		80	John Sullivan, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		80	Edmond F. Ward, 1117 Columbus avenue, Boston, Mass.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of..	3	34	Frank M. Ryan, 422 American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		33	John T. Butler, 116 E. North street, Buffalo, N. Y.
		33	John H. Barry, 1907 Wright street, St. Louis, Mo.
Broom and Whisk Makers Union, International	1	8	James McKinzie, Denver, Colo.
		257	Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		257	Wm. D. Huber, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
		257	W. A. Sexton, 4300 E. First street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Carpenters and Joiners of A., United Brotherhood of.....	7	257	M. J. O'Brien, 67 Saratoga avenue, Rochester, N. Y.
		256	Thos. Flynn, 2080 W. 12th street, Chicago, Ill.
		256	S. Botterill, 26 N. 19th street, East Orange, N. J.
		256	J. P. O'Reilly, 714 Fifth street N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

iv. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society.....	3	27	A. C. Sanders, 873 Dundas street, Toronto, Can.
		27	Wm. Pyfe, 299 W. 153d street, New York City
		27	Herbert Crampton, 28 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.
Carvers Association of N. A., Wood	1	13	Frank Detlef, 230 Woodbine street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Car Workers, International Association of.....	1	44	P. F. Richardson, Rooms 1205-1206 Star Building, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	2	37	Martin Goellnitz, 214 Mechanics' Bank Building, San Francisco.
		36	Thos. E. Keough, Mason and Market streets, San Francisco.
		82	Samuel Gompers, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		82	Thomas F. Tracy, 11 Appleton street, Boston, Mass.
Cigarmakers International Union of A.....	5	82	J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
		82	George R. French, Care Room 820 Monon Block, Chicago.
		81	John T. Smith, 1112 Locust street, Kansas City, Mo.
		100	Max Morris, 315 Appel Building, Denver, Colo.
		100	H. J. Conway, Room 912, 153 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
Clerks International Association...	5	100	A. B. Loebenberg, 47 E. Main street, Detroit, Ill.
		100	D. F. Manning, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third avenue, New York City.
Coopers International Union of N. A.....	2	25	James A. Cable, Suite A, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kan.
		24	Thomas McManus, 1615 Freeman avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	2	161	Frank J. McNulty, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.
		160	Stephen J. Fay, 2180 Grenshaw street, Chicago, Ill.
Elevator Constructors, International Union.....	1	25	Frank Feeny, 2336 S. 15th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		42	Matthew Comerford, 510 E. Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Engineers, International Union of Steam.....	4	42	Robert A. McKee, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		42	P. C. Winn, 1668 N. Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		42	A. M. Huddell, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		58	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. 18th street, Omaha, Neb.
Iremen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	58	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		57	J. W. Morton, 198 E. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water.....	2	28	W. F. Costello, 188 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.
		28	J. J. Sullivan, Rooms 82-4-6, Poll Building, New Haven, Conn.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union of.....	1	8	A. E. Kellington, 316 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Foundry Employees, International Brotherhood of.....	1	7	George Bechtold, 1028 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EGHTEH ANNUAL CONVENTION. v.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior.....	2	39	P. J. Flannery, 210-212 S. Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.
Fur Workers of U. S. and Canada..	1	39	Joseph J. Williams, Yondorf Building, 210 S. Halstead street, Chicago, Ill.
		4	Arthur Kahn, P. O. Box 124, Toronto, Ont., Can.
		88	T. A. Rickert, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		88	B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York.
Garment Workers of America, United	5	88	M. Schwarz, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		88	V. Altman, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		87	S. L. Lauders, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		30	D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Bottle Blowers Association..	3	29	Harry P. Hoag, 1932 N. 13th street, Terre Haute, Ind.
		29	Arthur Muhleman, 3936 Eastern avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Glove Workers Union of America, International	1	8	Miss Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Granite Cutters International Association	3	44	James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
		43	James Cruickshank, Box 91, Barre, Vt.
		43	Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
		29	John A. Moffitt, 24 Lincoln Place, Orange, N. J.
Hatters of North America, United..	3	28	Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		28	James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union of America, International.	2	56	H. A. Stenburgh, 114 Caldwell avenue, Elmira, N. Y.
		56	D. d'Alessandro, 144 North street, Boston, Mass.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International.....	2	31	Roady Kenchan, 1548 Wazee street, Denver, Colo.
		30	John Morrissey, 2274 Drake avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		78	T. J. Sullivan, 86 Franklin avenue, Hartford, Conn.
		77	Jere L. Sullivan, 610 Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, etc.....	5	77	Wm. Q. Sullivan, 932 Clinton avenue N., Rochester, N. Y.
		77	Thos. S. Farrell, 60 Public Square, Cleveland, O.
		77	John H. Wallace, 11 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.
		34	P. J. McArdie, 506 House Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3	33	John H. Richards, 203 G street, Granite City, Ill.
		33	David J. Davis, Bleakely avenue, New Castle, Pa.
Jewelry Workers Union of America.	1	4	Gustav Ehret, 141 W. Third avenue, Denver, Colo.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	29	William J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
		29	John T. Taggart, 154 E. 54th street, New York City.
Laundry Workers International Union, Shirt, Waist and.....	2	20	John J. Manning, 602 Second avenue, Troy, N. Y.
		20	Miss Carrie Farmer, 316 14th street, San Francisco, Cal.

iv. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

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Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society.....	3	27	A. C. Sanders, 873 Dundas street, Toronto, Can.
		27	Wm. Fyfe, 299 W. 153d street, New York City.
		27	Herbert Crampton, 28 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.
Carvers Association of N. A., Wood	1	13	Frank Detlef, 230 Woodbine street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Car Workers, International Association of.....	1	44	P. F. Richardson, Rooms 1205-1206 Star Building, 356 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of.....	12	37	Martin Goellnitz, 214 Mechanics' Bank Building, San Francisco.
		36	Thos. E. Keough, Mason and Market streets, San Francisco.
		82	Samuel Gompers, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		82	Thomas P. Tracy, 11 Appleton street, Boston, Mass.
Cigarmakers International Union of A.....	5	82	J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.
		82	George R. French, Care Room 820 Monon Block, Chicago.
		81	John T. Smith, 1112 Locust street, Kansas City, Mo.
		100	Max Morris, 315 Appel Building, Denver, Colo.
		100	H. J. Conway, Room 912, 153 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
Clerks International Association...	5	100	A. B. Loebenberg, 47 E. Main street, Decatur, Ill.
		100	D. F. Manning, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third avenue, New York City.
Coopers International Union of N. A.....	2	25	James A. Cable, Suite A, Board of Trade Building, Kansas City, Kan.
		24	Thomas McManus, 1615 Freeman avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of.....	2	161	Frank J. McNulty, Pierick Building, Springfield, Ill.
		160	Stephen J. Fay, 2180 Grenshaw street, Chicago, Ill.
Elevator Constructors, International Union.....	1	25	Frank Feeney, 2336 S. 15th street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		42	Matthew Comerford, 510 E. Eighth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Engineers, International Union of Steam	4	42	Robert A. McKee, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		42	P. C. Winn, 1668 N. Sawyer avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		42	A. M. Huddell, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		58	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. 18th street, Omaha, Neb.
Iremen, International Brotherhood of Stationary.....	3	58	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		57	J. W. Morton, 198 E. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water.....	2	28	W. F. Costello, 188 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.
		28	J. J. Sullivan, Rooms 82-4-6, Poli Building, New Haven, Conn.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, International Union of.....	1	8	A. E. Kellington, 316 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of.....	1	7	George Bechtold, 1028 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. V.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior.....	2	39	P. J. Flannery, 210-212 S. Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.
		39	Joseph J. Williams, Yondorf Building, 210 S. Halstead street, Chicago, Ill.
Fur Workers of U. S. and Canada..	1	4	Arthur Kahn, P. O. Box 124, Toronto, Ont., Can.
		88	T. A. Rickert, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		88	B. A. Larger, Rooms 116-117 Bible House, New York.
Garment Workers of America, United	5	88	M. Schwarz, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		88	V. Altman, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		87	S. L. Lauders, Rooms 116-117, Bible House, New York.
		30	D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Bottle Blowers Association..	3	29	Harry P. Hoag, 1932 N. 13th street, Terre Haute, Ind.
		29	Arthur Muhleman, 3936 Eastern avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Glove Workers Union of America, International	1	8	Miss Agnes Nestor, Room 506, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Granite Cutters International Association	3	44	James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.
		43	James Cruickshank, Box 91, Barre, Vt.
		43	Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
		29	John A. Moffitt, 24 Lincoln Place, Orange, N. J.
Hatters of North America, United..	3	28	Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
		28	James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union of America, International.	2	56	H. A. Stumburgh, 114 Caldwell avenue, Elmira, N. Y.
		56	D. d'Alessandro, 144 North street, Boston, Mass.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International.....	2	31	Roady Kenehan, 1548 Wazee street, Denver, Colo.
		30	John Morrissey, 2274 Drake avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		78	T. J. Sullivan, 86 Franklin avenue, Hartford, Conn.
		77	Jere L. Sullivan, 610 Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, O.
Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, etc.....	5	77	Wm. Q. Sullivan, 932 Clinton avenue N., Rochester, N. Y.
		77	Thos. S. Farrell, 60 Public Square, Cleveland, O.
		77	John H. Wallace, 11 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.
		34	P. J. McArdle, 506 House Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3	33	John H. Richards, 203 G street, Granite City, Ill.
		33	David J. Davis, Bleakely avenue, New Castle, Pa.
		4	Gustav Ehret, 141 W. Third avenue, Denver, Colo.
Jewelry Workers Union of America.	1		
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	29	William J. McSorley, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
		29	John T. Taggart, 154 E. 54th street, New York City.
Laundry Workers International Union, Shirt, Waist and.....	2	20	John J. Manning, 602 Second avenue, Troy, N. Y.
		20	Miss Carrie Farmer, 316 14th street, San Francisco, Cal.

vi. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of.....	1	40	John J. Pfeiffer, Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association..	1	11 79	E. F. Hart, Denver, Colo. Daniel J. Keefe, 601 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich.
Longshoremen's International Association	4	79 79 78 125 124	W. E. Fuller, 314 Omaha Building, Chicago, Ill. John L. Bowler, 38 Maple street, Ashtabula, Ohio. T. V. O'Connor, 63 Kingston Place, Buffalo, N. Y. James O'Connell, Room 405, McGill Building, Washington, D. C. Eugene Sarber, Room 305, Howard Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Machinists, International Association of.....	5	121 124 124	H. W. Churchill, 250 Broadway, E. Somerville, Mass. Thomas Van Lear, 1929 University avenue, St. Paul, Minn. A. F. Stark, 102 E. Lexington avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Marble Workers, International Association	1	22 32	Walter V. Price, 105 W. 138th street, New York City. Edward W. Potter, 124 Park avenue, Utica, N. Y.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen	2	31 50	Homer D. Call, 801 Cortland street, Syracuse, N. Y. A. E. Grout, Rooms 407-8-9, Neave Building, Cincinnati, O.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc., International Union of N. A.	2	50 54	James J. Dardis, 546 E. Jersey street, Elizabeth, N. J. M. O'Sullivan, 41 Madison Ave., Grafton, Pa.
Metal Workers International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	3	54 53 361 361 361	Hugh Frayne, 1711 Summit avenue, Scranton, Pa. C. D. Wheeler, 667 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. T. L. Lewis, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. W. D. Ryan, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind. John P. White, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mine Workers of America, United..	7	361 361 360 360 100 100	John Mitchell, 281 Fourth avenue, New York City. W. E. Wilson, Blossburg, Pa. G. W. Savage, Ruggery Building, Columbus, Ohio. John H. Walker, Care Farmers' Bank, Springfield, Ill. Jos. F. Valentine, P. O. Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. John P. Frey, P. O. Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Moulders Union of N. A., International	5	100 100 100 94 94	R. H. Curran, Reservoir avenue, Rochester, N. Y. Patrick F. Duffy, 79 Tillary street, Brooklyn, N. Y. John Murtaugh, Box 699, Cincinnati, Ohio. Owen Miller, 3535 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo. D. A. Carey, 95 Markham street, Toronto, Can.
Musicians, American Federation of.	4	94 93	George D. Woodlill, 259 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Joseph F. Winkler, 134 E. Van Buren street, Chicago, Ill.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. vii.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
		108	Jos. C. Bahlhorn, 923 Concord avenue, Detroit, Mich.
		108	Jos. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.
		108	Jacob Tazelaar, 3 E. 17th street, New York City.
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, Brotherhood of.....	6	108	Emil Arnold, 226 W. Melrose avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		108	Chas. J. Eisenring, 2134 St. Louis avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
		108	Chas. A. Cullen, 2 Fairmount avenue, Worcester, Mass.
		28	James Wilson, 403 Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Pattern Makers League of N. A....	2	27	J. E. Quinn, 144 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
Paving Cutters Union of U. S. of A. and C.....	1	20	John Sheret, L. Box 116, Albion, N. Y.
Photo Engravers Union of N. A., International	1	29	Andrew J. Gallagher, 416 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.
Plate Printers Union of N. A., International Steel and Copper....	1	12	George P. Foster, 1209 Girard street N. W., Washington, D. C.
			John Donlin, 285 Lomis street, Chicago, Ill.
			Peter G. Cook, 36 Union Road, Roselle Park, N. J.
Plasterers, International Association of Operative.....	4		James O'Connor, care 2909 Wylie avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.
			John G. Twyford, 767 Capp street, San Francisco, Cal.
		45	John R. Alpine, 401-6 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc., United Association of..	4	45	Wm. J. Tracy, 232 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
		45	Thos. Clark, 61 E. 39th street, Chicago, Ill.
		45	Wm. Shirk, 2097 W. 28th street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Post Office Clerks, National Federation	1	12	Edward B. Goltra, 401 W. 64th street, Chicago, Ill.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	2	30	Thomas J. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, Ohio.
		29	George M. Martin, 894 E. State street, Trenton, N. J.
		43	Geo. L. Berry, Lyric Theater Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	4	43	Geo. Morgan, 631 W. 14th avenue, Denver, Colo.
		43	Thomas Ritchey, 382 S. Broadway, Denver, Colo.
		43	James J. Torpey, 101 W. Maple street, Denver, Colo.
Quarry Workers, International Union of N. A.....	2	23	P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
		22	Jesse Miller, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.
		50	H. B. Perham, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of...	3	50	R. P. Rubin, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.
		50	D. G. Ramsay, Unity Building, Chicago, Ill.
Railway Clerks, Brotherhood of...	1		Wilbur Braggins, 307 Kansas City Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	3	107	W. D. Mahon, 601-603 Hodges Building, Detroit, Mich.
		107	Magnus Sinclair, 167 Church street, Toronto, Can.
		106	D. S. Fitzgerald, 230 Washington avenue, New Haven, Conn.
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	1	10	Alec. Doull, 2651 18th street, Denver, Colo

VIII. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
		64	Wm. H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis street, Boston, Mass.
		64	Victor A. Olander, 143 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	64	Andrew Furuseth, 44 East street, San Francisco, Cal.
		63	Edward Stack, 71 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Shingle Weavers Union of A., International	1	17	J. G. Brown, 317 Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers International Union.....	1	16	Hugh Kirk, 235 Fulton street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Slate and Tile Roofers Union of A. .	1	6	Wm. W. Clark, 1460 St. Louis avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.
Stage Employes International Alliance, Theatrical.....	2	31	Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
		31	Patrick T. Barry, 11 National street, Boston, Mass.
		28	Jo. Evans, 1404 Osage street, Denver, Colo.
Stonecutters Association of N. A. .	3	28	James F. McHugh, 520 Sixth street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		27	Frank S. Byrnes, 527 Chapala street, Santa Barbara, Cal.
Stove Mounters International Union	1	14	John Carey, Baker street near 10th, Detroit, Mich.
		47	Frank T. Hawley, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
Switchmen's Union of N. A.	2	46	Samuel E. Heberling, 4606 York street, Denver, Colo.
		41	John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill.
		40	Hugh Robinson, 3 Kent street, Hamilton, Ont.
Tailors Union, Journeymen.....	4	40	D. G. Biggs, 2710 Russell avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
		40	E. J. Brais, 717 Superior avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.
		126	D. J. Tobin, 147 East Market street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	3	126	Patrick D. Daley, 9 Allston street, Charlestown, Mass.
		125	Harry McCormack, Care James Dooley, 515 Hudson street, New York City.
Textile Workers of America, United	2	65	John Golden, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
		64	Samuel Ross, 602 Cottage street, New Bedford, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic	1	19	Charles H. Leps, 232 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers, International...	1	14	George Powell, Rooms 18-20, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
Tobacco Workers International Union	2	23	A. McAndrew, 50 American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		23	E. Lewis Evans, 50 American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		88	James M. Lynch, Room 642, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		88	Frank Morrison, 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International.	5	88	Max S. Hayes, 310 Champlain avenue N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.
		88	Hugh Stevenson, 146 McPherson street, Toronto, Can.
		88	T. W. McCullough, Care Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.
Upholsterers International Union of N. A.	1	28	James H. Hatch, 145-147 E. 53d street, New York City.
Wood Workers International Union, Amalgamated	2	20	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia street, Detroit, Mich.
		20	Richard Braunschweig, 174 Burling street, Chicago, Ill.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. ix.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Arkansas State Federation of Labor	1	1	J. F. Gray, 423 Garrison avenue, Fort Smith, Ark.
California State Federation of Labor	1	1	J. B. Dale, 924 Louisiana street, Vallejo, Cal.
Colorado State Federation of Labor.	1	1	Frank J. Pulver, 1722 California street, Denver, Colo.
Georgia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14½ N. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor..	1	1	Wm. Loos, care Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.
Iowa State Federation of Labor....	1	1	Henry H. Boettger, 1717 Washington street, Davenport, Iowa.
Kansas State Federation of Labor..	1	1	Chas. Rocker, 130 N. Market street, Wichita, Kan.
Maryland State Federation of Labor	1	1	F. H. Williams, 1102 Hanover street, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts State Branch.....	1	1	Frank H. McCarthy, 99 Union Park street, Boston, Mass.
Michigan Federation of Labor....	1	1	Edward H. Ellis, 226 N. West street, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Minnesota State Federation of Labor	1	1	George B. Howley, 2214 Fourth street N., Minneapolis, Minn.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.	1	1	Harry S. Sharpe, 810 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
Montana State Federation of Labor	1	1	Alex. Fairgrieve, Box 723, Helena, Mont.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor	1	1	Cornelius Ford, 728 Willow avenue, Hoboken, N. J.
New York Workingmen's Federation of the State of.....	1	1	Frank Keough, 27 Bond street, Rochester, N. Y.
Ohio Federation of Labor.....	1	1	W. G. Richards, care 717 Superior avenue, N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
Oregon State Federation of Labor..	1	1	C. O. Young, 162 Second street, Portland, Ore.
Pennsylvania Federation of Labor..	1	1	Patrick Lynch, 2023 Carpenter street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Texas State Federation of Labor...	1	1	S. J. Thompson, care Box 513, Cleburne, Tex.
Utah State Federation of Labor....	1	1	Austin Davis, Tribune Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Virginia Federation of Labor.....	1	1	J. L. Allen, 410 Sixth avenue N. E., Roanoke, Va.
Washington State Federation of Labor	1	1	T. V. Copeland, 1105 A street, Tacoma, Wash.
West Virginia State Federation of Labor	1	1	W. F. Welch, 2407 Eoff street, Wheeling, W. Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	1	1	Chas. Jeske, 2434 Hadley street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Albany, (N. Y.) Central Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James Roach, 125 Tenn Broeck street, Albany, N. Y.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades	1	1	R. E. Rollins, 5 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.
Birmingham (Ala.) Trades Council.	1	1	John Dowling, 323 North 23d street, Birmingham, Ala.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	P. Maloney, care 11 Appleton street, Boston, Mass.
Bridgeton (N. J.) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	James J. Dunn, Cumberland Hotel, Bridgeton, N. J.
Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Frank W. Gifford, 540 Main street, Brockton, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John C. Johnston, 365 Hampshire street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Labor Union..	1	1	James A. Hood, 107 W. Sixth street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

X. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor.	1	1	John Mangan, 7700 Lowe avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Chicago Heights Trade and Labor Assembly	1	1	Julius T. Johnston, 1429 Lowe avenue, Chicago Heights, Ill.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council	1	1	Frank L. Rist, 1311 Walnut street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Clinton (Iowa) Labor Congress....	1	1	George C. Campbell, 709 Comanche avenue, Clinton, Ia.
Colorado Springs Federated Trades Council	1	1	Harry P. Robinson, 116 N. Nevada avenue, Colorado Springs, Colo.
Dallas (Tex.) Trades Assembly....	1	1	Wm. Morrison, care 615 Main street, Dallas, Tex.
Dayton (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Elias Breidenbach, 29 Glencoe avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Denver (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	William Tobin, 2033 Curtis street, Denver, Colo.
East St. Louis (Ill.) Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	J. E. Strait, 922. State street, East St. Louis, Ill.
Enid (Okla.) Trades Council.....	1	1	H. A. Breitenstein, 503-504 Chamber of Commerce Building, Enid, Okla.
Evansville (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Phil. Wurster, Evansville, Ind.
Fort Collins (Colo.) Labor Assembly	1	1	C. E. Moore, Fort Collins, Colo.
Fort Worth (Tex.) Trades Assembly	1	1	C. W. Woodman, Box 437, Fort Worth, Tex.
Galesburg (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Alex. Peterson, Commercial Union Grocery, Galesburg, Ill.
Helena (Mont.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Howard O. Smith, P. O. Box 723, Helena, Mont.
Jefferson County (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Norval White, 707 Highland avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.
Lake County (Ind.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Emmet Flood, 302 West Congress street, Chicago, Ill.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	T. C. Kelsey, 2314 N street, Lincoln, Neb.
Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council	1	1	Arthur A. Hay, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.
Logansport (Ind.) Trades Assembly.	1	1	O. P. Smith, P. O. Box 493, Logansport, Ind.
Louisville (Ky.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Chas. Peetz, 836 W. Market street, Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Trades Council..	1	1	John J. Handley, 396 National avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
McSherrystown (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	I. B. Kuhn, 405 North street, McSherrystown, Pa.
New Castle (Pa.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Thos. C. Humphrey, New Castle, Pa.
New York City Central Federated Union	1	1	Arnold B. MacStay, 190 Bowery, New York City.
Newark (N. J.) Essex Trades Council	1	1	Adam E. Zusi, 4 Bowery street, Newark, N. J.
Newark (Ohio) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Thomas Kane, 89 North street, Newark, Ohio.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	W. A. Chrisman, 2509 S. 20th street, Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Mrs. Anna McKee

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. xi.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Trades Council....	1	1	Eugene Merz, Fifth Floor, Shannon Building, Pittsburg, Pa.
Pueblo (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Ed. Anderson, 323 S. Union avenue, Pueblo, Colo.
Rochester (N. Y.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John S. Whalen, Care Capitol, Albany, N. Y.
San Diego (Cal.) Federated Trades Council	1	1	Wm. E. Terry, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.
Savannah (Ga.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	Robert G. Fechner, 114 Hull street, W. Savannah, Ga.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Joseph Gibbons, Scranton Times Office, Scranton, Pa.
Sedalia (Mo.) Federation of Labor.	1	1	E. T. Behrens, 110 E. Third street, Sedalia, Mo.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council	1	1	David McLennan, care 316 14th street, San Francisco, Cal.
South Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	James Kotera, 2405 Q street S., Omaha, Neb.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Central Labor Council	1	1	A. C. Hamlet, 324 N. Sixth street, St. Joseph, Mo.
Schenectady (N. Y.) Trades Assembly	1	1	E. W. Leonard, care 2 Elbert street, Schenectady, N. Y.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	John A. Murray, 3819 N. Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
Sheridan County (Wyo.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Peter Carroll, L. Box 336, Sheridan, Wyo.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor	1	1	John R. Holmes, I. O. O. F. Temple, Springfield, Ill.
Walden (N. Y.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Nathaniel L. Nutt, Main street, Walden, N. Y.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Chas. T. Smith, 612 F street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Yellowstone County (Mont.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Hugh McDonald, Billings, Mont.
Zanesville (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John A. Voll, 745 Kelly street, Zanesville, Ohio.
Double Drum Holster Runners, No. 11,275	1	1	Robert J. Riddell, 220 E. 124th street, New York City.
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,087....	1	2	Gus A. Gass, Belleville, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,478....	1	1	J. E. Snyder, Gen. Del., Girard, Kan.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12,018....	1	1	William L. Hall, Jamestown, N. D.
Federal Labor Union, No. 12,679....	1	1	William Fizer, Lebanon, St. Clair County, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,823....	1	1	James Whittaker, Box 388, Evanston, Wyo.
Grain Handlers Association, 11,407.	1	1	Ernest Bohm, 210 Fifth street, New York City.
House Shorers and Movers, No. 7,417	1	2	Francis Creamer, 229 E. 47th street, New York City.
Laborers Protective Union, 11,002..	1	1	James W. Wall, 6 Newbury street, Worcester, Mass.
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, No. 9,463	1	9	John R. Dunn, 25 Frankfort street, New York City.
Railroad Helpers and Laborers, 12,487	1	1	G. L. Frazier, Fairbury, Neb.
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, 11,808	1	4	Thomas J. Curtis, 1452 Third avenue, New York City.
Tobacco Strippers Union, 10,422...	1	1	Melvina Richter, Denver, Colo.
Stone Handlers and Derrickmen's, 12,657	1	1	Archibald McDonnell, 2076 Washington avenue, Denver, Colo.

xii. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
British Trade Union Congress.....	2	{ 1	H. Skinner, 1 Caxton Hall, Chapel street, Salford, Manchester, England.
		{ 1	John Wadsworth, Miners Office, Barnsley, England.
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada	1	1	P. M. Draper, 112 Florence street, Ottawa, Ontario.
National Women's Trade Union League	1	1	Mrs. Raymond Robins, 372 W. Ohio street, Chicago, Ill.
Department of Church and Labor..	1	1	Charles Stelzie, Room 700, 156 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y.
Woman's International Union Label League	1	1	Miss Anna Fitzgerald, 286 S. Homan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union	1	1	Geo. B. Lang.

Number of Unions.	Organizations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
82	National and International.....	308	15,004
24	State.....	24	24
55	Central.....	55	55
14	Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	14	27
6	Fraternal Organizations.....	7	3
181		308	15,203

List of Fraternal Delegates.

To British Trades Union Congress.		From British Trades Union Congress.	
1895	Samuel Gompers. P. J. McGuire.	1894	John Burns. David Holmes.
1896	J. W. Sullivan. Adolph Strasser.	1895	Edward Cowey. James Mawdsley.
1897	Martin Fox. Geo. E. McNeill.	1896	Sam Woods. John Mallinson.
1898	James Duncan. Harry Lloyd.	1897	Edward Harford. J. Havelock Wilson.
1899	James O'Connell. Thomas F. Tracy.	1898	William Inskip. William Thorne.
1900	J. M. Hunter. Sidney J. Kent.	1899	James Haslam. Alexander Wilkie.
1901	Daniel J. Keefe. Eugene F. O'Rourke.	1900	John Weir. Pete Curran.
1902	Patrick Dolan. Henry Blackmore.	1901	Frank Chandler. Ben Tillett.
1903	Max S. Hayes. Martin Lawler.	1902	M. Arrandale. E. Edwards.
1904	W. D. Ryan. D. D. Driscoll.	1903	William Mullin. James O'Grady.
1905	John A. Moffitt. James Wood.	1904	William Abraham. James Wignall.
1906	Frank K. Foster. James Wilson.	1905	William Mosses. David Gilmour.
1907	John T. Dempsey. W. E. Klapetzky.	1906	Allen Gee. J. N. Bell.
1908	Andrew Furuseth. James J. Creamer.	1907	David J. Shackleton. John Hodge.
1909	John P. Frey. B. A. Larger.	1908	John Wadsworth. H. Skinner.
To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.		From Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.	
1898	Thomas I. Kidd.	1898	David A. Carey.
1899	James H. Sullivan.	1899	David A. Carey.
1900	W. D. Mahon.	1900	David A. Carey.
1901	John R. O'Brien.	1901	P. M. Draper.
1902	D. D. Driscoll.	1902	John H. Kennedy.
1903	John Coleman.	1903	James Simpson.
1904	John H. Richards.	1904	John A. Flett.
1905	Frank Feeney.	1905	William V. Todd.
1906	Thomas A. Rickert.	1906	Samuel L. Landers.
1907	Robert S. Maloney.	1907	W. R. Trotter.
1908	Hugh Frayne.	1908	P. M. Draper.
1909	Jerome Jones.		

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. The establishment of Departments composed of National or International Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry and which Departments shall be governed in conformity with the Laws of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the

working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 5. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Adjustment; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades).

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty, and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the fourth day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no

place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to located in one city shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of

affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to for-

ward on March 1st and September 1st of each year to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "*American Federationist*," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the American Federation of Labor, exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signatures of the Treasurer, the President, and Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months, and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon which the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$500.

ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council, organizers, or speakers engaged by them, shall be \$5.00 per day, hotel expense and actual railroad fare.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees

shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council, the full statement of the grievance, and shall receive within twenty (20) days from the President an answer as to whether they will be sustained or not, and no benefits shall be paid where a strike takes place before the Local Union has received the approval of the Executive Council.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated International, National, or Local Union shall be permitted to change its title or name, if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union, work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated National or International Union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in Section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month

shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership by the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrears are paid in full, as provided in Section 2 of this Article.

ARTICLE XI.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments, and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or shall join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on strike, where such organization has a national organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body, or Department,

affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction, after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the executive officer of the National or International Union affected.

SEC. 10. Local Unions of National or International Unions affiliated with the Departments attached to the American Federation of Labor, in any city where a Local Department exists, shall not be eligible to membership in any Local Department unless they are connected with the chartered Central Body, nor shall they be eligible to membership in the Central Body unless they are affiliated with the Local Department.

ARTICLE XII.—ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in City Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this Article:

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a

strike, but that under no circumstances shall a strike or lockout be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been first authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No Local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of Sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require its treasurer to give proper bond for the safekeeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid,

furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and, further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and

shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Labor or Local Trade Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Labor and Local Trade Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

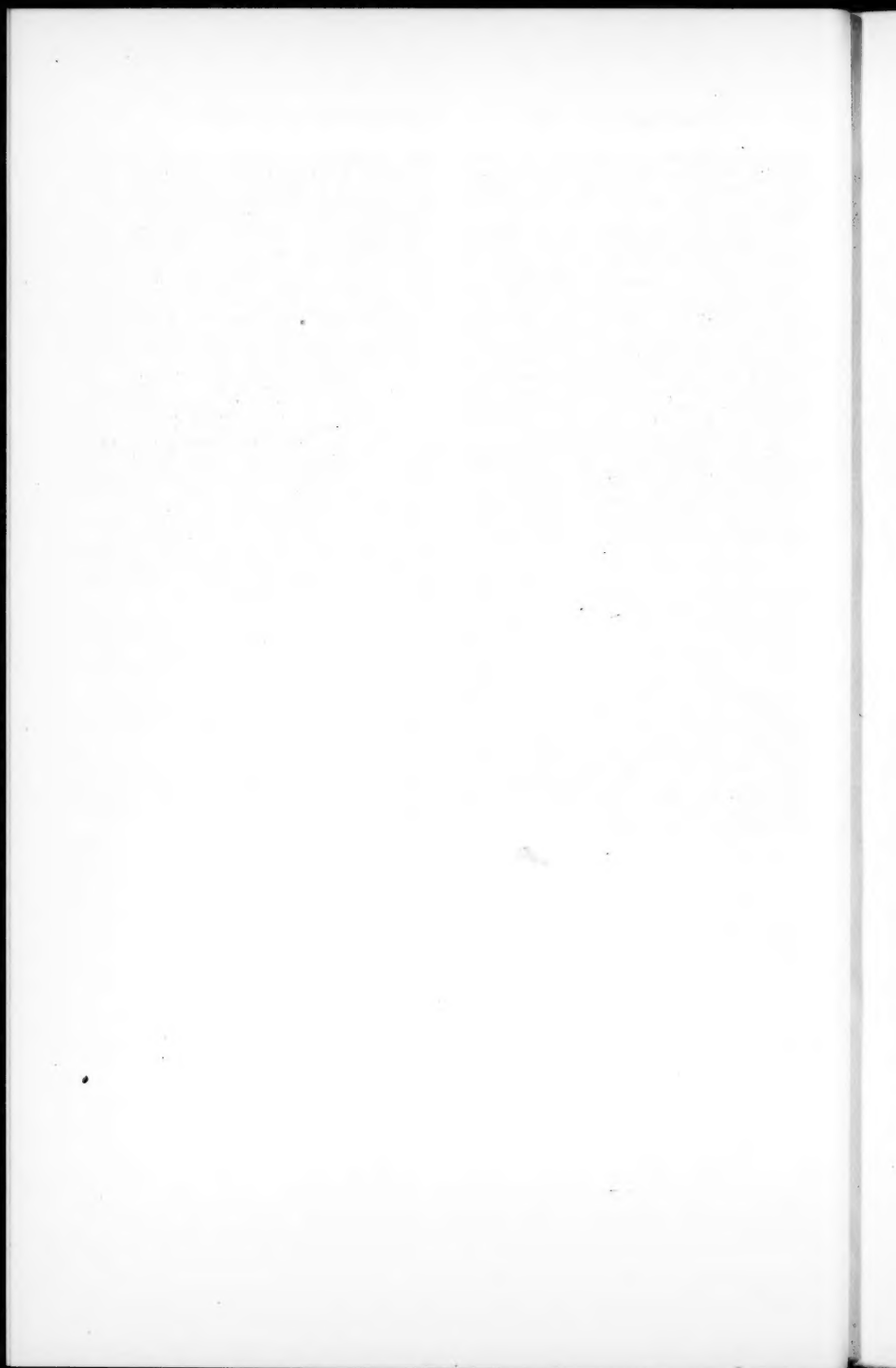
SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.



TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
1908

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

FIRST DAY—Monday Morning Session

Auditorium, Denver, Colo., Nov. 9, 1908.

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Auditorium, Denver, Colorado.

President Gompers was introduced by Vice-President Max Morris, of Denver.

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Charles G. Williams, of the Hyde Park Church.

President Gompers introduced Governor Buchtel, of Colorado.

Governor Buchtel—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I count it a great honor to have the opportunity of speaking to and welcoming the American Federation of Labor in the name of the state of Colorado. The state of Colorado is one of the states where labor has had a great reward, and where it has come to have a notable recognition in a law adopted by the Legislature, signed by the then governor and passed by unanimous vote of the Supreme Court. I refer to the law which shelters the life of the toiler and amounts to a practical insurance on his life—the Employers' Liability Law.

I am very proud to be able to say that the opinion handed down by the Supreme Court on that subject was a unanimous opinion.

I want to congratulate you on the fact that you are citizens of this great republic, where every man is a sovereign, the one country on earth where there is a right appreciation of the value of labor and of the dignity of labor. You know among all peoples of the earth the one nation where we have contempt for only one man is this nation—that is, we have contempt for the man that has contempt for labor, and that is the only man for whom we have contempt.

We want you to have a good time in Colorado. If there is anything I can do to minister to your comfort, I will be only too glad to do it. If you want any advice about where to hear the best preaching, where to see the best schools, where to see the most beautiful things possible to be seen on earth, come up to the State House, and you will find the doors off the hinges. We want to give you a good time.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention the Mayor of Denver, Mr. Speer.

Mayor Speer—Denver is glad to have the American Federation of Labor in her midst. We have learned to love many of your leaders on account of their devotion to the cause of labor, and on account of their wise and conservative action in times of trouble between wealth and labor. In union there is power, and when that power is used to enforce just and reasonable demands, the people of this country say amen. But if the attempt should be made to use it to enforce unjust demands, the people would rightly condemn it. Personally I believe in labor organizations. I believe that the public conscience of this country has become so awakened that in a conflict between labor and capital right would be sure to win.

We are glad to have the Convention here; we are glad to have the representative men of labor from all parts of the country with us. We are benefited by your criticisms, and we are vain enough to be pleased with your words of praise. As mayor of this city it is a pleasure for me to extend to you the hand of hospitality, the freedom of the city, and to assure you that in whatever way we can serve you we will be glad to do so. You have but to command us.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. George Hally, president of the Colorado State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Hally—Mr. President, Ladies and Delegates: A little more than a year ago several laboring people were gathered together to talk over the difficulties they were having at that time, and it was suggested during that meeting that we go to Norfolk, where the Federation was soon to meet, and secure the convention for 1908 for Denver. We wanted to bring you here to show you conditions as they exist. Colorado in the past has been the battle ground of several of labor's fiercest wars, but those times are past. We called upon Mayor Speer, and he has done everything in his power to make this Convention a success.

In Norfolk we told you of our mountains, our valleys and our plains. We told you we considered this God's country, and gave you our reasons for thinking so. We told you, among other things, that when you came here you would be a mile above sea level.

I know this Convention is going to be one of the most important ever held by the American Federation of Labor. I

know that your deliberations will be for the benefit, not of any particular section or class, either organized or unorganized, but of all labor. I hope the policies adopted here will be carried out and that they will benefit all labor.

On behalf of the State Federation of Labor I extend to you a hearty welcome to Colorado and hope that while here you will take the opportunity of visiting other parts of the state. We would be glad to have you do so.

President Gompers introduced Mr. L. M. French, president of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly.

Mr. French—Mr. President and Delegates: I have listened carefully to the addresses of those who have preceded me, and find they have said about all there is to say. The president of the State Federation of Labor referred to the promises made at Norfolk, and stated that we intended to carry them out. I wish to corroborate that statement. We will try to show you a magnificent Colorado and a magnificent Denver. In behalf of the Trades and Labor Assembly of the city and county of Denver I wish to extend to you a hearty welcome and to thank you for your presence here.

President Gompers responded as follows: Governor Buchtel, Mayor Speer, President Hally, President French—I think I speak the sentiments of the delegates to this Convention when I say your words of welcome are appreciated in a far deeper manner than is given to me to fittingly express in words. We are glad to be in Colorado, we are glad to be in Denver. Denver has a peculiar charm for us, Colorado has a peculiar charm for us. We represent the men and women of toil, the men and women who in all countries must always be the advance guard of those who contend for justice and liberty. And the peculiar situation, the natural situation of Colorado, must inevitably instill into the hearts of men the love of liberty and into their minds the consciousness and determination to achieve justice. Men who live in the mountains look high, look up. They are never depressed. Their hopes, their prayers and their work are for the future. Here great men have lived and died, and none typified in himself to a greater degree the hopes and the aspirations of the men of toil; none loved his fellows more, and taught men,

not only how to die, but how to live, and to live, not for themselves alone, but for their fellow men, than one who lived and worked here—Myron W. Reed. His name will ever live in the memories of men who love liberty and justice.

Reference has been very effectively made by some of the gentlemen who have honored us by their presence and their addresses to the question of justice. That, in a word, is the principle and the fact for which organized labor contends, not only for organized labor, but for all the people. But justice is not always attained by pious prayer. Labor, struggling through the ages, has had to contend even for a very small modicum of justice. And as labor achieved some little degree of justice one decade after another it began to organize the toilers, and then in the effort to establish the best possible relations between employers and employees, every advance made by the workers, every suggestion to reach some point of agreement or contact was repulsed and interpreted as an evidence of labor's weakness. We have not always had the choice as to whether we should engage in conflict or maintain industrial peace. If our advances for amicable adjustments and industrial peace were interpreted to our disadvantage and we were constantly repulsed, then the men of labor would write themselves down for all time cowards if they did not make a contest for their rights. Even now some interpret the demands which labor makes upon modern society as evidence of the weakness of the American labor movement, of the American workman. The men of labor may be set back, the men of labor may be rebuffed, but the cause of justice and human freedom is eternal and the future is ours. We will continue to bring the gospel of human justice and human liberty to the unorganized workers and endeavor to bring them within the fold of unionism. We will exercise care and prudence despite the antagonism which may be leveled against us.

I think I may here paraphrase the anecdote of the frontiersman who was treed by a bear, and who, finding that to save his life he must come down and make a fight, decided to offer up a prayer. He said: "Good Lord, if you can not help me don't help the b'ar, and you will see the goldarndest prettiest fight you ever saw in your life!" We ask no power on our side except the power of our in-

telligence, the power of our numbers and the power of the essential justice upon which our cause is based. We want no contest which can be avoided. When there is divergence of interest between workmen and employers we shall endeavor, wherever possible, to come to some amicable arrangement if they are agreeable and intelligently broad minded.

The men and women of labor, the wealth producers, are not content to remain in a position of status in society. As the productivity of the workers, both in brain and brawn, becomes greater the wealth producers make constantly greater demands upon modern society, as a result of their services to society. Human progress and civilization depend upon the constantly increasing demands of the toilers. Our movement is making for that, not in some dim and distant future, but to-day and to-morrow and every succeeding day. In the hearts and the minds of the men of labor there rests this germ of hope and encouragement that makes of us optimists, optimists who see to-day the gleam and the dawn of a brighter day for all the human family.

Governor and Mayor, President Hally and President French, on behalf of this Convention, I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart for your words of welcome and fraternity and good will. And to the delegates, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, I bid you welcome to this Convention, which is now formally declared open.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Delegate Coombe, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, chairman of the committee, read the following report:

Denver, Colo., November 9, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: Your Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 321 delegates, representing 83 International and National Unions, 25 State Branches, 61 Central Bodies, 17 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 6 Fraternal Delegates, and recommend the following be seated:

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—John Weber, Chris Kerker, 105 votes.

- Barbers' International Union**—W. E. Klapetzky, Frank X. Noschang, James C. Shanessy, George K. Smith, 255 votes.
- Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance**—A. P. Tighe, 14 votes.
- Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of**—J. W. Kline, John J. Mockler, Geo. Kuykendall, 100 votes.
- Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of**—Joseph A. Franklin, George F. Dunn, 152 votes.
- Bookbinders International Brotherhood of**—Robert Glocking, 79 votes.
- Boot and Shoe Workers' Union**—Chas. L. Balne, Emmet T. Walls, Nellie O'Boy, James F. Kane, Alvin C. Howes, 320 votes.
- Brewery Workers' International Union**—Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, Frank Koralek, John Sullivan, Edmond F. Ward, 400 votes.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers International Association of**—Frank M. Ryan, John T. Butler, John H. Barry, 100 votes.
- Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International**—James McKinzie, 8 votes.
- Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brotherhood of**—Frank Duffy, William D. Huber, W. A. Sexton, M. J. O'Brien, Thos. Flynn, S. Botterill, J. P. O'Reilly, 1,796 votes.
- Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of**—A. C. Sanders, William Fyfe, Herbert Crampton, 81 votes.
- Carvers' Association of North America, Wood**—Frank Detlef, 13 votes.
- Car Workers, International Association of**—P. F. Richardson, 44 votes.
- Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of**—Martin Goellnitz, Thomas E. Keough, 73 votes.
- Cigarmakers' International Union of America**—Samuel Gompers, Thomas F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes, George R. French, John T. Smith, 409 votes.
- Clerks' International Association, Retail**—Max Morris, H. J. Conway, A. B. Loebenberg, D. F. Manning, Herman Robinson, 500 votes.
- Coopers' International Union of North America**—James A. Cable, Thomas McManus, 49 votes.
- Elevator Constructors' International Union**—Frank Feeney, 25 votes.
- Engineers, International Union of Steam**—Matthew Comerford, Robert A. McKee, P. C. Winn, A. M. Huddell, 163 votes.
- Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary**—C. L. Shamp, Timothy Healy, J. W. Morton, 173 votes.
- Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water**—W. F. Costello, J. J. Sullivan, 56 votes.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union of**—A. E. Kellington, 8 votes.
- Freight Handlers' and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior**—P. J. Flannery, Joseph J. Williams, 78 votes.
- Garment Workers of America, United**—T. A. Rickert, Maier Schwarz, B. A. Larger, V. Altman, S. L. Landers, 439 votes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association**—D. A. Hayes, Harry P. Hoag, Arthur Muhleman, 88 votes.
- Glove Workers' Union of America, International**—Agnes Nestor, 8 votes.
- Granite Cutters' International Association**—James Duncan, James Cruickshank, Isaac Coombe, 130 votes.
- Hatters, United of North America**—John A. Moffitt, Martin Lawlor, James P. Maher, 85 votes.
- Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union of America, International**—H. A. Stemburgh, D. D'Alessandro, 112 votes.
- Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International**—Roady Kenchan, John Morrissey, 61 votes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance**—T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, William Q. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell, John H. Wallace, 386 votes.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of**—P. J. McArdle, John H. Richards, David J. Davis, 100 votes.
- Jewelry Workers' Union of America**—Gustav Ehret, 4 votes.
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal**—William J. McSorley, John T. Taggart, 58 votes.
- Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and**—John J. Manning, Carrie Parmer, 40 votes.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood of**—John J. Pfeiffer, 40 votes.
- Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association**—J. L. Hon, 11 votes.
- Longshoremen's International Association**—Daniel J. Keefe, W. E. Fuller, John L. Bowler, T. V. O'Connor, 315 votes.
- Machinists, International Association of**—James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, H. W. Churchill, Thomas Van Lear, A. F. Stark, 621 votes.
- Marble Workers, International Association of**—Walter V. Price, 22 votes.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America**—Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, 63 votes.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' International Union**—A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, 100 votes.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet**—M. O. Sullivan, Hugh Frayme, C. D. Wheeler, 161 votes.
- Mine Workers of America, United**—T. L. Lewis, W. D. Ryan, John P. White, John Mitchell, W. B. Wilson, G. W. Savage, John H. Walker, 2,525 votes.
- Moulders' Union of North America, International**—Joseph F. Valentine, John P. Frey, R. H. Curran, Patrick F. Duffy, John Murtaugh, 500 votes.
- Musicians, American Federation of**—Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, George D. Woodlil, Joseph F. Winkler, 375 votes.

- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of—Joseph C. Bahlhorn, Joseph C. Skemp, Jacob Tazelaar, Emil Arnold, Chas. J. Elsenring, Chas. A. Cullen, 648 votes.
- Paper Makers of America, United Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, M. J. Burns, 43 votes.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America—James Wilson, J. E. Quinn, 55 votes.
- Paving Cutters' Union of United States of America and Canada—John Sheret, 20 votes.
- Photo Engravers' Union, International—Andrew J. Gallagher, 29 votes.
- Plate Printers' Union, International Steel and Copper—George P. Foster, 12 votes.
- Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers—John R. Alpine, William J. Tracy, Thomas Clark, William Shirk, 180 votes.
- Post Office Clerks, National Federation of—Edward B. Goltra, 12 votes.
- Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—Thomas J. Duffy, George M. Martin, 59 votes.
- Print Cutters' Association of America—John Paravicini, 4 votes.
- Printing Pressmen's Union, International—George L. Berry, George Morgan, Thomas Ritchey, James J. Torpey, 172 votes.
- Quarry Workers' International Union of North America—P. F. McCarthy, Jesse Miller, 45 votes.
- Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—H. B. Perham, L. W. Quick, D. G. Ramsay, 150 votes.
- Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, Magnus Sinclair, D. S. Fitzgerald, 320 votes.
- Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of—Alex Doull, 10 votes.
- Seamen's Union, International—William H. Frazier, Victor A. Olander, Andrew Furuseth, Edward Stack, 255 votes.
- Shingle Weavers' Union of America, International—J. G. Brown, 17 votes.
- Shipwrights', Joiners' and Caulkers' International Union—Hugh Kirk, 16 votes.
- Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, International—William W. Clark, 6 votes.
- Stage Employees' International Alliance, Theatrical—Lee M. Hart, Patrick T. Barry, 62 votes.
- Stonecutters' Association, Journeymen—Jo. Evans, James F. McHugh, Frank S. Byrnes, 83 votes.
- Stove Mounters' International Union—John Carey, 14 votes.
- Switchmen's Union of North America—Frank T. Hawley, Samuel E. Heberling, 93 votes.
- Tailors' Union, Journeymen—John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson, D. G. Biggs, E. J. Brals, 161 votes.
- Teamsters, International Brotherhood of—D. J. Tobin, John E. Longstreet, Patrick D. Daley, Harry McCormack, Thomas Barry, 377 votes.
- Tile Layers' and Helpers' Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—Charles H. Leps, 19 votes.
- Tin Plate Workers, International—George Powell, 14 votes.
- Tobacco Workers, International Union—A. McAndrew, E. Lewis Evans, 46 votes.
- Typographical Union, International—James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Max S. Hayes, Hugh Stevenson, T. W. McCullough, 440 votes.
- Upholsterers' International Union of North America—James H. Hatch, 28 votes.
- Wood Workers' International Union, Amalgamated—D. D. Mulcahy, Richard Braunschweig, 40 votes.
- Arkansas State Federation of Labor—J. F. Gray, 1 vote.
- California State Federation of Labor—J. B. Dale, 1 vote.
- Colorado State Federation of Labor—Frank J. Pulver, 1 vote.
- Georgia Federation of Labor—Jerome Jones, 1 vote.
- Illinois State Federation of Labor—William Loos, 1 vote.
- Iowa State Federation of Labor—Henry H. Boettger, 1 vote.
- Kansas State Federation of Labor—Charles Rucker, 1 vote.
- Maryland State Federation of Labor—F. H. Williams, 1 vote.
- Massachusetts State Branch—Frank McCarthy, 1 vote.
- Michigan Federation of Labor—Edward H. Ellis, 1 vote.
- Minnesota State Federation of Labor—George B. Howley, 1 vote.
- Missouri State Federation of Labor—Harry S. Sharpe, 1 vote.
- Montana State Federation of Labor—Alex. Fairgrieve, 1 vote.
- New Jersey State Federation of Labor—Cornelius Ford, 1 vote.
- New York, Workingmen's Federation of the State of—Frank Keough, 1 vote.
- Oregon State Federation of Labor—C. O. Young, 1 vote.
- Pennsylvania Federation of Labor—Patrick Lynch, 1 vote.
- Utah State Federation of Labor—Austin Davis, 1 vote.
- Virginia Federation of Labor—J. L. Allen, 1 vote.
- Washington State Federation of Labor—T. V. Copeland, 1 vote.
- West Virginia State Federation of Labor—W. F. Welch, 1 vote.
- Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—Charles Jeske, 1 vote.
- Albany, N. Y., Central Labor Union—James Roach, 1 vote.
- Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades—R. E. Rollins, 1 vote.
- Birmingham, Ala., Trades Council—John Dowling, 1 vote.
- Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union—P. Maloney, 1 vote.
- Bridgeton, N. J., Central Trades Council—James J. Dunn, 1 vote.
- Buffalo, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council—John C. Johnston, 1 vote.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

- Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union—Frank W. Gifford, 1 vote.
- Chattanooga, Tenn., Labor Union—James A. Hood, 1 vote.
- Cincinnati, Ohio, Central Labor Council—Frank L. Rist, 1 vote.
- Chicago, Ill., Federation of Labor—John Mangan, 1 vote.
- Chicago Heights Trades and Labor Assembly—Julius T. Johnston, 1 vote.
- Clinton, Iowa, Tri-City Labor Congress—Geo. C. Campbell, 1 vote.
- Colorado Springs, Colo., Federated Trades Council—Harry P. Robinson, 1 vote.
- Dayton, Ohio, United Trades and Labor Council—Ellas Breidenbach, 1 vote.
- Denver, Colo., Trades and Labor Assembly—William Tobin, 1 vote.
- East St. Louis, Ill., Central Labor Union—J. E. Strait, 1 vote.
- Fort Collins, Colo., Labor Assembly—C. E. Moore, 1 vote.
- Fort Worth, Texas, Trades Assembly—C. W. Woodman, 1 vote.
- Galesburg, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—Alex. Peterson, 1 vote.
- Helena, Mont., Trades and Labor Assembly—Howard O. Smith, 1 vote.
- Jefferson County, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly—Norval White, 1 vote.
- Joplin, Mo., Trades Assembly—Chas. W. Fear, 1 vote.
- Lawrence, Mass., Central Labor Union—Robert S. Maloney, 1 vote.
- Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Union—T. C. Kelsey, 1 vote.
- Logansport, Ind., Trades Assembly—O. P. Smith, 1 vote.
- Louisville, Ky., Federation of Labor—Chas. Peetz, 1 vote.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Trades Council—John J. Handley, 1 vote.
- New Castle, Pa., Trades and Labor Assembly—Thomas C. Humphrey, 1 vote.
- New York City Central Federated Union—Arnold B. MacStay, 1 vote.
- Newark, N. J., Essex Trades Council—Adam E. Zusi, 1 vote.
- Newark, Ohio, Trades and Labor Council—Thomas Kane, 1 vote.
- Ogden, Utah, Trades and Labor Assembly—W. M. Piggott, 1 vote.
- Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—W. A. Chrisman, 1 vote.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union—Anna McKee, 1 vote.
- Pittsburg, Pa., Trades Council—Eugene Merz, 1 vote.
- Pueblo, Colo., Trades Assembly—Ed. Anderson, 1 vote.
- Rochester, N. Y., Central Trades and Labor Council—John S. Whalen, 1 vote.
- San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council—David McLennan, 1 vote.
- Savannah, Ga., Trades and Labor Assembly—Robert G. Fechner, 1 vote.
- Seranton, Pa., Central Labor Union—Joseph Gibbons, 1 vote.
- Schenectady, N. Y., Trades Assembly—E. W. Leonard, 1 vote.
- Sedalia, Mo., Federation of Labor—E. T. Behrens, 1 vote.
- South Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—James Kotera, 1 vote.
- St. Joseph, Mo., Central Labor Council—A. C. Hamlet, 1 vote.
- St. Louis, Mo., Central Trades and Labor Union—John A. Murray, 1 vote.
- Sheridan County, Wyoming, Trades and Labor Council—Peter Carroll, 1 vote.
- Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor—John R. Holmes, 1 vote.
- Walden, N. Y., Central Labor Union—M. L. Nutt, 1 vote.
- Zanesville, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council—John A. Voll, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 7087—Gus A. Gass, 2 votes.
- Federal Labor Union No. 7426—R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 11478—E. Snyder, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 11366—Robert G. Wright, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 12102—Joseph Schroeder, 2 votes.
- Federal Labor Union No. 12018—William L. Hall, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 12679—William Fizer, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 11823—James Whittaker, 1 vote.
- Grain Handlers' Association No. 11407—Ernest Bohm, 1 vote.
- House Shoppers and Movers No. 7417—Francis Creamer, 2 votes.
- Laborers' Protective Union No. 11002—James W. Wall, 1 vote.
- Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union No. 9463—John R. Dunne, 9 votes.
- Railroad Helpers' and Laborers' Union No. 12487—G. L. Frazier, 1 vote.
- Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Union No. 11808—Thomas J. Curtis, 4 votes.
- Stone Handlers' and Derrickmen's Union No. 12657—Archibald McDonnell, 1 vote.
- British Trades Union Congress—H. Skinner, John Wadsworth, 2 votes.
- Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—P. M. Draper, 1 vote.
- National Women's Trade Union League—Mrs. Raymond Robins, without vote.
- Department of Church and Labor, Presbyterian Church—Chas. Stelzle, without vote.
- Women's International Union Label League—Miss Annie Fitzgerald, without vote.

The following organizations are indebted for per capita tax, and under the Constitution their delegates are not entitled to seats until same is liquidated:

Carriage and Wagon Workers—John H. Brinkman.

Foundry Employees' International Brotherhood—George Bechtold.

Textile Workers, United—John Golden and Samuel Ross.

Oklahoma State Federation of Labor—Will R. Walter.

South Carolina State Federation of Labor
—William J. Smith.
Beaumont, Texas, Central Trades and
Labor Assembly—A. L. Garret.
Enid, Okla., Trades Council—H. A.
Breitenstein.
Goldfield, Nevada, Trades and Labor
Council—E. F. Chavey.
Livingston, Mont., Central Trades and
Labor Council—Chas. Witt.
Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union
—C. T. Smith.
Pasadena, Cal., Central Labor Union—
Chas. E. Hart.
San Juan, P. R., Central Labor Union—
Santiago Iglesias.
Billings, Mont., Trades and Labor As-
sembly—Hugh McDonald.
Lake County, Ind., Trades and Labor
Council—Emmet Flood.
Double Drum Holster Runners No. 11275—
Robt. J. Riddell.
Tobacco Strippers No. 10422—Melvia Rich-
ter.

We are in receipt of protests from three local unions of Electrical Workers, against the credentials of F. J. McNulty, Peter Collins, Stephen J. Fay, F. J. Sweek and M. S. Culver, the protests based on charges preferred against the International officers. Evidence is furnished in the form of minutes of a so-called special convention called for the purpose of investigating the conduct of said officers. The protest does not bear the seal of the Electrical Workers' International Brotherhood, and in view of the fact that the credentials, furnished by the aforesaid gentlemen conform in every particular to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, we therefore recommend that the aforesaid gentlemen be seated, as representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers' of America, with 321 votes.

We have received credentials from the Operative Plasterers' International Association for John Donlin, Peter G. Cook, James O'Connor and John G. Twyford, as delegates to this convention. They are not entitled to seats, however, in view of the fact that charter has not yet been granted to this Association.

We have credentials for T. W. Rowe, from the Ohio State Federation of Labor; J. F. Tobin, from the Muncie, Indiana, Trades Council; W. W. Davies, of the Belmont County, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council, and Frederick Shane, from the Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union. These gentlemen are members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association, and we recommend that they be not seated as delegates, our rec-

ommendation based on section 5 of article 4 of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., as follows:

No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled by the American Federation of Labor, or by any national or international organization, connected with this Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,

ALVIN C. HOWES.

PATRICK F. DUFFY, Secretary,
Credential Committee.

Vice-President Duncan moved the adoption of the report of the committee. The motion was seconded by Vice-President Mitchell.

Delegate Reid, of the Electrical Workers, discussed briefly the question of the contesting delegations from that organization.

Vice-President Duncan withdrew his motion that the report of the committee be adopted, and moved that the part of the report of the committee dealing with uncontested delegates be adopted, and the subject-matter of the balance of the report be taken up by the Convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Rowe, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, moved as an amendment that the report of the committee be adopted; that the delegates recommended by the committee be seated, and that delegates whose seats were contested be given a voice when their respective cases were considered. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed briefly by Delegates Reid, Kemper and McNulty.

The amendment offered by Delegate Rowe was adopted, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted.

President Gompers—The chair will appoint, subject to the approval of the Convention, Frank J. Pulver, of the International Typographical Union, No. 49, of Denver, to act as assistant to the Secretary; as Sergeant-at-Arms, S. G. Fosdick, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance, and as Assistant and Messenger, Oliver Guiney, of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders.

Appointments concurred in.

The question of the contesting delegations of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was discussed by Delegate Reed and Vice-President O'Connell.

Vice-President O'Connell moved that a special committee of five be appointed by the President to hear both sides of the controversy and report back to the convention. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—Some time ago, when Vice-President O'Connell, Secretary Morrison and myself were meeting in Washington as a sub-committee of the Executive Council, Mr. Reed and two of his colleagues were present and undertook to lay before us the cause of the controversy between himself and the gentlemen he represented and the officers of the Electrical Workers. We had not time then to listen to the statement, but at our suggestion there was some agreement reached that the representatives of the Brotherhood as represented by Mr. Reed and the representatives of the Brotherhood, as represented by Mr. McNulty, should meet at Denver, and that either the Convention or the Executive Council or the President would meet with the representatives of both contending sides and endeavor to reach an amicable adjustment of the controversy existing.

The chair in making this statement

would suggest that the mover of the motion enlarge it so that the committee may also undertake to help adjust the controversy.

Vice-President O'Connell—I accept the suggestion.

The question was discussed by Delegate Collins, Delegate Reed and Delegate McNulty.

The motion offered by Vice-President O'Connell was carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate Farmer, of the Laundry Workers, stated that there were seven hundred laundry workers in Denver, but only seventy-five of that number were in the local of the Laundry Workers. She requested that all delegates while in Denver patronize only those laundries where union help was employed.

Secretary Morrison—As the hour for adjournment has arrived, and as the balance of the report of the Committee on Credentials will probably cause considerable discussion, I move that further discussion on the report be made a special order of business after the reading of the reports of the President, Treasurer and Secretary and the appointment of committees.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the convention was adjourned to 2 p. m.

FIRST DAY—Monday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m. Monday, November 9, First Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kerker, Kline, Butler, Barry (John H.), McKenzie, Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, O'Reilly, Sanders, Richardson, Goellnitz, Barnes, Thomas, Winn, Shamp, Morton, Costello, Williams, Cruickshank, Maher, Wallace, Price, Potter, Grout, O'Sullivan, Wilson (W. B.), Wilson (James), Quinn, Martin, Paravicini, Quick, Clark, Byrnes, Hawley, Tobin (D. J.), Barry (Thomas), Lepps, Powell, Hatch, Walter, Smith (W.

J.), Davis, Welch, Roach, Garrett, Hood, Strait, Breitenstein, Peterson, Chavey, Smith (H. O.), Witt, Piggott, Chrisman, Hart (C. E.), Leonard, Carroll, Murray, Nutt, Smith (C. T.), Fizer, Bohm, Creamer, Curtis, McDonnell (A.).

Vice-President Duncan presided during the time that President Gompers, Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon read their reports, and announced that the reports would be referred to the proper committees when appointed.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

DENVER, COLO., November 9, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fellow Workers: Fourteen years ago we met in this city, and then, just as now, the workers were suffering from a paralysis of industry resulting from the manipulations of the "Princes of Finance" or from the incompetency of our modern "Captains of Industry." I declare now, as I declared then, that it is an indictment against our civilization that in a land so bountiful, broad and fertile as ours, with the workers so earnest, energetic, industrious, anxious and willing to produce, that such a paralysis of industry should be possible, and I believe we should hold accountable those who are responsible for the unnecessary and wanton misery of so large a mass of workless workers.

In our country there must not be permitted to grow up or to be maintained a permanent army of unemployed.

In the midst of such adverse circumstances, that our trade unions have maintained their existence, speaks well of them and of the sound economic and fundamental principles upon which they are based. That they have not succumbed to the fearful antagonism arrayed against them, to the lack of employment and to other insidious influences, is the best evidence that the movement of labor has found the citadel of its protection, its noblest inspiration, in the hearts and minds of the workers.

Coming as we do to this magnificent western city, where, by the hand of labor, the brain and brawn of our people, a waste land has been made to blossom like a rose, is there not an appropriateness in our meeting here, when the wrongs of the past are still extant? May we not indulge the hope that these wrongs may spend their force and find rectification at the foot of the mighty Rockies, and that the toilers may here be still further inspired and encouraged in their struggle and hope for the triumph of justice?

Westward the course of empire makes its way, over mountain and plain and desert. No obstacle is insurmountable in the course of human progress, when real empire and sovereignty dwell in the heart, the minds, and the conscience of the manhood and womanhood of our country.

Our Constitution and custom have made it incumbent upon the President to give an accounting of the work in connection with our movement for the year. It has been my pleasure, and is my duty, to make my report to the convention as comprehensive as possible, but the manifold duties devolving upon the President of the Federation preclude the thought that anything but a few of the extraordinarily large number of important matters with which he has had to deal can be submitted.

The Constitution prescribes that the President shall be required to "devote all his time" to the interests of the Federation. This command has literally, as far as his physical endurance has made it possible, been obeyed; and yet, because of this literal compliance, it is impossible to communicate to you in this report more than a very meager accounting of the work which has devolved upon me, and which I have endeavored to perform to the fullest.

EXTENDING GROWTH IN ORGANIZATION.

We have issued during the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1908, the following charters:

Industrial departments	2
State federations	4
City central bodies.....	73
Local trade unions (having no internationals)....	100
Federal labor unions.....	55
Total	234

The industrial departments organized, and to which charters were issued, are the Building Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department. The matter of organization of industrial departments will be more fully reported by the Executive Council.

The State Federations are Montana and South Carolina. Charters were were reissued to the state federations of West Virginia and Utah.

The localities of city central bodies receiving charters during the year will be given in detail by the Secretary in his report.

At the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1908, there were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor by charter the following:

International unions.....	116*
Industrial departments	2
State federations	38
City central bodies.....	606
Local trade and federal labor unions.....	583

The Secretary will also report the number of local unions organized and chartered by our affiliated international unions.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

The international unions have done magnificent work in regard to membership, as well as in uplifting their respective crafts and callings. They have at least partially supported their unemployed. The declared policy of our Federation against wage reductions has found fruition, despite the industrial panic. Organized labor, even those unions unaffiliated, have taken up and accepted the advice given by our Federation, to resist wage reductions under any and all circumstances; aye, even the unorganized have taken some degree of courage and partially resisted.

For the first time in the history of our own or any other country, an industrial crisis has come and will pass away, and a wholesale cutting in wages, or, for that matter, cutting in wages at all, has practically been averted. Time has demonstrated the wisdom of our Federation's declaration on this, as upon other economic and political questions. We have clearly proved the soundness of the philosophy, that wage reductions are not only injurious, but their resistance and prevention are the most rational and most rapid method of emergence from an industrial crisis or panic, whether brought on by the manipulations of "Princes of Finance" or the blundering of the "Captains of Industry." I again strongly urge Labor's persistent resistance to any wage reductions. Nor can I permit this opportunity to pass by without expressing my great appreciation of the readiness with which the officers of our international unions responded to the invitation to meet last March in conference in Washington, to meet the emergencies which arose in our industrial and political life.

STATE FEDERATIONS AND CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

As already indicated, we have now 38 State Federations and 608 City Central Bodies. There is a marked advancement in the growth of our organized labor movement, and there are no bodies more effective in carrying into execution the policies and principles for which our movement stands, than these state federations and city central labor organizations. Their influence for good is marked and widespread. By reason of their local and constant mingling with the rank and file of the toilers in their respective states and localities, they inspire the feelings of unity, fraternity and solidarity among the workers and all right-thinking men. It is, therefore, all the greater gratification to find so general a feeling of respect and confidence among the officers and delegates to state federations, central labor bodies, and the local unions of our great movement, in full accord with the officers of our international unions and our general labor movement. It is my earnest wish that these feelings, sentiments, and convictions of a common purpose shall still further be cultivated, so that it may

*The international unions above enumerated consist of approximately 28,700 local unions of their respective trades and callings.

permeate all those enlisted in the great cause of labor and humanity, the Grand Army of Labor, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCALS.

We have now 583 directly affiliated local unions which have no internationals, and these come under the direct administration of the President of our Federation. Whenever there are enough of these local unions of any one craft or calling to warrant the formation of a national or international union from among their number, that course is pursued.

We all realize that a national or international union can be of far greater advantage to members of any trade than where their unions have their local limits, yet it is equally true, and experience has clearly demonstrated, that an international union prematurely formed and perhaps of insufficient numbers to be able to financially sustain itself, has usually resulted in disbandment or dissolution after a brief existence, and that during the period of disintegration the interests of the men suffer and the local unions themselves are retarded.

Therefore, quite apart from the general policy of our movement, it has been and is my desire to aid in the formation of national or international unions whenever and wherever possible. When this is not done it is because the interests of the unions and the men of labor, are temporarily, at least, best served by their direct affiliation to the American Federation of Labor, where they receive the benefit and guidance of the experienced officers, as well as the advantages of the Defense Fund of the American Federation of Labor.

There have been a number of contests waged this year by our directly affiliated local unions, and these will be more fully reported by the Executive Council. Advances in wages and conditions have been made, and many reductions successfully resisted by our directly affiliated local unions, and this is due to the financial and moral support rendered by the American Federation of Labor.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

It is with much satisfaction that I can report the great growth in the labor movement among our fellow-workers in the Dominion of Canada. Those entrusted with the affairs of the movement, both local and provincial, in the Dominion, are so earnest and loyal that they see to it that the interests of the workers are promoted, both nationally and internationally.

It is interesting to note that, despite the efforts of those who would sunder the reciprocal and beneficial international fraternal relations which exist among the workers of Canada, the United States, and the entire continent of America, the bonds of unity and fraternity are constantly and more firmly cemented. The frequent intercourse of representative labor men with our fellows on both sides of the border, aided by our special organizer, Mr. John T. Flett, and the volunteer organizers' work of unification of the aims and aspirations of the workers, are bringing beneficial economic and material results. The exercise of legislative and political rights must, of course, always be mutually recognized and conceded.

In a report recently made by the secretary of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress, whom we honor and welcome with us today in the capacity of fraternal delegate to our convention, Mr. P. M. Draper, says:

"Without any exaggeration it can be said that never in the history of the labor movement in Canada has such progress been shown in the organization of the workers. The knowledge of its power when united has swept throughout the length and breadth of the country, and despite the old, moth-eaten appeals to prejudice and self-interest, despite misrepresentation, persecution and coercion, the forces of labor have continued to unite.

"To-day the organized workers in Canada breathe the same aspirations, harbor the same ambitions, and struggle for the same end, namely, the elevation and betterment of the masses of toilers who suffer not only from 'the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,' but from the oppressive and unjust laws and their prejudiced administration, uncivilized conditions surrounding the every-day

work of men, women and children, and more than the thousand and one ills that affect the flesh.

"Unbounded enthusiasm is the keynote of the movement in Canada. In every province throughout Canada, from British Columbia in the West to Nova Scotia in the East, the uplift has begun. The eyes of the toilers are at last opened to the futility of dependence upon others than themselves; they see the necessity for strong international organizations. The urgency for sending their own representatives to the Legislature to take part in making the laws which they must obey has appealed to them as never before, and a healthy optimism inspires the whole movement in such a way as to give promise of the most beneficial results.

"The two strongest features of the labor movement in Canada at this juncture are: First, unswerving fidelity to the cause of international trade unionism; and, secondly, an equal loyalty to independent political action in support of the candidature of representatives of labor."

PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

We have continued our efforts to help our fellow-workers and the people generally of Porto Rico to the very fullest of our opportunities. This has been accomplished by visits of our representative labor men, including myself, to Porto Rico, by considerable correspondence and literature sent there, as well as the permanent service of an efficient organizer, with whom a considerable corps of volunteer organizers co-operate. There is a spirit of solidarity among the people there, and their feeling of entire sympathy with true American ideals has been fruitful of good results.

I can do no better than quote here the report made to me by our organizer there, the representative of the labor movement of that island, Santiago Iglesias:

"The American Federation of Labor is at present the only source from which we hope to secure liberty, justice, and happiness, not only for the workers, but for the people in general in Porto Rico.

"The labor movement in Porto Rico has no doubt been, and is, the most efficient and safest way of conveying the sentiments and feelings of the American people to the hearts of the people of Porto Rico. If the people of Porto Rico should really become Americans, the American Federation of Labor would be the only institution to be held responsible for it. The trusts, the bureaucracy and the capitalistic combinations have been imported from the United States to exploit the ignorance and unhappiness of the farmers and workers in general for the purpose of building great fortunes as a product of cheap labor. None of these institutions, indeed, will ever transform the Porto Rican people into Americans. The American sentiments now existing among the Porto Rican people are due to the labor, faithfulness and kindness of the American Federation of Labor, as well as to its principles of justice, and the aid we have received, and what it shall be capable of doing for us in the future.

"The convention of the A. F. of L. passed a recommendation that the constitutions and all other literature from the international unions, having affiliated local unions in Porto Rico, should be translated, as far as possible, into Spanish, not only because it is interesting and beneficial to the labor movement in Porto Rico, but because it will greatly benefit every labor organization if the American Federation of Labor shall organize the workers through the Spanish-American countries, such as Mexico, Cuba, and Venezuela. Therefore, it is my earnest desire that these recommendations be given the greatest and most prompt attention on the part of the international unions, to which this may be attached. This is important and necessary.

"Organizations have greatly progressed during the present year, and their efforts have been more successful than ever before. Up to this date we have organized thirty-eight new local unions, belonging to the different trades, through the island, and we have succeeded in reorganizing twenty-seven out of those which were disbanded. The principles, aims, and beneficial results of the labor movement are now more clearly understood by our workmen, and this is one of the reasons which will make their respective unions more permanent.

"During the year 1906-1907 the labor movement in Porto Rico, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, underwent a terrible crisis, due to the prosecutions against our members, on the part of the corporations and capitalists combined. The fear and ignorance of our brothers made them abandon their cause and many unions became disorganized. Our work is now becoming more fruitful, safe, and permanent. We number 112 unions in good standing at present, which are actively working and affiliated with their respective international labor unions and with the American Federation of Labor. You may rest assured that this island of Porto Rico, whose first years of trial and experience in labor questions have already passed, has a brighter prospect within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

"The State Branch Free Federation of Workingmen of Porto Rico has succeeded in securing from the legislative assembly the passage of the following labor bills:

"An Act regulating the working hours of the railway employes and fixing the maximum working time at 16 hours per diem.

"An Act positively forbidding the payment in chips, checks, or any other special design of money, not being United States legal currency, to agricultural workers, under heavy penalties.

"An Act by means of which every person is entitled to be under bond in every case of appeal from the decision of a lower court. Through the efforts of the Porto Rican State Branch the Eight-hour Law is being enforced by every labor organization.

"The employers' liability law, an 'Act creating a bureau of labor,' and an 'Act providing for the sanitary inspection of shops and mills,' introduced through the efforts of this state branch, were not passed; however, we hope that these acts will be passed by the next legislative assembly, through the action taken by the American Federation of Labor in the national political campaign.

"Our local political parties have now included in their tickets some labor leaders, and we can safely say that several of them will probably be elected for members of the legislative assembly, where they will greatly help and favor our plans and efforts.

"This is, in fact, what I can inform you at present, and you may rest assured that the results of our efforts are now more permanent than ever, adding to it that we are receiving the aid of the activities shown by our brothers."

ORGANIZED FARMERS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

We have frequently interchanged fraternal delegates between the organizations of the farmers of our country and our Federation, and there has grown a closer bond of unity and action in these respective movements. On many occasions invitations have been extended to me to attend the conventions of the organized farmers, the last one being from the National Farmers' Union (Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union) to attend its annual convention at Fort Worth, Texas, September 1.

By authority and direction of the Executive Council, this invitation was accepted. I attended the convention, and apart from conveying the fraternal greetings of the men of labor in the industrial field, I delivered two addresses to the convention, and one to a mass meeting of farmers while at Fort Worth.

It has been gratifying to me to have been well received at many conventions and meetings, but such enthusiasm and sincere appreciation have never been excelled by that accorded to me by the farmers at their national convention. In addition to a unanimous, rising, and spontaneous expression of confidence and gratitude, the convention later manifesting its earnest desire for co-operative action with the union workers in our Federation, adopted the following report and resolutions:

"The interests of the farmers and of the industrial workers are not only closely allied, but they have been, and can be, further promoted by mutual assistance and co-operation nationally, as they have in the states; and we, therefore, recommend the following:

"Resolved, That a national legislative committee be created for the purpose of furthering such legislation that will protect and promote the rights and

interests of the farmers and to prevent the enactment of legislation inimical to our interests.

"Resolved, That this convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America hereby instructs its officers and legislative committee to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor along economic legislation and other lines of mutual benefit and advantage."

The Farmers' Union elected fraternal delegates to this convention, and I recommend that the appointment of a special committee from this convention be authorized to confer with these delegates as to how best the interests of the toilers upon the field and farm, the factory, workshop, mill, and mine, may be mutually protected and advanced.

Authority should also be given to the officers of our Federation to accept in a fraternal spirit the Farmers' Union declaration to co-operate along the lines of legislation and in such other practical spheres where we may be enabled to more thoroughly cultivate the best interests of all.

LABOR'S FRATERNITY—INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The spirit of international amity and universal peace is an accomplishment toward which the hearts of humanitarians yearn. There are none who have so potent an interest and who are more assiduously devoting their efforts toward its achievement than are the men of labor of all countries. The constant exercise of our influence to avoid wars will avert them if the intelligent, earnest efforts of the toilers are concentrated the civilized world over.

We are not less patriotic, nor do we lose one jot of our love of country, by our intense desire for the universal fraternization of man.

The cause of international peace has sustained a great loss in the demise of that veteran trade unionist, W. Randal Creamer, of England, who for more than thirty years was in the vanguard of international peace and the settlement of international controversies by arbitration.

More than twenty years ago it was the American Federation of Labor, at its Baltimore Convention, which first cordially greeted and pledged its sympathetic co-operation to Creamer's noble work.

The encouragement of the acceptance of the good-standing union cards from trade unionists of other countries into the unions of the respective organizations here has made for more reciprocal fraternal relations and will continue to have a good effect.

The interchange of fraternal delegates between the organized toilers of the world has led, and will still further lead, to a better understanding of the aspirations of all toward the common purpose of human brotherhood.

We welcome the fraternal delegates, the ambassadors from the workers of Great Britain, to our convention, and to the hearts of America's workers. In the personalities of John Wadsworth, of the Miners, and H. Skinner, of the Printers, representing the British Trades Union Congress, supplemented by P. M. Draper, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, we recognize the bearers of the message of international good will and economic solidarity. We welcome them and our other fraternal delegates with hearts overflowing with cordiality and eager for their friendship and co-operation.

BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY INJUNCTION.

The Executive Council and I reported to the Norfolk Convention that the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range Co. had brought suit against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, affiliated unions, and their members; that we were cited by Justice Clabaugh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to show cause why an injunction should not be issued. During the Norfolk Convention, that is, on November 14, 1907, our answer was made, and on December 18, 1907, the injunction was granted by Justice Gould of the same court. This injunction was issued on December 18, and became effective December 23, when the undertaking or bond was filed by the Puck's Stove and Range Co. and approved by the court. The temporary injunction was made permanent March 26, 1908.

The injunction granted by the court, in this case, prohibits the officers of the American Federation of Labor, the officers and members of all affiliated unions, their or our agents, friends, sympathizers, counsel, "conspirators or co-conspirators," either as officials or as individuals, from making any reference whatsoever to the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Co. has ever been in any dispute with labor, or to the fact that the company has ever been regarded as unfair, or has ever been on any unfair list, or upon a "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, or of any other organization. The injunction prohibits any and all persons from either directly or indirectly referring to any such controversy. Such statement or reference is also prohibited by printed, written, or spoken word.

Acting upon the authority and instruction of the Norfolk Convention, eminent counsel, consisting of Judge Alton B. Parker and Messrs Ralston and Siddons, were retained. When the injunction was issued and made permanent our counsel were instructed to appeal to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. In the meantime, with the authority of the Executive Council, the publication of the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. was discontinued in the "We Don't Patronize" list of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Later, I discontinued the publication of the list in its entirety, and for the reasons which I shall hereafter give. Of course, I discussed in the editorial columns of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST the injunction and the fundamental principles involved.

In July a petition was presented by the Buck's Stove and Range Co. and an order issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia against "Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and John Mitchell, Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor," to "show cause" why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

Substantially the allegations are that Vice-President Mitchell violated the injunction as Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in authorizing and permitting acts to be done by the American Federation of Labor officers, and also that he, as the President of the United Mine Workers of America, entertained a resolution at the Mine Workers' Convention, last January, calling upon the miners of the country to refrain from purchasing the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Co.

The allegations against Secretary Morrison are substantially that he sent out, or caused to be sent out, copies of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, containing editorials and other utterances referring to the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and also for sending, or causing to be sent, the printed official proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, containing the reports and resolutions of the Norfolk Convention upon the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s suit and injunction.

The proceedings against me are based upon the allegation that I violated the injunction in doing, or authorizing, or directing the doing of these acts, the sending out of an appeal for funds for our legal defense in the suit and injunction proceedings, on the platform in public speeches, and in editorially discussing the fundamental principles involved in these proceedings.

The injunction issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia at the instance of the Buck's Stove and Range Company was published in the February issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, 1908. It is suggested that the injunction, together with the editorial appearing in that same issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST under the caption "Free Press and Free Speech Invaded by Injunction Against the American Federation of Labor—A Review and Protest," as well as the editorials since, be read and considered in connection with this matter.

Your attention is invited to the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. to the court for its order (which order was granted) for Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Morrison and me to "show cause" why we should not be punished for contempt of court for alleged violation of the court's injunction. The petition is published in the September, 1908, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. I suggest that that petition be considered in connection herewith, as it will show fully the grounds upon which our punishment is sought. The publication in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST

tionist of a legal document of the court, that is, the petition of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. to the court, citing John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and me to show cause why we should not be punished for contempt, is also alleged as an evidence of my violation of the court's injunction.

The hearing in the contempt proceedings was set for September 8, and by agreement deferred to the following day. On September 9, our counsel, by our direction, offered to submit the entire case, upon the petition and our answer, to the judgment and decision of the court. The court, however, referred the taking of testimony to a commissioner and accorded thirty days for each side to present testimony. Before the expiration of the thirty days accorded to the Buck's Stove and Range Co., they applied to the court and obtained twenty days additional. This brought the case up to October 29. In the meantime the Buck's Stove and Range Co.'s counsel engaged the attention of Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and myself for many days, and then proceeded to several parts of the country where it was necessary for our counsel to be in attendance. Instead of availing ourselves of the thirty days accorded to us by the court, we advised our counsel to submit the testimony adduced by the Buck's Stove and Range Co., and to submit the entire case for the judgment of the court without any further evidence on our part. On October 30, the court ordered that it will hear argument on November 10, and decide upon the case. On November 10, during the time this convention will be in session, the court will decide the case, whether Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison and I have been guilty of contempt of the court's injunction. In my report to the Executive Council, in September, I took occasion to discuss this matter, and I can do no better than repeat the language here:

"Your attention is especially called to a feature of the case of this injunction. If all the provisions of the injunction are to be fully carried out, we shall not only be prohibited from giving or selling a copy of the proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, either a bound or unbound copy; or any copy of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for the greater part of 1907, and part of 1908, either bound or unbound, but we, as an Executive Council, will not be permitted to make a report upon this subject to the Denver Convention.

"Unless we violate the terms of this injunction, we are prohibited from referring to the case at all, either in our report to the convention or to others. Should a delegate to the convention ask the Executive Council what disposition has been made, or what the status of the case is, we shall be compelled to remain silent. For one, I am unwilling to be placed in such a position. I have neither the inclination nor the intention of violating the process of the court, but I cannot see how it is possible for us to hold up our heads as honest men and still refuse to give an accounting to our fellow workers and to the public as to the status and outcome of this case."

The Executive Council has been advised that in this report to you I shall fully cover this subject, thus making it unnecessary for duplication in the report which the Executive Council and I will jointly make to you.

As a citizen and a man I cannot and will not surrender my right of free speech and freedom of the press. As President of our Federation, a decent regard for my duty to you and to all our fellow workers, and to the public generally, requires that a comprehensive report shall be made of these entire proceedings, so that the subject may receive your consideration, to the end that action may be taken to protect the interests of labor and the rights of our people before the courts, as well as before that higher tribunal, the public conscience of the people of our common country.

SHALL INJUNCTION INVADE FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS.

It is impossible to see how we can comply fully with the court's injunction. Shall we be denied the right of free speech and free press simply because we are workmen? Is it thinkable that we shall be compelled to suppress, refuse to distribute, and kill for all time to come the official transactions of one of the great conventions of our Federation? I opine not.

Now it is the American Federation of Labor and the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the

liberty of the press. In the future it may be another publication, and this injunction will then be quoted as a sacred precedent for future and further encroachments upon the rights and liberties of our people. The contention of labor with the Buck's Stove and Range Co. sinks into comparative insignificance contrasted with the great principles which are at stake. Is it imaginable that inasmuch as the Constitution of our country guarantees to every citizen the right of free speech and free press, and forbids the Congress of our government from enacting any law that shall in any way abridge, invade, or deny the liberty of speech and the freedom of press, that a court by the issuance of an injunction can invade and deny these rights?

I venture to assert that the bitterest antagonists to labor in Congress would not have the temerity to present to that body a bill which would deny to the tollers of our country the right of free expression through speech or by means of the press, and yet this very denial and invasion are attempted by this injunction.

There is no disrespect on my part to the judge or the court when with solemn conviction I assert that this invasion is unwarranted. The wrong has grown from the precedent set by previous injunction abuses, and the judge in this instance has but extended the process. The suppression of freedom of the press is a most serious undertaking, whether in autocratic Russia or in the republic of the United States. It is because the present injunction and the contempt proceedings thereunder suppress free speech and free press, that I feel it my duty to enter a most emphatic protest.

For ages it has been a recognized and an established principle that the publisher shall be uncensored in what he publishes, though he may be held personally and criminally liable for what he utters.

If what is published is wrong, or false, or seditious, or treasonable, it is within the power of the courts to punish him by applying the ordinary process of law.

If what is published is libelous, the civil and criminal laws may be invoked.

The right to freely print and to speak has grown up through centuries of freedom. It has its basis in the fundamental guarantees of human liberty. It has been advocated and upheld by the ablest minds. Tremendous sacrifices have been made in its establishment. These rights must not, cannot, and will not be complacently surrendered—they must not be forbidden by a court's injunction.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST WORKMEN.

Injunctions as issued against workmen are never applied to, or issued against, any other citizen of our country. These injunctions are an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when they are workmen, of the right of trial by jury. They are an effort to fasten an offense upon workmen who are innocent of any illegal act. They are issued in trade disputes to make outlaws of men, who are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation. These injunctions issued in labor disputes are an indirect assertion of a property right in men, when these men are workmen engaged in a legitimate effort to protect or to advance their natural rights and interests.

The writ of injunction, beneficent in its original purpose, has been perverted from the protection of property and property rights, and extended to the invasion of personal rights and human freedom.

It is an exhibition of crass ignorance for anyone to assert that we seek to abolish the writ of injunction. The fundamental principles upon which injunctions may rightfully be issued are for the protection of property and property rights only.

He who seeks the aid of an injunction must come into court with clean hands. There must be no adequate remedy at law.

The injunction must never be used to curtail or invade personal rights.

It must never be used in an effort to punish crime. It must never be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

Yet injunctions as issued against workmen are used for all these purposes and are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country for such

purposes, and not even against workmen unless they are engaged in a labor dispute. Such injunctions have no warrant in law, and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation, which usurp the place of Congressional legislation and are repugnant to constitutional guarantees.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes—if those acts are criminal or unlawful—there are already ample law and remedy provided.

Labor asks for no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of violence or crime. It has no desire to become a privileged class, much less a privileged class of wrong-doers.

Labor protests against the discrimination against workmen which denies them equal justice with every other citizen of our country. If any man of labor be guilty of a violation of any law, we contend that he should be apprehended, confronted with his accuser, and tried by a jury of his peers; that he, like all other citizens, be presumed to be innocent until proven guilty.

This course of justice is reversed by the practice of the injunction in labor disputes; for, as already stated, our form of government and principles of justice maintain that it shall devolve upon the prosecution to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt the guilt of the accused. In the injunctions issued against workmen, they are required to show cause why they should not be fined or imprisoned. In other words, the burden of proof is shifted from the prosecution or plaintiff, upon the shoulders of the accused or defendant. It is not necessary to prove his guilt. He must prove his innocence. And yet the acts which he is charged with doing may be in violation of no law, though they may be enjoined by a court's injunction.

SUPREME COURT DECISION EXTENDS SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW TO HATTERS AND ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Soon after the Buck's Stove & Range Co. injunction was issued, and its name discontinued from the "We Don't Patronize" list of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision in the case of the Loewe Company, of Danbury, Conn., against the United Hatters of North America.

The court invoked the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and decided that the Hatters were liable in three-fold damages. The decree of the court was to the effect that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law:

"Prohibits any combination whatever to secure action which essentially obstructs the free flow of commerce between the states, or restricts in that regard the right of a trader to engage in business.

"The combination charged (the Hatters) falls within the class of restraints of trade aimed at compelling third parties and strangers involuntarily not to engage in the course of trade except on conditions that the combination (Hatters') imposes."

The court says the question is whether, upon the facts contained in the complaint, the action against the Hatters and similar combinations can be maintained under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. The court quotes the first, second, and seventh sections of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, as follows:

"Section 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract or engage in any such combination or conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the court."

"Sec. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of **anything** forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and **shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained** and the case of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee."

Then the court says:

"In our opinion, the combination described in the declaration is a combination 'in restraint of trade, or commerce among the several states,' in the sense in which those words are used in the act, and the action can be maintained accordingly."

The Supreme Court also declares that the fact that the Hatters had trade agreements with seventy out of the eighty-two hat manufacturers of the country to maintain industrial peace, was proof of conspiracy and of the extent to which that conspiracy had progressed.

It will be observed that while the decision itself applies directly to the Hatters, its force and effect apply equally to all the voluntary labor organizations of the country similarly situated as the Hatters. Under the court's decision all the labor organizations are held to be trusts, combinations and conspiracies in illegal restraint of trade, and they and each of their members are not only liable to three-fold damages claimed by anyone, but also each member may be punished by a fine of \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year.

The fact that the voluntary organizations of the wage-workers are declared by the court to be trusts and combinations in illegal restraint of trade does not necessarily so constitute them in fact.

The unions of workers are not trusts. None of their achievements in behalf of the toilers or society at large can be confused with the selfish and pernicious activities of the illegal trusts.

The trust, even at its best, is an organization of a few to monopolize production and control distribution of material products.

The voluntary associations of the wage-workers for mutual benefit and assistance are essentially different.

Though the unions of workers endeavor to control the disposition of the labor power of their members, this fact must not be lost sight of that the power of labor is not a material commodity.

There can be no trust in anything which is not yet produced.

The human power to produce is the antithesis of the material commodities which become the subject of trust control.

Labor power is not a product; it is flesh and blood, brain and brawn—it is part of the human being—it is the human power to produce.

In their very nature the associations of men to protect and advance the rights and the power of man's untrammelled ownership of himself and his power to labor can not and ought not to be regarded as either trusts, corporations, or conspiracies in illegal restraint of trade.

In my report to the Norfolk Convention I called attention to the fact that in some quarters the theory is prevalent that the American Federation of Labor, its affiliated organizations, internationals, locals of internationals, state federations, city centrals, locals affiliated to them, or local branches directly or indirectly affiliated by charter, are engaged in one common purpose; that because they regard it as inexpedient to become incorporated, they are therefore bound by all the responsibilities appertaining to partners and partnership; that under this supposed partnership, the American Federation of Labor is legally responsible for the acts of any of these bodies, located at any distance, and even though the officers of our Federation may know nothing whatever of the doings of the distant "partners;" that this partnership liability extends not only to contract relations, but to any tortious or wrongful act of the individual members of any of the organizations or branches enumerated.

The Supreme Court in its decision in the Hatters' case assumes that position, and makes the American Federation of Labor, its executive officers, its affiliated unions and their members, officially, collectively, and individually, legally responsible for any action taken by any local union, even though remotely

related to the American Federation of Labor, and these penalties, as already stated, are triple damages, fines of \$5,000, and one year's imprisonment.

We have flippantly been assured that our right to organize has not been impaired. While that in itself is true, yet the mere right to organize is in itself valueless if it does not carry with it the right to exercise the normal, natural activities of organized effort to protect and advance the physical, material, political, moral, and social uplift of the workers.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court, seventy-five workmen in New Orleans have been indicted for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, their action having been to aid sympathetically their fellow-workers to obtain the prevailing rate of wages denied by a ship-owner. To tell us that it is not the disposition of the federal administration to proceed to prosecute these men; to assure us that it is the intention of the federal administration not to proceed against the membership of our organizations by which they may be fined and imprisoned, rests upon one of two suppositions; first, that the present administration is not satisfied that the court's decision is justified; or, second, that purely as a matter of sympathy or favor the government is not disposed to prosecute the men of labor under this interpretation of the law. But, in either event, the existence of the labor organizations now depends upon the point of view of an administration, or upon its sufferance. That this point of view of the law, as interpreted by the court, or 'his sufferance or toleration of the organizations, may be changed at the whim or fancy of a change in this or any other administration of the affairs of our country, no one will deny.

I have already pointed out that the lifelong environment of men may pervert their judgment, and that the environment of the respected gentlemen who even compose the justices of the Supreme Bench has been such that they have not been brought into practical and personal contact with industrial problems; that, on the contrary, their associations have largely been with business and financial men; that naturally a man absorbs most of his point of view from his environment; that it is, therefore, quite understandable that the Justices of the Supreme Court should have little knowledge of modern industrial conditions, and less sympathy with the efforts of the wage-workers to adapt themselves to the marvelous revolution which has taken place in industry in the past quarter of a century.

The attitude and the language of the court in the Hatters' case make it clear that the Supreme Court is not informed on modern economics. No one disputes the real rights of property, but surely the rights of property are not greater than the rights of man.

No more sweeping, far-reaching, important, and unjust decision has ever been issued by a court. The Dred-Scott decision did not approach it in scope, for that decision only decreed that any runaway slave could be pursued if he made his escape into a free state, and his return to his owner in a slave state be enforced by all the powers of government. Any person who assisted in the escape of a slave, or who harbored him, could be prosecuted before the courts for a criminal offense. That decision involved comparatively few, those slaves who could make good their escape from a slave holding state. The Civil War annulled the decision of the Supreme Court and freed the black slaves. It cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of brave men on both sides. It emancipated from chattel slavery four millions of black slaves. No man now proudly points to that famous Dred-Scott Supreme Court decision.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case involves every wage-worker of our country, men and women, white or black, who associate themselves permanently or temporarily to protect or advance their human rights.

Even at the expense of time and patience, I am impelled to quote from a previous report made to our Federation:

"The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone. The only reason for the ownership of bondmen or slaves is the ownership of their labor power by their masters. Therefore, it follows that if free men's ownership of themselves involves their labor power, none but themselves are owners of their labor power. Hence, it is essential that the product of a free man is his own. If he

by choice or by reason of his environment sells his labor power to another and is paid a wage in return therefor, this wage is his own. This proposition is so essentially true that it is the underlying idea upon which is based the entire structure of private property. To question or to attempt to destroy the principle enunciated, involves the entire structure of civilized society.

"The free man's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he may with others similarly situated sell their labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that free men may sell their labor power under stress of their needs, or they may withhold it to obtain more advantageous returns. Any legislation or court construction dealing with the subject of organizations, corporations or trusts which curtail or corner the products of labor, can have no true application to the association of free men in the disposition or withholding of their labor power.

"The attempt to deny to free men, by injunction or other process, the right of association, the right to withhold their labor power or to induce others to withhold their labor power, whether these men be engaged in an industrial dispute with employers, or whether they be other workmen who have taken the places of those engaged in the original dispute, is an invasion of man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is a claim of some form of property right in the workmen who have taken the places of strikers, or men locked out.

"If the ownership of free men is vested in them and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and to withhold theirs that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And neither court injunctions nor other processes have any proper application to deny to free men these lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent rights.

"In the disposition of the wages returned from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things he may lawfully buy, he may also lawfully abstain from buying. He may purchase from whomsoever he will, or he may give his patronage to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with others to do.

"No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If this be true, and its truth can not be controverted upon any basis in law, free men may bestow their patronage upon any one or withhold it, or bestow it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern is hostile or friendly. It is true for any good reason, and in the last analysis, for no reason at all.

"It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have declared that lockouts and the blacklists and all that pertain thereto are not unlawful. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of the law and undertake by the injunctive process to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

"To claim that what one man may lawfully do when done by two or more men becomes unlawful or criminal, is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two."

In connection with the subject of injunction, boycott and courts' decisions thereunder, I beg to call to your attention an answer which I felt impelled to write in reply to the unwarranted attack made by the President of the United States, ostensibly upon me, but actually upon every member of the organized labor movement of our country. That answer is published in the regular November issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Therein I quote a number of eminent legal authorities sustaining our position, and I now desire to read the brief but effective decision recently delivered by the highest court of the State of Montana. The court says:

"We hold, then, that a labor organization may employ the boycott, as herein defined, in furtherance of the objects of its existence. If, however, the means by which it enforces the boycott are illegal, then it may render its members amenable to the processes of the law, but if they are not the courts are powerless to render assistance to the person or firm boycotted, even though financial loss results as the direct consequence of the boycott. It may be true, that, speaking generally, no one has the right intentionally to do an act for the purpose of injuring another's business; but injury, however, in its legal significance means damage resulting from the violation of a legal right, and it is the violation of the legal right which renders an act wrongful in the eye of the law and makes it actionable. If, then, these defendants and their associates did not violate any legal right of the plaintiff in withdrawing their patronage from the company, or in agreeing to withdraw their patronage from the company, or in agreeing to withdraw their patronage from anyone who might patronize Lindsay & Co., they can not be enjoined from continuing the boycott in force, so long as the means employed to make the boycott effective are not illegal.

"The evidence shows that the only means used in this instance was the publication of the circular in question.

"It is held by the court that if any of the individuals in the union could publish the circular, all may join in its publication.

"Certainly it can not be said that Lindsay & Co. had a property right in the trade of any particular person.

"In this country patronage depends upon good will, and we do not think that it will be contended by anyone that it was wrongful or unlawful, or violated any right of the plaintiff company for any particular individual in Billings to withdraw his patronage from Lindsay & Co., or from any other concern which might be doing business with that company, and that, too, without regard to his reason for doing so.

"But there can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person becomes by some sort of legerdemain criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy.

"But with this doctrine we do not agree.

"If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right.

"If the act done is lawful, the combination of action is not an element which gives character to the act.

"It is the illegality of the purpose to be accomplished or the illegal means used in the furtherance of the purpose which makes the act illegal."

Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the *Hatters'* case, the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, taking its cue therefrom, and from other federal court injunctions and decisions, has decided that it is illegal for workmen to engage in a strike in support of their fellow-workmen, and that they are thereby liable to fine and imprisonment.

The highest court in Massachusetts has quite recently sustained an injunction against a labor organization (bricklayers' union), enjoining the union from fining two of its members who violated the rules of the union to become strike breakers.

BILL AMENDING SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

When the Supreme Court decision was rendered, declaring that the labor organizations come under the Sherman anti-trust law, with all the suits, fines, and imprisonment involved, the Executive Council and I prepared a bill and placed it in the hands of the Hon. William B. Wilson, member of the United Mine Workers of America and representing in Congress the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, of which the following is a copy:

"H. R. 20584.—To amend the act approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'An Act to protect trade and commerce against any unlawful restraints and monopolies.'

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act approved July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against any unlawful restraints and monopolies,' be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding at the end of said act the following section:

"That nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

"That nothing in said act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements, or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural product."

That bill was smothered in the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee. The Wilson bill would not confer any added privilege upon the organizations of the wage-earners. It would only restore to them the rights of which they were shorn by the United States Supreme Court.

BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

The Pearre bill (H. R. 94) for the regulation of the issuance of injunctions, repeatedly, emphatically, and unanimously indorsed by several conventions of the American Federation of Labor, is as follows:

"H. R. 94.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and an employee, or between employers and employees, or between employees, or between persons employed to labor and persons seeking employment as laborers, or between persons seeking employment as laborers, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his, her, or its agent or attorney. And for the purposes of this act no right to continue the relation of employer and employee or to assume or create such relation with any particular person or persons, or at all, or to carry on business of any particular kind, or at any particular place, or at all, shall be construed, held, considered, or treated as property or as constituting a property right.

"Sec. 2. That in cases arising in the courts of the United States or coming before said courts, or before any judge or the judges thereof, no agreement between two or more persons concerning the terms or conditions of employment of labor, or the assumption or creation or termination of any relation between employer and employee, or concerning any act or thing to be done or not to be done with reference to or involving or growing out of a labor dispute, shall constitute a conspiracy or other criminal offense or be punished or prosecuted as such unless the act or thing agreed to be done or not to be done would be unlawful if done by a single individual, nor shall the entering into or the carrying out of any such agreement be restrained or enjoined unless such act or thing agreed to be done would be subject to be restrained or enjoined under the provisions, limitations, and definition contained in the first section of this act.

"Sec. 3. That all Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

This bill was also smothered by the House Judiciary Committee.

Having quoted the features of the Wilson and the Pearre bills, let us consider the provisions of the British Trades Dispute Act passed by the Parliament of monarchical England in December, 1906, less than two years ago. They are as follows:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not

be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable.

"It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

"An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court.

"Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a trade union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, Section Nine, except in respect of any tortious act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

It will be observed that what the working people of our republic ask at the hands of our Congress is fully within the bounds of the law enacted in the monarchy of Great Britain. Recently some one said that such a law could be enacted by the British Parliament, because special legislation is permissible and even natural, since each dominant class has legislated in and for its own interests, while in our country we have a written constitution forbidding special legislation. The fact of the matter is, that if the Supreme Court of the United States is correct in its interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, applying its terms to the voluntary organizations of labor, then we could say that we have special legislation affecting the voluntary organizations of the working people in the exercise of their natural rights, when it would not apply to any other voluntary organization, and when the law was specially enacted to protect the people from the combinations, trusts, and monopolies. Surely, the British Parliament, under a monarchy, would not accord special privileges and special rights; to give to the workers of that country a power and a privilege to exercise such activities as are either unjust or harmful to the people or the institutions of that country.

Undaunted by opposition, no matter how keen or malignant, I recommend that we renew our efforts with greater energy and insistence upon the passage of the principles contained in the Wilson and Pearre bills.

The aim of our unions is to improve the standard of life; to foster education and instill character, manhood and an independent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow-man. We aim to establish a normal workday, to take the children from the factory and workshop; to give them the opportunity of the school, the home and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate the workers, make their homes more cheerful, and in every way contribute an earnest effort to make life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends, we believe that all honorable and lawful means are both justifiable and commendable, and will receive the sympathetic support of every liberty-loving, right-thinking American.

Can Labor's opponents imagine themselves in a "fool's paradise," where they can succeed in crushing out the organizations of labor from our public life and body politic, the unions which have done so much to bring light and hope into the workshop and the home, to protect the rights and interests and well-being of the American workers?

Our labor organizations are a necessary and inevitable outgrowth of modern industrial conditions. To deny the unions of labor the exercise of their

normal activities for the protection and advancement of the workers and the advancement of society in general, is to do a great injury to all our people. Does any one imagine that America's workers will submit to the injustice, the greed and rapacity of unchecked corporate wealth without some form of resistance?

Suppose the trade and labor unions of America could be crushed and driven out of existence by legislation and court decrees; what then? Is it not true that each worker would become an irresponsible man without association with his fellows, without opportunity for consultation, and without the restraining as well as the constructive influence which open and voluntary organization gives? Then would the workers seek their own redress in their own individual way. Is such a condition desirable, or tolerable to the normal, rational, intelligent, peaceful organizations of labor of our day? I opine not. Such a condition must not and will not transpire.

The American labor movement is founded upon the inherent principles of justice and right. Its men are loyal, as loyal to the institutions of our republic as can be found in any walk of life. The unions of labor and our Federation have done so much for the material, moral, and social uplift of the toilers that they will be indelibly impressed upon the hearts and minds not only of the workers themselves, but of every earnest, intelligent, liberty-loving, fair-minded citizen of our country.

The unions of labor will live. They can not be, they must not be, they will not be driven out of existence. They will demand relief at the hands of Congress, not in some dim, distant future time, but now.

LEGISLATION.

Congress passed a law to compensate employes in the government service who may meet with accident while in that service. We have urged the application of the principle in a general employers' liability law, but without avail.

Congress passed a law forbidding the labor of children under fourteen years of age in the District of Columbia. It required great effort to secure the passage of this law. The committee of Congress having the bill in charge reported one with the age limit of children for twelve years. When this bill was reported by the Chairman, I addressed a letter to the Hon. J. Van Vechten Olcott, from which I quote the following:

"I see that the Committee on the District of Columbia has reported a bill to the House upon the subject matter dealing with the question of child labor in the District of Columbia. I note also that the bill provides the twelve-year age limit; that is, the labor of children in manufacturing, etc., under the age of twelve years is prohibited.

"In connection with the subject matter, may I submit to you the fact that the enactment of a bill containing the age limit of twelve years can do naught but work mischief and great injury to the movement which seeks to eliminate the worst elements of child labor in the industrial affairs of our country. No one in our time undertakes to defend the exploitation of the young and the innocent children for profit in industry. The heart and the conscience and the good sense of our people have been aroused against the great wrong and injury resulting from the labor of young and innocent children. So far as this reform movement has gone, in thirty-five of our states the law upon the statute books provides the fourteen-year age limit and in only nine is there a law providing for the twelve-year age limit.

"If the Congress of the United States were to enact a law by which the age limit of the labor of children would be set at twelve years, it would be the severest blow which this humane movement could receive. Here in the capital of the United States, with Congress legislating upon this subject, it would seem that even a fair conception of right and duty would permit the enactment of a law that shall set the age permitting children to work in the industries of Washington at not less than fourteen years.

"The fact that there is no law upon the statute books regulating or limiting the labor of children in the District of Columbia is a severe reflection in itself. To now enact a law that would set the permissive age at twelve years

for children to labor would not only be a serious mistake and contribute to retard the progressive movement toward eliminating child labor, but, as already stated, would be regarded as reactionary in the extreme. It were far better that Congress would not enact a law upon the subject at all than to pass the bill reported by your Committee to the House.

"I am sure that I but reflect the sentiment, and the deep-seated sentiment, of the demands of all the people of our country, when I urge that your Committee and Congress will change the proposed bill so as to raise the age limit to fourteen years."

The protest had its effect and the age limit was raised to fourteen years. Congress failed to make any provision for inspectors or other officers to enforce the law. The government of the District of Columbia is, however, making an effort to enforce it.

I recommend that we urge upon Congress the appropriation of sufficient funds for the passage of a supplementary law providing for permanent annual appropriations and for the designation of inspectors and officers for the rigid enforcement of the District of Columbia Child Labor Law.

The law passed by Congress prescribing the limit of hours for telegraphers and other railway employes, has been declared unconstitutional by one of the federal courts, as has also been declared unconstitutional the law providing for the liability of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce for accidents to their employes.

SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

It may be well to recite acts recently declared unconstitutional by our federal courts:

The law of the State of New York limiting the hours of workmen in bake shops to ten per day;

The law prohibiting common carriers engaged in interstate commerce from discharging employes because of membership in a labor organization, or discharging them for any reason;

The law limiting the hours of telegraphers and other railway employes of common carriers engaged in interstate commerce;

The Eight-Hour Law so far as it applies to dredge-men in government employ.

The Supreme Court has decided in the Arago case, Robertson vs. Barry Baldwin, that seamen may be forcibly brought to their vessels and forced to work against their will, notwithstanding the vessels may be in safe harbor, thereby imposing involuntary servitude upon them.

LITIGATION HARASSING LABOR.

Since the United States Supreme Court decision the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor and others have been made defendants in a suit brought by the W. R. Thompson Marble Co., a corporation of Denver, Colo. In this case the Executive Council and myself had neither individual nor official information that any controversy existed between the complaining firm and the union of the trade, and yet it is obligatory for us to retain counsel for defense.

It is quite evident that it is the purpose of Labor's opponents to entangle us in constant litigation before the courts, involving not only our time and attention, but enormous expense for legal counsel, printing, and court fees. The expenditures of time and money have been enormously increased in recent times, since the further abuse of the injunction writ and the Hatters' decision of the Supreme Court, all of which have been taken advantage of by all union haters, conspicuous among whom is the National Association of Manufacturers, of which Mr. Van Cleave is President.

It is a matter of great concern how we shall be enabled to meet these legal expenses. The moneys received by the assessment and authorized by the last convention, and contributed voluntarily by the men of labor upon the appeal issued to them, have been almost entirely exhausted. The appeal case in the injunction suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Co. against the American Federation of Labor has not yet been argued.

The contempt proceedings against Messrs. Mitchell, Morrison, and myself have just closed. The Executive Council or I may again be cited for contempt of court, because I have undertaken to report the status of the case to this convention; and no one can foretell to what limits the contempt proceedings, injunction cases and other suits may extend. For one, I am free to say that I shall not recommend the levying of additional assessments or making appeals for voluntary contributions in legal defense of these cases. If it is the intention of those who are hostile to the interests of the toilers of our country to take advantage of the trend of court decisions for the usurpation of the toilers' rights by the injunctions, let them proceed as they will without our assuming to do the impossible; that is, to be represented by competent legal counsel. If the situation is to become so acute, let us personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue. For one, I can see no remedy for these outrageous proceedings, unless there shall be a quickening of the conscience of our judges or the relief which the Congress of our country can and should afford.

LEGISLATION, AND POLITICAL ACTION.

For years the toilers have asked legislation of Congress and the state legislatures, which these law-making bodies can grant, and which can be obtained in no other way. The workers have not sought to secure by legislation, or at the hands of government, what they could accomplish by their own initiative and activities.

We have presented legislative measures justified by the development of industrial needs and the conditions of our people, founded upon the essentials of justice and equality before the law, which have for their object the restoration and perpetuation of individual liberty and human freedom.

We have asked Congress for the following legislation:

Amendment of the eight-hour law, so as to extend its provisions to all government employes and to the employes of contractors and sub-contractors doing work for or on behalf of the government.

A law to regulate the labor of convicts, that the states may protect their free citizens from the unfair competition of the products of convict labor.

General employers' liability law.

A law to protect American workmen from the wholesale and unrestricted immigration of foreign workmen who are brought to our country to lower the American standard of life.

A law that shall safeguard not only American workers but American civilization from all Asiatic immigration.

A law creating a Department of Labor independent of any other department of the government, with a secretary at its head who shall have a seat in the President's Cabinet, on an equality with the secretaries of all other departments, and who, in the President's councils, may have the opportunity to advise a rightful course and to say the right word at the right time for the men and women of labor of our country, the men and women who are performing so great a service to society.

A law that shall accord to the seamen employed on privately owned vessels the rights conceded to all other workmen, when their vessels are in safe harbor.

Laws promotive of the protection and advancement of the material interests of the workers, in such instances only where the object sought could not be secured through the initiative and the activities of the workers themselves.

Each and all of these laws have been denied at the hands of Congress.

But in the recent past, questions of more transcendent importance have arisen. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Danbury Hatters' case has, as already reported to you, placed our voluntary organizations of labor in the category of monopolies, trusts, and combinations in illegal restraint of trade. As that law now stands, it outlaws and makes civilly liable in three-fold damages and in prosecution by the federal government by fine and imprisonment the members of labor organizations who collectively exercise their normal, natural functions and activities of organized existence in furtherance of their natural and personal rights.

Abuse and perversion of the injunction writ have grown to alarming proportions. Recent injunctions forbid the exercise of free speech, free press, freedom of assembly, and the right of petition. Indeed, the abuse of the injunction writ has revolutionized our Anglo-Saxon judicial system and sense of justice.

Under the present abuse of the injunction there is no longer a necessity for anyone to be charged with crime and proven guilty in order to be punished. The presumption of innocence of the accused is no longer a truism. By the injunction process as now issued against men of labor engaged in a dispute with employers, the accused must prove his innocence and must "show cause" why he should not be fined and imprisoned. That cherished institution, trial by jury, the safeguard of the people against tyranny, has been dispensed with by the perversion of the injunction writ, and instead of this safeguard of human liberty, a single judge, sitting in a court of equity, may disregard all accepted rules of procedure and of evidence and substitute his own opinion of what may appear to him to be just and right.

To meet and overcome this great fundamental wrong, repugnant to our Constitution and to the history and the traditions of our republic and our civilization, the Pearre Bill (H. R. 94) was presented to Congress for enactment. At every meeting of workmen in the entire country at any time when the subject of the abuse of the injunction writ was discussed they have been united in protest and denunciation against the abuse of injunction and have demanded legal enactment that would restore them to equality before the law with all other citizens of our common country.

Every city central body, every convention of international unions, and of the American Federation of Labor, in equally emphatic terms has attacked the injunction wrong and demanded legal redress.

Never has there been one voice raised or one vote cast by any man in the labor organizations of our country in dissent from or in opposition to this position and this demand. The most careful search through the archives and records of the labor movement discloses a unanimity of opinion among liberty-loving citizens upon this grave question, and particularly among the workers, unparalleled by the feeling on any other question which ever has engaged their attention.

The opposition is well defined, and comes from that source which would arrogate to itself the power which wealth possesses in order that tyranny may be wielded over the men of labor and over masses of our people.

It was because the injunction took new form in the writ issued by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia last December, denying to the officers and to the rank and file of the American labor movement the right of free speech and free press, and because of the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the voluntary organizations of labor, trusts, corporations, monopolies, conspiracies and combinations in illegal restraint of trade, with all the penalties involved, that the Executive Council directed me to call the responsible officers of the international unions of America in a great conference which was held at Washington, D. C., March 18.

That conference was held simultaneously with a meeting of the Executive Council, and aimed to accomplish the following purpose: First, to impress upon Congress the necessity of enacting a law restoring to the workers the rights of which they were shorn by the Supreme Court's decision in the Hatters' case; and, second, a law to correct the injunction abuse; or, upon the failure of Congress to grant the essential relief demanded, to appeal to the two great political parties and urge them to pledge themselves to the enactment of these necessary laws.

The Washington conference in March was practically in the nature of a special convention of the American Federation of Labor, with the addition that the representatives of some of the Railway Brotherhoods and of the farmers' organizations participated. The conference formulated and presented a Protest to Congress, and prepared an Address to the Workers of our Country, calling upon them to hold meetings upon the 18th and 19th of April, there to pass resolutions declaratory of their insistence that Congress should enact these laws or declaring for such alternative action to which I shall make reference later in this report.

Congress adjourned, the majority party in Congress boastfully declaring its indifference to Labor's appeal and demand for justice.

The Executive Council thereupon decided to hold meetings at Chicago and at Denver, respectively, at the same time when the Republican and Democratic party conventions would be held, not only for the transaction of the ordinary business which would come before the Executive Council, but also to appeal to these conventions to incorporate in their platforms the demands which Labor makes upon Congress and the government for equal rights of all our people, whether they be workers or citizens in any walk of life.

The Executive Council presented identical demands to both political parties.

In order that the subsequent action may be more clearly set forth, not only to you, but to those who may follow us in our movement, and for the future historian of our cause, it is necessary here to present some matters in their chronological order.

One of the earliest declarations of our Federation upon the subject of the use of Labor's political power was that adopted in 1886 at Columbus, Ohio, expressing encouragement of the political activity of the workers in several parts of the country. Quoting the resolution, it declared:

"Resolved, That the convention urges the most generous support to the independent political movement of the workmen."

In 1895, the New York convention declared:

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

In 1896 the Cincinnati convention reaffirmed that declaration.

At the 1899 Detroit convention the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

At the 1902, New Orleans, convention the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to prepare bills concerning such legislation by Congress as is desired, and especially concerning the subjects of Oriental immigration, government by injunction, eight-hour workday, and the involuntary servitude of children; that copies of these bills, when prepared, shall be sent to the executive officers of each of the state federations of labor, where such federations exist, and in other cases to such persons or organizations as may be selected, with instructions in each case providing that the bills for the desired legislation shall be submitted to the county conventions of all political parties, with the request for an endorsement of same by such conventions, and instructions from them to their delegates and nominees, to act in accordance with such endorsement; that such further steps will be taken as will secure the nomination by state conventions, and the election by state legislatures, of only such men for the House of Representatives and the United States Senate as are fully and satisfactorily pledged to the support of the bills prepared by the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; that it shall be the duty of the officers upon whom the responsibility of promoting the proposed legislation shall devolve, to give the results of their work, as shown by the actions of conventions and the pledges of candidates, the greatest publicity, to the end that all trade unionists may know who their friends are."

The New Orleans convention also declared:

"That no efforts be spared to induce the legislative power to curtail the abuse of injunction indulged in by the judicial branch of our government, by the enactment of an Anti-Injunction Bill."

The Boston convention, 1903, reaffirmed that statement.

The Minneapolis convention, 1906, adopted the following:

"We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized workmen of the country, by which they have demonstrated they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force, to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through exercise of the ballot."

And further on by the same convention:

"Let the principle be proclaimed in every community, that associated labor will hold hostile individuals and parties responsible for the defeat of labor measures."

The Minneapolis convention also declared that candidates be investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on the abuse of the injunction writ, "and that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

The Norfolk convention, 1907, reiterated and emphasized the declarations made at Minneapolis.

By common consent of all labor and by direction of our organized labor movement, the officers of our Federation, "are directed to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the convention may direct." (Art. 9, Sec. 1, Constitution A. F. of L.)

Through the members of the Executive Council and the legislative committees of the Federation, no effort has been left untried to press home upon Congress the necessity for the enactment of laws in the furtherance of the interests and for the protection of the rights and liberties of our fellow workers and fellow citizens.

With the imposition of the specific instructions of our conventions and the constitutional commands, when it became apparent, aye, when it was flaunted in our faces, that the committees of Congress were constituted and made up from those who were specifically and avowedly antagonistic to Labor's reasonable measures; when the very committee, the Committee on Labor, created upon the demand of the workers so that it might give its earnest and sympathetic support to the necessary labor measures when that committee, like all other committees, was constituted and made up of Representatives in Congress specifically antagonistic to Labor's interests, what was the duty of your officers in the premises?

Under the circumstances I found it a pleasurable duty to say that unless the rights to which Labor is entitled were accorded by legislation, we should appeal from the Representatives in Congress to their constituents.

The Executive Council called a conference at Washington in 1906, where the historic "Bill of Grievances" was adopted, which was presented to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of the Senate, and to the Speaker of the House. Congress continued indifferent, aye, became still more hostile, for it annulled part of the Eight-Hour Law so far as it applied to the construction of the Panama Canal, but our demonstration had the effect of the President issuing an order for the enforcement of the existing Eight-Hour Law, which upon various occasions for more than two years previous I had vainly urged him to act.

That Bill of Grievances, signed by the members of the Executive Council, and by the officers and representatives of international unions, declared to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, that:

"Labor brings these grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for the failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow citizens who, by reason of their position in life,

have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As Labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power to do so. Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens."

Finding the majority in Congress indifferent and inimical to our grievances, the campaign was undertaken to secure the election of men true to Labor, and the defeat of our most conspicuous opponents. Several of those hostile to Labor's interests were defeated, the majority in Congress in 1906 was reduced fully one-half and the majority of those of our opponents elected, heavily cut down.

The campaign inaugurated by Labor in 1906, being the first conspicuous effort to punish Labor's enemies at the polls, increased their anger and aggravated their antagonism. The Speaker, who had "packed" committees not only against labor but against any other real reform legislation, was brazenly re-elected, and to accentuate his bitter and relentless determination to block effective legislation, he so appointed his committees as to make absolutely sure of the impossibility of having bills objectionable to him and the "interests" he represents from even being reported for the consideration of Congress.

In following that vindictive policy, he punished the Representative in Congress, Mr. Pearre, who had the courage to re-introduce our bill to regulate the issuance of the injunction writ and to prevent its abuse. Speaker Cannon refused to reappoint Mr. Pearre as a member of the Judiciary Committee, a committee upon which he had served ably and conspicuously in two preceding Congresses.

Injunctions continued to be issued in constantly more aggravated form, until the injunction was issued by Justice Gould, December 18, 1907, against the more than two million members of the organizations of the American Federation of Labor, as well as against the Executive Council. Free speech and free press were denied and then followed the Supreme Court decision in the Danbury Hatters' case, classing our unions as trusts, corporations, monopolies, conspiracies and combinations in illegal restraint of trade, with all the liabilities of three-fold damages, fines of \$5,000, and imprisonment for a year.

When the events recorded, and others too numerous to mention, transpired, they developed and culminated into an acute state of feeling among the workers of the country. The right of exercising the peaceful, normal, and natural activities of the workers was outlawed, the very existence of our united efforts imperilled, constitutional rights of free speech and free press were invaded and denied, and the hostile frame of mind of Congress clearly emphasized.

At this time came demands from our fellow workers all over the country in the form of resolutions and otherwise, all of them urging that a definite course be pursued by our Federation relative to the new conditions which had arisen.

The adverse decisions and injunctions of courts and the hostility of Congress created an unsettled and anxious state of mind among our fellow workers throughout the country. A number of central bodies adopted resolutions demanding that the Executive Council call a mass convention to take political action in some form or other, and declaring that in the event that this was not done by a specific date, they would themselves inaugurate such a movement. The greater number, however, expressed their devotion to our movement by declaring themselves willing to follow whatever course upon which the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor might decide.

It was in consideration of this situation that a meeting of the Executive Council was called at Washington, beginning March 16. Upon the authority of my colleagues an invitation was extended to the responsible officers of the international unions to participate in a conference at Washington, March 18, 1908.

It was there and then that the Protest Conference, together with the Executive Council, formulated and presented the "Protest to Congress," and it is my earnest hope that you will again read that historic document in connection herewith. It sets forth clearly the grounds of our complaint and the basis of our protest. The closing words of that protest I feel it necessary to quote:

"As the authorized representatives of the organized wage-earners of our country, we present to you in the most conservative and earnest manner that pro-

test against the wrongs which they have to endure and some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled. There is not a wrong for which we seek redress, or a right to which we aspire, which does not or will not be equally shared by all the workers—by all the people.

"While no Member of Congress or party can evade or avoid his or their own individual or party share of responsibility, we aver that the party in power must and will by labor and its sympathizers be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full, and effective Congressional relief we know to be within its power.

"We come to you not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic, or other, but as representatives of the wageworkers of our country whose rights, interests, and welfare have been jeopardized and flagrantly, woefully disregarded and neglected. We come to you because you are responsible for legislation, or the failure of legislation. If these, or new questions, are unsettled, and any other political party becomes responsible for legislation, we shall press home upon its representatives and hold them responsible, equally as we now must hold you."

This protest and demand were signed by the Executive Council and by the officers and representatives of the very large number of international unions participating in the conference. Labor's "Protest to Congress" was published in the April (1908) AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The same conference adopted an "Address to Organized Labor and Farmers of the Country." In that address the same signers declared that:

"We have appealed to Congress for the necessary relief we deem essential to safeguard the interests and rights of the toilers.

"We now call upon the workers of our common country to

"Stand faithfully by our friends,

"Oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be

"Candidates for President,

"For Congress, or other offices, whether

"Executive, legislative, or judicial.

"Each candidate should be questioned and pledged as to his attitude upon all subjects of importance to the toilers, whether of factory, farm, field, shop or mine.

"We again renew and hereby declare our complete and abiding faith in the trade union movement to successfully accomplish the amelioration of economic conditions befitting all of our people. The historical past of our movement, its splendid achievements in labor's behalf, and magnificent present standing warrants the assertion and justifies our prediction for its future success.

"We, the representatives of the national and international trade unions and farmers' organizations, represented in this conference, call upon the Executive Council and upon all labor to use every possible legitimate effort to secure for the workers their inalienable liberties and their proper recognition as a vital portion of the fabric of our civilization. We pledge ourselves to use every lawful and honorable effort to carry out the policy agreed upon at this conference. We pledge our industrial, political, financial, and moral support to our own members and to our friends wherever found, not only for the present time, but for the continuous effort which may be necessary for success. We pledge ourselves to carry on this work until every industrial and political activity of the workers is guaranteed its permanent place and usefulness in the progress of our country.

"Let labor not falter for one instant; the most grave and momentous crisis ever faced by the wageworkers of our country is now upon us.

"Our industrial rights have been shorn from us and our liberties are threatened.

"It rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future if we are to save the workers and mayhap even the nation itself from threatened disaster.

"This is not a time for idle fear.

"Let every man be up and doing. Action consistent, action persistent, action insistent is the watchword."

The Protest Conference urged the workers of the country to hold meetings and to pass resolutions expressive of their purpose, demanding legislation at the hands of Congress before it adjourned, and declaring for the alternative course adopted as governing the course of the participants in the conference if it met their approval. The mass meetings were held by workers in factory, workshop, mill, mine, farm, or field. The indorsement and approval of the measures recommended by the Protest Conference were practically unanimous.

Desirous of pressing Labor's demands home upon the majority in control in Congress, five additional organizers were called in from the field of their other activities, and added to the two already at Washington to act as Labor's Legislative Committee. They made the most strenuous efforts, and it is doubtful if a single member of Congress in attendance escaped being interviewed as to his willingness to work and vote for the legislation essential to the workers. With members of the Executive Council our Legislative Committee appeared before the Congressional Committees to argue our cause and present our claims, but all to no avail.

The leaders of the minority party in Congress declared their willingness and their purpose unitedly to aid the majority or any part of the majority to enact the legislation which Labor asked; but the members of the dominant party in Congress had set their hearts like flint; they had no ears to hear, no patience to heed any claim, argument, or appeal involving the principles of equal rights to equality before the law, or of the liberty of the workers, on a par with other citizens of our country.

Congress adjourned with the defiant declaration of one of the Republican leaders in Congress, and recent candidate of that party for the Vice-Presidency, Mr. James S. Sherman, that "the Republican party is responsible for legislation or for the failure of legislation," and that he and his party were willing to assume the responsibility.

I strongly urge you and every worker and student of the cause of labor to again read the report of the Federation Legislative Committee published in the August issue, 1908, of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. It reveals a tale of perfidy to the common weal and in telling the truth, perforce besmirches the name and history of a political party that found its embodiment and idealism in the martyred Lincoln.

When Congress adjourned, after so shamelessly refusing to accord the workers the relief and the rights upon which they had set their hearts and hopes, the feeling became still more tense among the great rank and file of labor. The Executive Council then decided to appeal from the action of Congress to the representatives of the two great political parties in convention assembled.

As already stated, we presented identical demands to the Republican and the Democratic party conventions. In the one instance, that of the Republican convention, the declarations adopted were for the enactment of a law that would legalize the worst abuse and perversion of the injunction writ, this in direct opposition to what we had asked. The Democratic party, in convention at Denver, adopted Labor's demands and incorporated them in its party platform.

In view of the specific declarations of the men of labor throughout our country for many years, the repeated declarations and instructions of the American Federation of Labor at many of its conventions, some of which I have quoted, it devolves upon you, the duly constituted representatives of the men of labor of our country, you who come here and who have been in immediate and constant touch with the toilers of America, it is for you to say whether the course pursued, to stand faithfully by our friends and elect them, oppose our enemies and defeat them, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, is justified, and meets with your approval, or your condemnation.

The men of labor realize that our liberties as workers and as citizens are threatened; that our industrial efforts to work for Labor's rights and interests upon natural and rational lines are outlawed, and that if it is the desire and aspiration of America's toilers to work along these peaceful, natural lines of historic development, these rights and liberties must be restored.

The men of labor are invoked to be up and doing. Their action should be consistent, persistent, and insistent.

Some over zealous partisans, and particularly our opponents, for a purpose, have declared that I am a Democrat and have always been a Democrat. It may not be necessary to make this explanation to you, but to correct any error now or of the future, I desire to emphasize the fact that though many years ago I counted myself a Republican, I have not been and am not now a Democrat, that is, in a partisan sense. I owe allegiance to no political party. So far as in my power lies, and in the light given me, I have always without fear of personal consequences endeavored to perform my duty to my fellow workers, to my fellowman.

The American Labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom.

When this report is being written, October 30, the immediate results of the election of November 3, are, of course, unknown, but this one fact stands out clear, and can never hereafter be disputed; that is, that the Presidential and Congressional election of 1908 has been contested upon the fundamental principles for which labor and the liberty loving citizens contend; that is, equality before the law, human freedom.

The vague notions regarding Labor's demands have been dissipated and replaced by sound knowledge as to the historic and logical principles upon which they are based—indeed, the very denunciation of Labor demands by interested candidates and by the hostile press, has accelerated as well as concentrated public attention upon our movement.

There have been printed and distributed several millions of copies of "Labor's Protest to Congress" and "Address to Workers," and "The Essence of Labor's Contention on Injunctions." In the discussion of the wide scope of the Supreme Court's decision in the Hatters' case thousands of extra copies and a special edition of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST were published, and hundreds of thousands of circulars by the Executive Council, the Labor Representation Committee and myself. Besides this, an extraordinarily large number of letters were written in answer to inquiries based upon Labor's claims. The candidates for President, as well as those for Congress and other offices, have each and all of them discussed the principles and claims of Labor as the most important issue of the campaign. Never before have the people manifested so keen a desire to know the claims which Labor presents and to learn if they are founded upon justice and a patriotic and humane purpose to help all our people. These letters, publications and addresses have afforded us the opportunity to place intelligently and fairly before the American people the merits and earnest motives and the high aspiration of the ennobling cause of Labor.

You can readily understand that it is most unwise at this writing to indulge myself in prophecy, but I hold that no matter what the result, a great moral victory has been won, and no one can deny that our campaign has conspicuously brought before the attention of the people the fundamental principles upon which our movement is based. The voice of Labor has been heard. It can no longer be dismissed with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulder.

The movement of Labor through the ages has been a struggle for justice. It is founded upon truth, and truth is eternal. Our cause needs but to be understood to win and hold the sympathetic, patriotic support of right-principled men.

It is additionally interesting to know that a large mass of the unorganized workers has been in entire accord with their organized fellow-workers in this campaign, and that a considerable portion of them has become imbued with the conviction to make common cause with us within the beneficent fold of unionism.

Now, I desire to address myself to a feature to which it seems your attention should be called. Severe criticism has been launched against some, true, not many, but still some of the men in our movement who, for reasons good enough for themselves, have not been in entire accord with the campaign as conducted by the American Federation of Labor.

Our conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now, depart from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority right of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

That solemn and binding declaration is the guarantee to every member of our organized labor movement; and though it be true that now, as never before in the history of the labor movement of our country have the people been so practically unanimous in their determination to make the contest for justice and right and freedom as in the campaign which will have come to a close before I submit this to you, yet if there were not but one man in all our movement who chose for himself to vote and cast his lot contrary to the practically unanimous determination of the great rank and file, that is a right which our movement can not and must not deny him. This fact I can not refrain from recording; that so far as concerns any action which I may have taken during the campaign, it has been far within the limits of aggressiveness as exemplified by the expressed judgment and action of the mass of the organized wage-earners of our country.

It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which Labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have plead for the righting of these wrongs. I have pressed home to the fullest, the sufferings and the injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability or power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow-workers.

Upon the platform in public meeting, and in editorials in our AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign. These should be again read by you and considered in connection with whatever action you may take.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

The Initiative and Referendum movement continues to progress. Last September the people of Maine, by a vote of more than 2 to 1, adopted a constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum.

In Missouri, on November 3d, the people will vote upon a similar constitutional amendment, but at the time this report is being written the election has not taken place, and consequently the result can not now be given.

In Arkansas the party in power has promised to submit a constitutional amendment to the initiative and referendum.

In the states of Ohio and Washington, and in other commonwealths, there are non-partisan campaigns going on for the initiative and referendum, with the outlook good for success.

In the present National House of Representatives 114 members are pledged to enact a law for the establishment of the advisory initiative and advisory referendum for national questions.

The method whereby these results were achieved was the questioning of candidates. The only exceptions are where the question is comparatively new, as was the case in the 1906 national campaign. In the state of Maine the legislature unanimously submitted the constitutional amendment. Not one of its members cared to record himself as opposed to submitting to the people the question of whether they desired the increase of power.

In these campaigns the leading factor has been the American Federation of Labor. In the national campaign it endorsed the questions to the candidates for Congress, while in the state campaigns the state branches led in the move-

ment. In many of the states the organized farmers are co-operating with us. They are as vitally interested as we in the establishment of the right of the people to govern themselves.

In Montana the initiative has been used by the state branch of the American Federation of Labor to propose the direct election of senators, a law to regulate injunctions and an employers' liability act.

ECONOMIC POWER MOST ESSENTIAL AND POTENT.

The trade union movement, true to its history, its traditions, and aspirations, has done, is doing, and will undoubtedly do more in the interest of mankind to humanize the human family than all other agencies combined. Devoting primarily our efforts to the membership of our organizations, yet there is not a declaration which we can make, or an action we can take for their protection and their advancement but which will have its correspondingly beneficent influence upon the unorganized workers and upon the masses of the people. Resistance to wage reduction by union workers is the check upon still further encroachments upon the unorganized. To secure an advance either in wages or to prevent a reduction in hours of labor by union workers, is to correspondingly bring these advantages to the unorganized toilers. We can not obtain legislative enactment to protect the rights and interests of the organized but that it must equally include all our people.

Our movement is the barrier and check to aggression and tyranny on the one hand; on the other, it is the leaven for the common uplift for all. It is therefore that the economic power and influence of the labor movement is the most potent. We have exercised, and we shall continue to exercise, our political power; and that, too, without becoming politically partisan. We shall aim to elect to our law-making bodies, national, state, and municipal, men from the ranks of labor; men who are earnest, honest, intelligent, and sincerely devoted to the cause of the toilers and the people generally.

In whatever form or shape the men of labor may exercise their energies and activities, in inception and result, the effort is for the common uplift of all, though our political activities must of necessity now be primarily devoted to acquire for our economic movement its freest and fullest natural development.

Our movement has not asked and will not ask at the hands of government anything which the workers can and should do for themselves. The movement of labor is founded upon the principle that that which we do for ourselves, individually and collectively, is done best. It is therefore that the exercise by the workers of their economic power is, after all, the greatest and most potent power which they can wield.

The possession of great economic power does not imply its abuse, but rather its right use. Consciousness and possession of economic power bring with them responsibility, wisdom, and care in its exercise. These have made the labor movement of our country a tower of strength inspiring the confidence and respect of the masses of our workers, as well as the sympathetic support of students, thinkers, and all liberty-loving people.

The labor union movement as understood and expressed by the American Federation of Labor is the historic struggle of the toilers; it has brought light and hope into the factory, the workshop, into the lives and homes of our workers; it has borne the brunt of battle and bears the honorable scars of past battles. It embodies Labor's hopes and aspirations for a brighter and a better day, not only for the future, but for today, tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow, each a better day than the one which has gone before.

PANAMA CANAL LABOR CONDITIONS.

Advices reach me that general labor conditions in Panama, that is, in the digging and construction of the Isthmian Canal, have somewhat improved. As directed by you, I have continued the investigation, and through other members of the Executive Council, as well as myself, received regular communications from the workers there.

Several communications have reached me recently in which correspondents request that their names be not made public, but which for verification will be submitted to a committee, stating that the practice now is to lay off or discharge American workmen, and particularly union men, and to employ unskilled foreign workmen in their stead. Surely in this great enterprise American workmen should have the preference wherever possible, and we have a right to expect that membership in a union should at least not work to their detriment.

I am also advised that the federal Eight-Hour Law is now a dead letter, and that this applies equally to American workmen employed there as it does to aliens. That this would be the result we all foresaw when the Eight-Hour Law was amended so that its provisions no longer applied to alien workmen in the Panama Canal Zone.

It is suggested that this matter be brought to the attention of the federal authorities, and that a thorough investigation of this entire subject be made, not only from official sources of our government, but by a representative, a trustworthy man having the confidence and respect of the men of labor.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A very serious division has occurred in the organization of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. There are two sets of officers, each claiming to be the duly constituted officials of the Brotherhood. I have advised and urged both contestants to send representatives to this city where, with the aid of the Executive Council, this convention, or myself, unity and harmony may be reestablished. If my suggested conference here shall be acceptable and acted upon, and our services required, the matter will be further called to your attention.

DUAL CAR WORKERS' INTERNATIONALS.

For several years two national organizations covering the similar jurisdiction of car workers have existed under the title of the International Association of Car Workers, and Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America. The former is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There can be no question, where two organizations exist, each claiming equal jurisdiction, that rivalry and antagonism must ensue, and a clash can scarcely be avoided, and this is always to the detriment of the workers. I have endeavored to bring about an amalgamation of the two bodies into one comprehensive union, and with that end in view have held several conferences with the executive officers of both organizations. As a result, an agreement has been reached for a conference to be held in Denver some time during this convention, a representative of our Federation to participate therein and endeavor to bring about unity under one organization.

ORGANIZERS.

The organizers of the American Federation of Labor, both salaried and volunteer, have continued to render splendid service to the cause of labor during the past year. Our international union officers attest gladly the assistance rendered by our organizers, not only in organizing new unions, but increasing the membership of existing locals. By the timely visit of organizers to unions, by their advice and encouragement, much good has been accomplished. Experience has given them the opportunity of acquiring information, which has in turn been imparted to our fellow-workers. These, together with their willingness to be of service at all times, have materially aided in the progress of our cause.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

Upon our official magazine, the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, has fallen a great portion of the burdens of the year. It has been the storm center around which raged the injunction war in the Buck's Stove & Range Company's injunction. It has been the object of the most violent attack at the hand of the emissaries of the National Association of Manufacturers. They have put a most determined blacklist upon our advertising, pledging merchants and manufacturers not to publish advertisements in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST under penalty. There have

been indications of a plan to suppress altogether the publication of our magazine under injunction proceedings suppressing freedom of the press.

Naturally our advertising patronage has suffered, both from this cause and from the general business depression which has affected all branches of business, but I am glad to be able to say that financially the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST has not been an expense to the Federation.

Our official magazine is a vital necessity to our movement in putting before the toilers and their sympathizers an accurate and full record of what has already been done by the Federation and what it desires to accomplish. The daily press of the country is known to be largely hostile to our movement and to delight in misrepresenting and abusing our motives. The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST offers the channel through which, by editorial and by well-selected contributions, the rank and file of our members and the masses of the people are educated and informed as to our aims and purposes. So great has been the pressure of important matters, especially during the past year, that I have been obliged to add to the size of the magazine over and over again in order that our members and friends might be informed of official action of the Federation, and that its officers might tender the advice and counsel which it is their duty to give.

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST performs a service which will be more and more appreciated as the present events of our movement pass into history. It is the official, full and accurate record not only of all that is done by the Federation, but a true reflection of the sentiments and hopes and aims of the toilers and their sympathizers. Through the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST we have been able to secure far better reports from the daily press than would otherwise have been possible. By giving the copies of our printed circulars and the editorials to the press, they are obliged to quote accurately or not at all. In the past year the editorials of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST have been quoted more widely than those of any other magazine in existence.

The Labor Press and official journals of the trade unions have reprinted selected articles, circulars and editorials of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST very widely, thus greatly increasing the opportunity to reach all the people.

I have endeavored to give my best thought and all the power I possess to the editorial work of the magazine, and the appreciation which it has received has made me feel that I have been fairly successful in voicing the desires and demands of the workers.

During the campaign just ended the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST has been invaluable in correctly putting before the public the contentions of the workers and in forcing our opponents to admit that they had no excuse for misrepresentation, when in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST they could find the position of the workers accurately, honestly and truthfully presented.

The magazine has been fortunate in attracting contributions from many of the best and deepest thinkers of the country, and thus its educational value has been greatly increased. I can say frankly that the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST today compares most favorably, both in appearance and character of contents, with any magazine in the country, yet it must always be our aim to accomplish still greater results.

When every effort is being put forth by our opponents to drive our official magazine out of existence, the workers should rally the more strongly to its support.

An increased circulation is advisable and necessary, both from a financial point of view and because the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST should reach every toiler in the land in order to fully accomplish its educational work.

Owing to the fierce attack upon our magazine by the Van Cleaves and enemies of that stripe, and from the fact that the increasing growth and importance of the Federation force us to publish a much larger magazine than formerly, in order to give space to vitally important official matter, it is necessary that some financial provision should be made for the official magazine from the general funds of the Federation, and that it be not forced to depend entirely upon its advertising and subscriptions. I hope that this matter will be dealt with by the

Convention in a way which will permit the editor of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* to accomplish still greater results in the coming year.

LABOR PRESS.

The official journals of our international unions and the Labor Press, as a rule, have continued to render the cause of Labor invaluable service. In spite of the precarious financial conditions of many of the latter, and the temptations to yield in their loyalty to the cause of labor and justice, they have intelligently and heroically thrown the weight of their influence and power with the toilers.

Early in the summer the editors of international union official journals met in Chicago and by a practically unanimous vote determined that because of the critical situation in which the toilers found themselves, they would support, by every effort in their power, the plan of campaign for the re-establishment of Labor's rights, as outlined by our American labor movement.

The editors of these journals, the editors of the Labor Press generally have performed magnificent service to our cause during trying times, and I am confident that in the near future greater tangible good results will follow to the cause of which we have the honor to be a part.

No language of mine can express too strongly my own personal appreciation of their co-operation and excellent work, and I sincerely hope that the men of labor will attest their appreciation of the Labor Press of America by greater financial and moral support than has been given heretofore.

CONCLUSION.

Looking over the vast field of the activities of our labor movement, the great good it has accomplished for our fellow-workers particularly, and for our people generally, the conviction has become ingrained in my very being that there is no force so potent in all society making for the material, moral, and social uplift as the much abused, and as yet little understood, labor movement.

Upon the platform, in public addresses or private conference, in addressing the workers and students of our time, I have, with whatever ability I possess, and with all the fervor of my being, sought to impress upon all, the duty of man toward his fellows to help bear our brother's burden, to make life the better worth living, for the ennoblement of manhood and womanhood; to impress this duty upon mankind, that the struggle of the children and the countless millions yet unborn may be made lighter to bear, less keen, than that with which we have been confronted and which made us burden-bearers in our time.

With earnestness and sincerity to carry the gospel of human freedom and human brotherhood to its fullest fruition; with insistence of my deepest conception of duty and right and justice, yet tolerant as any man to mental differences, it has been my aim and purpose to be helpful to my fellows.

No word have I uttered but which was attuned to the highest and deepest concern for the loftiest aspirations of my fellows. Conscious of the struggle and the intensity with which it is waged against us, and the bitterness and relentlessness of the antagonists to our cause, I have not flinched from the path, but I have met them and sought to overcome them through whatever power has been given me.

During the past year my time has, perhaps, more than ever before, been engrossed by our movement, and my activities accentuated without let, hindrance, or regard for self.

Appreciating and recording the deep obligation I owe to my fellows, it is my one constant aim and hope, whether as your President, or as one in the great rank and file of the toiling masses of our country, to aid to the fullest limits my fellow-workers, my fellow-man.

Fraternally, yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.



REGISTERED.

SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

FELLOW-UNIONISTS—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1907, and ending September 30, 1908.

It is with much pleasure that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$138,627.89 in the treasury, the high-water mark in the history of the American Federation of Labor. Of the amount on hand \$105,282.09 is in the Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions, and can be used for strike benefits only in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of these local unions. The balance, \$33,345.80, is in the General Fund. Of that fund only \$17,545.01 is available for the general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The balance, \$15,800.79, is divided as follows:

In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the last Convention, for the purpose of placing organizers in Los Angeles, California, and other cities, to offset the efforts of the Manufacturers' Associations which were, and are now, endeavoring to disrupt the labor organizations, \$7,787.02.

In the fund created by the one-cent assessment levied by the Executive Council in accordance with the recommendation of the last Convention to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, \$4,607.13.

In the fund created by the moneys received in response to the appeal issued by the Executive Council to the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, for appropriations to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, \$3,406.64.

The total receipts from all sources are \$207,655.23; the total expenses are \$196,937.36; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$10,717.87.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1908:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1907.....		\$127,910 62
Per Capita Tax.....	\$116,110 93	
Supplies.....	10,590 10	
<i>The American Federationist</i>	20,722 41	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,733 10	
Assessment, Textile Workers.....	30 00	
Assessment, Los Angeles.....	15,342 02	
Assessment, Buck's Stove & Range Company Injunction Suit.....	15,665 70	
Legal Defense Fund.....	11,822 26	
Defense Fund.....	14,327 20	
Premiums on bonds.....	1,261 51	
		207,655 23
Total		\$335,565 25

EXPENSES.

General	\$161,501 56	
<i>The American Federationist</i>	20,649 84	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,640 00	
Defense fund for local trade and federal labor unions.....	12,124 00	
Premiums on bonds.....	1,021 96	
		\$196,937 36
Balance on hand, October 1, 1908.....		\$138,627 89

RECAPITULATION.

In General Fund.....	\$33,345 80
In Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions.....	105,282 09
Total	\$138,627 89

The following is the grouping under their respective heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

Appropriations:

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	\$500 00
Trades Council, High Point, N. C. (for per capita tax).....	12 50
Trades Council, Beloit, Wis., (for per capita tax).....	5 00
Rent	2,284 00
Refund of premiums on bonds, supplies returned, and charter fee.....	18 05

Premiums:

Bonds, local	1,021 96
Treasurer's bond.....	100 00
Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Fire insurance	49 50
Newspapers, magazines and books.....	116 91
Stamped envelopes	857 60
Freight, drayage and expressage.....	1,161 39
Printing and binding proceedings.....	1,538 48
Telegrams, etc.	682 96
Postage stamps	3,416 88
Legislative expenses	3,103 00
Supplies and printing	13,338 10
Office fixtures	414 69
Jamestown exhibit	1,508 54
Expenses of fraternal delegates to British Trades Union Congress and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1,001 55
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain.....	330 47

Norfolk Convention:

Printing daily proceedings.....	1,754 90
Telegrams, telephone, stamps, porters, baggage, stationery, reading proof, sending out daily proceedings, rent of typewriters, photographs.....	110 21
Committee rooms	402 50
Stenographers	479 82
Printing and supplies.....	179 40
Messenger, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Assistant Secretary.....	280 00
Expenses Secretary attending Norfolk Convention.....	94 50

Salary:

President	4,500 00
Secretary	3,625 00
Treasurer	500 00
Office employes	23,780 51
Janitor service	49 00

Expenses:

Executive Council meetings.....	6,008 70
President	1,385 65
Secretary	278 65
Auditing and credential committee.....	163 10
Legal	600 00

Defense Fund: Strike benefits.....	\$12,124 00
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Assessments:

International Typographical Union.....	1,640 00
Los Angeles and other cities.....	7,555 00
Buck's Stove & Range Company Injunction Suit.....	11,058 57
Legal Defense Fund	8,415 62

Organizing expenses	59,820 81
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Printing and publishing <i>The American Federationist</i>	20,649 84
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Total	\$196,937 36
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ONE-CENT ASSESSMENT.

The following is a statement of the amount received from the one-cent assessment levied to place organizers in Los Angeles, California, and other cities, where the Manufacturers' Associations are endeavoring to disrupt the labor unions, and also an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund, up to and including September 30, 1908:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.....\$15,342 02

EXPENSES.

Refund overpayment American Brotherhood of Cement Workers..... 5 00

Expenses William E. Terry, December 28, 1907, to October 1, 1908:

Salary	\$ 1,199 00
Hotel expenses	692 50
Railroad fare, stationery, stamps and telegrams.....	146 00
Amount advanced in excess of bills rendered.....	12 50

2,050 00

Expenses Arthur A. Hay, December 1, 1907, to October 1, 1908:

Salary	\$ 1,307 00
Hotel expenses	986 00
Railroad fare	399 51
Salary and expenses of assistants.....	892 25
Telegrams and telephones.....	160 67
Baggage transferring	14 75
Rent	417 00
Stamps	258 72
Printing and office supplies.....	422 65
Office furniture and fixtures.....	374 50
Amount advanced in excess of bills rendered.....	266 95

5,500 00

Total.....\$ 7,555 00

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....\$15,342 02

Expenses..... 7,555 00

Balance on hand October 1, 1908.....\$ 7,787 02

ONE-CENT ASSESSMENT.

The following is a statement of the amount received from the one-cent assessment levied to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor, in the injunction suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and also an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund, up to and including September 30, 1908:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.....\$15,665 70

EXPENSES.**Attorney Fees:**

Ralston & Siddons and T. C. Spelling.....	\$ 4,141 85
Ralston & Siddons.....	822 50
Alton B. Parker, retainer fee.....	2,500 00
Cost of appeal, Ralston & Siddons.....	1,257 50
Stenographic report hearings.....	267 75
100 copies Supreme Court Decision	10 50
Envelopes for mailing printed matter.....	178 34
Postage for circular printed matter to unions.....	520 00
Clerk hire, addressing, folding and filling.....	399 13
100 copies Washington Law Reporter.....	6 00

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Printing:	
Petitions and briefs.....	82 60
25,000 circulars.....	72 00
25,000 Buck's Stove and Range injunction pamphlets.....	515 85
30,000 Gompers' editorial, Hatters' case.....	173 75
Expenses:	
George Bechtold.....	83 00
Joseph Valentine.....	17 00
Refunds.....	5 80
Carriage hire.....	5 00
Total.....	\$11,058 57

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$15,665 70
Expenses.....	11,058 57
Balance on hand October 1, 1908.....	\$ 4,607 13

APPEAL FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a statement of the amount received from the appeal issued to local unions requesting appropriations, to be used for the legal defense of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor in the injunction suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, and also an itemized statement of the moneys paid out of that fund, up to and including September 30, 1908:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.....	\$11,822 26
---------------	-------------

EXPENSES.

Printing:	
3,000,000 circulars, and electrotyping.....	\$ 2,336 31
Address to Workers, resolutions, etc.....	93 25
25,000 appeals for contributions, printed matter for legislative work.....	107 50
26,300 envelopes for resolutions and letters.....	150 78
10,000 4-page folders and 500 1-cent envelopes.....	45 75
Clerk hire, addressing, folding and filling.....	778 23
Postage.....	2,368 00
30,000 Sulzer speeches containing President Gompers' editorial on Supreme Court Decision in Hatters' case.....	172 75
Salaries and expenses legislative committee:	
M. Grant Hamilton.....	500 00
Jacob Tazelaar.....	450 00
J. D. Pierce.....	450 00
J. E. Roach.....	350 00
E. N. Nockels.....	306 75
Cal. Wyatt.....	200 00
C. P. Connolly, St. Louis, Mo., distributing resolutions.....	11 75
Hauling mail matter.....	28 55
Room rent for extra clerks.....	50 00
Janitor service.....	15 00
Refunds.....	1 00
Total.....	\$ 8,415 62

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$11,822 26
Expenses.....	8,415 62
Balance in fund October 1, 1908.....	\$ 3,406 64

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1908.

I herewith furnish a table giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 28 years.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 00	\$154 00
1882.....	268 20	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	357 42	543 20
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	635 08
1887.....	1,939 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,933 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	19,113 83
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,599 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,086 74
1903.....	247,802 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,995 97	203,991 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10
1906.....	217,815 18	218,540 04
1907.....	174,330 26	159,960 84
1908.....	207,655 23	196,937 36
Totals.....	\$1,822,631 65	\$1,684,003 76

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	\$1,822,631 65
Expenses	1,684,003 76
Balance on hand, October 1, 1908.....	\$138,627 89

CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1908, fees have been received for 234 charters issued to National and International, Department, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number two were granted to the following Departments:

Building Trades Department.

Metal Trades Department.

Four State Branches, as follows: South Carolina, Montana, West Virginia and Utah.

Seventy-three City Central bodies, as follows:

Canada, Ontario:

Berlin,
London.

Colorado:

Colorado Springs,
Fort Collins,
Grand Junction.

Florida:

Key West,
Pensacola.

Georgia:

Augusta,
Columbus.

Illinois:

Hillsboro,

Illinois (cont'd):

Kensington,
Mt. Carmel,
Princeton,
Urbana and Champaign,
West Frankfort.

Indiana:

Connorsville,
Elwood,
Michigan City,
Richmond,
Washington.

Idaho:

Wallace.

Kansas:

Caney,

Kansas (cont'd):

Chanute,
Girard.

Kentucky:

Independence,
Mayfield,

Maine:

Rumford Falls.

Massachusetts:

Plymouth.

Michigan:

Boyer City,
Flint.

Mississippi:

Gulfport,
Hattiesburg.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Missouri:	New York (cont'd):	Pennsylvania:
De Soto.	Saratoga Springs,	Bangor.
Montana:	Walden.	South Carolina:
Billings,	White Plains.	Spartanburg.
Carbon County,	North Carolina:	Texas:
Great Falls,	Winston-Salem.	Palestine,
Havre,	Ohio:	Teague,
Helena.	Athens,	Tyler.
New York:	Chillicothe,	Vermont:
Albion and vicinity.	Galion,	Hardwick.
Hudson,	Lima,	Washington:
Laucaster,	Niles,	Tacoma.
Bronx,	Warren,	West Virginia:
Newburgh,	Wellston,	Clarksburg,
New Rochelle,	Oklahoma:	Grafton.
Oswego,	Bartlesville,	Wisconsin:
Port Chester,	El Reno and vicinity.	Janesville.
Saranac Lake,	Tulsa.	Wyoming:
		Cheyenne,
		Sheridan County.

CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897-1908.

YEAR.	In-ternational.	De-partment.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total.
1897	8		2	18	154	35	217
1898	9		0	12	129	53	203
1899	9		1	35	303	101	449
1900	14		5	96	484	250	849
1901	7		4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months)	14		6	127	598	279	1,024
1903	20		3	171	743	396	1,333
1904	11		5	99	179	149	443
1905	3		1	67	143	73	287
1906	6		4	53	167	87	317
1907	3		1	72	204	93	373
1908	0	2	4	73	100	55	234
Total.....	104	2	36	946	3,779	1,778	6,645

Department	2
State.....	4
Central.....	73
Federal Labor Union.....	55
Local Trade Union.....	100
Total	234

CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED, DISBANDED AND JOINED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.—SUSPENDED, 2. Glass Snappers' National Protective Association; Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

CENTRAL BODIES.—DISBANDED, 23. SUSPENDED, 27.

LOCAL TRADE UNIONS.—REVOKED, 1. DISBANDED, 43. SUSPENDED, 120. JOINED INTERNATIONALS, 3.

FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.—DISBANDED, 26. SUSPENDED, 69. JOINED INTERNATIONALS, 3.

MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past nine years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1900 up to and including 1908. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATION.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Actors' National Protective Union.....		3	5	11	11	11	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int.....	22	45	61	113	70	a	a	a	a
Bakers and Confectioners' International.....	45	64	102	154	162	120	106	110	106
Barbers' National Union.....	69	116	160	208	236	227	231	241	255
Bill Posters.....				10	13	14	14	14	14
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	15	35	43	70	105	100	92	93	100
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	51	73	95	178	190	134	128	157	152
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	47	88	146	297	320	320	321	320	320
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	36	53	70	81	65	66	68	89	79
Bottle Blowers' Assn. of U. S. and Canada.....	42	47	59	61	69	70	78	80	88
Brewery Workmen, National Union.....	183	235	291	300	306	340	360	*	400
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.....	14	17	41	55	73	41	64	43	38
Broommakers' Union, International.....	4	8	9	11	11	10	10	9	8
Brushmakers' International Union.....					7	7	5	5	4
Building Employees of America, Int. Union of.....					8	*	*	*	*
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.....	20	26	32	45	50	48	43	58	81
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.....	200	400	800	1060	1554	1432	1637	1929	1796
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	13	25	31	49	55	33	31	31	15
Carvers' Union, International Wood.....	18	20	23	24	21	16	16	16	13
Car Workers, International Association of.....		10	24	123	162	50	49	50	44
Cement Workers.....				24	55	44	36	42	38
Chainmakers' National Union.....	2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	321	339	347	283	405	414	391	329	400
Clerks, Order of Railway.....	5	6		†	†	†	†	†	†
Clerks' International Protective Assn., Retail.....	200	250	300	500	500	500	500	500	500
Clerks, National Postoffice.....								9	12
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....				20	25	29	26	21	23
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.....				60	*	*	*	*	*
Commercial Telegraphers.....					20	20	20	25	19
Compressed Air Workers' Union, International.....					12	12	13	13	13
Coopers' International Union.....	38	49	57	72	71	58	55	53	49
Coremakers' International Union.....	12	12	12		6	6	6	6	6
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated Lace.....	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Int'l Union.....						3	3	3	3
Electrical Workers, International Bro.....	48	73	115	183	210	210	210	302	321
Elevator Constructors.....				21	22	22	22	22	22
Engineers, National Union of Steam.....	37	48	65	142	176	175	175	175	168
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	18	19	*	*	*	*	*	*
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.....	7	10	8	9	*	*	*	*	*
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary.....	24	41	62	143	180	122	123	125	173
Fishermen's National Protec. Ass'n, Lobster.....								6	6
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....				48	33	34	32	63	78
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....				21	21	9	7	7	8
Foundry Employees, International Bro. of.....					19	10	10	10	7
Fur Workers, International Association of.....					3	4	4	4	4
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.....		14	9	15	15	15	++	++	++
Garment Workers of America, United.....	74	154	243	457	457	319	240	334	439
Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	80	72	71	**	**	**	**	**	**
Glass Flatteners' Assn. of N. A. Window.....	6				†	†	†	†	†
Glass Workers' International Assn. Amal.....	2	3	7	20	17	17	16	14	12
Glass Workers of America, Amal. Window.....							58	61	**
Glass House Employees' International Assn.....				6	6	3	2	†	†
Glass Snappers, Window.....				9	11	12	10	6	*
Glove Workers.....				30	20	11	8	8	8
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.....			3	3	3	3	3	5	5
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.....	2	2		3	3	3	3	3	3
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade.....						2	3	3	3
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	50	70	82	94	99	103	113	126	130
Hatters of North America, United.....	60	73	80	85	85	85	85	85	85
Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos.....					7	3	5	5	8
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.....				83	85	47	50	97	118.
Horsehoers of United States and Canada.....	21	22	28	44	42	42	41	44	61
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	48	103	191	391	494	387	345	363	386
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Intl. Assn.....	80	80	150	150	135	100	100	100	100
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Intl. Assn.....		60	†	180	115	100	100	100	100
Jewelry Workers' International.....	9	9	10	24	24	7	4	6	4
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.....		20	21	30	22	18	13	23	16
Lathers, Intl. Union of W. W. and Metal.....	6	14	23	44	59	43	40	40	58
Leather Workers of Horse Goods.....	21	32	42	48	40	40	40	40	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal.....		3	22	36	25	10	10	10	8
Lithographers' Intl. P. and B. Assn.....							30	23	11
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	200	250	347	400	500	478	340	320	315
Machinists' Union of America, International.....	225	325	355	488	557	485	500	560	621
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....				4	4	4	5	5	5

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

ORGANIZATION.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of.....			46	87	123	120	120	132	135
Marble Workers, International Association of.....			5	12	6	19	17	20	22
Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers.....					15	15	††	††	††
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	32	55	84	253	344	62	50	53	63
Metal Workers' Intl. Asso. Amal. Sheet.....	29	45	66	126	153	130	129	153	161
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc.....	50	56	84	128	128	103	109	100	100
Metal Workers, International Union, United.....	10	21	43	87	96	†	†	†	†
Mine Workers of America, United.....	1010	1891	1854	2173	2577	2619	2379	2549	2525
Mine Mfrs. and Assts. Mutual Aid Asso.....				4	4	4	4	†	†
Mineral Mine Workers, United.....	5	4	3	7	a	**	**	**	**
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.....	150	150	259	300	300	300	450	500	500
Musicians, American Federation of.....	62	81	97	140	220	308	354	375	375
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.....	4	5	3	4	4	4	††	††	††
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	280	280	348	536	607	542	555	624	648
Paper Box Workers, International Union of.....					12	9	7	†	†
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....	4	18	41	107	88	50	35	31	43
Patternmakers' National League.....	22	23	23	29	37	36	40	50	55
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of.....						10	12	15	15
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.....		1	2	9	12	13	15	18	20
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A., Intl.....					17	22	22	28	29
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....			57	65	99	90	80	50	50
Pilots' Association.....				5	*	*	*	*	*
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake.....							10	†	†
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.....	45	87	128	152	165	150	150	160	180
Potters, Stoneware.....	1			††	††	††	††	††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....				7	7	5	6	5	5
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	22	29	49	61	58	56	56	58	59
Potters' National Union of America.....				c	c	c	c	c	c
Printing Pressmen, International.....	91	100	119	144	160	170	166	166	172
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.....	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	12	12
Print Cutters.....				3	3	4	4	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile.....				4	4	4	4	4	4
Quarry workers, International.....				12	26	30	38	41	45
Railway Clerks.....				13	6	††	††	††	††
Railway Employees' Amal. Asso., Street.....	35	43	98	256	300	300	300	320	320
Railway Expressman.....				14	3	††	††	††	††
Roofers, Comp. Damp and Waterproof Wk'rs.....								10	10
Rubber Workers.....				10	2	1	†	†	†
Saw Smiths' Union of America.....			3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.....	42	82	99	139	201	195	194	248	255
Shingle Weavers.....				13	14	16	17	18	17
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Carpenters.....				29	34	24	20	19	16
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....	4	42	80	65	46	55	31	40	41
Slate and Tile Workers.....				5	7	6	5	6	6
Slate Workers.....				8	8	9	18	30	27
Spinners' Association.....	24	27	26	25	25	22	22	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.....	18	15	15	*	*	*	54	55	56
Steel Plate Transferers' Asso. of America.....							1	1	1
Stereotypers and Electrotypes Union of N. A.....			18	21	24	28	28	29	31
Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen.....								85	83
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	9	13	16	16	17	15		15	14
Switchmen's Union of North America.....							81	92	93
Tackmakers.....					1	2	††	††	††
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	73	93	109	138	159	160	166	167	161
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	47	94	138	320	840	783	402	366	377
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	80	80	80	95	150	150	150	150	150
Textile Workers of America, United.....	34	27	106	150	105	100	100	114	129
Theatrical Stage Employees, National.....	30	38	44	45	50	55	60	60	62
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.....				14	17	14	19	21	19
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective.....	21	20	21	18	16	14	14	14	14
Tip Printers.....				2	2	2	2	1	2
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	60	43	41	52	56	54	55	51	46
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty, Intl.....	3	3	5	16	15	13	9	7	5
Tube Workers of United States and Canada.....			5	15	15	††	††	††	††
Typographical Union, International.....	329	365	393	435	467	467	438	428	440
Upholsterers, International Union of.....	13	13	13	25	30	28	26	28	28
Watch Case Engravers, International.....	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2
Watch Case Makers, International.....				3	3	3	3	3	3
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	3	2	2		1	1	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.....						11	12	10	3
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	121	151	184	273	283	200	150	93	40
Centrals.....	218	324	425	549	569	601	538	574	606
Locals.....	349	469	678	828	553	1046	759	713	616
State Branches.....	16	21	27	29	32	34	36	37	38
Total vote of Unions.....	5737	8240	10705	15238	17363	16338	15621	16425	16892

*Charter revoked. †Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. ††Disbanded.
 a Merged with Machinists. b Merged with Molders. c..... d..... **Withdrew.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Char- ters issued.	Char- ters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes pro- por- tioned.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	No. in- vol- ved.	No. ben- e- fited.	Not bene- fited.	Dona- tions to unions.	Cost of strikes.
Coopers	7	13		20	11	2		7	1%	5%	410	110	300		2,500 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace	1			2	1		1				11	11			
Electricians	58	36	8,327							25c	200	300			7,645 15
Elevator Constructors	27			1		1									10,965 19
Engineers, Steam	3	23		23											
Engravers, Watch Case					3	1			2	5%	1,400	1,400		46 00	3,326 00
Firemen, Stationary	11	2	3,000	4						5%				5,000 00	2,87 00
Foundry Employees	4	9												2,300 00	5,000 00
Freight Handlers	10	2	2,180												5,000 00
Garment Workers, United	50	30	5,000	71	50	20		1			8,000	7,800	110	5,000 00	5,000 00
Glass Bottle Blowers, Ladies	7	11		57	30	8		19		7%	1,363	700	803		5,673 04
Glass Bottles, Amalgamated	67	4	700	1	1			1			144	544			2,329 70
Glove Workers	7	1	1	1				1			47	40	47	700 00	200 00
Granite Cutters	1	1		34	15	19		1		5% c	6,500	6,500	40	2,678 75	150,000 00
Gunsmiths, Pocket Knife	8	29		1	1						20	20		7,500 00	66 00
Hod Carriers	33	14	778	2				2			400	400	400	100 00	500 00
Horse Shoers	20	3	1,000	4	4						200	200			4,000 00
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	114	53	17	16				1			12,248	12,230	18	2,337 00	10,570 30
Iron and Steel Workers	6	13		2			2				500			215 00	29,200 08
Jewelry Workers	14	25		5	5						500				2,370 00
Lathers, Workers	9	4	1,000								55	55		845 00	205 00
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	3	6	300	5	1	1		3			11	11			
Leather Workers, Amalgamated				2	1	1									
Lobster Fishermen	7	4	400												
Longshoremen	14	20	6,000	49	20	6		2			8,000	20,000		301 45	389,094 50
Machinists	34	22													
Maintenance of Way Employees	135	9	2	3	2	1		1			300	175	25	250 00	300 00
Meat Cutters and Butcher Wknn.	19	10	600	4							400				1,200 00
Metal Polishers	21	18		25	15	6		3		25c to 50c	900	750	150	3,000 00	18,189 50
Metal Workers, Sheet	21	6		6	3	2		1			300				6,300 00
Mine Workers	228	172		25	5			3			30,000	30,000	30,000		691,635 58
Molders, Iron	7	23									630	95	28		240,537 29
Musicians	18	10												33,364 60	
Paper Makers	19	5	1,500	3	2						3,300	100			48,000 00
Pattern Makers	6			20	7						100	25		100 00	11,553 21
Pavers and Rummernmen	7	5		1				1			300	300	300		7,000 00
Paying Cutters	17		384	6	3	2		1		7c	113	92	21		1,531 00
Photo-Engravers	4	3	100	2			2								785 75
Plate Printers			25	1							6			200 00	250 00
Post Office Clerks	150		1,000												

Potters, Operative	1	118	31	5	2	24	1	500	1,152	118 04
Print Cutters	32	13	940	5	2	24	1	500	1,152	204 00
Printing Pressmen	10	5	400	22	3	3		5c	2,800	1,800 00
Quarry Workers	27	24	18	5	6	4	3	2c d	5,257	14,379 00
Railway Employes, Street	1	3	1	1					40	4,485 63
Roofers Composition	1	3	1	1					11	75 00
Shingle Weavers	7	6	1							
Shingle Weights	3	1								
Slate Workers	3	2								
Slate and Tile Roofers										
Spinners	29	1	1,000	6	1			15 to 25%	500	800 00
Stage Employes	5	2	378	5	5					2,500 00
Steel Plate Transferers	2	3	20						663	550 00
Stereotypers and Electrotypers										5,285 34
Stove Mounters	18	8	8,282							15,386 00
Swarmen	69	91	1,000	12	4		5		400	78,613 85
Tailors	29	31	42	31	11			17½c	1,000	10,728 00
Teamsters	2	2	3	1	1	1	2		350	10,000 00
Textile Workers	1	1							100	3,000 00
The Layers										
Tin Plate Workers	3	3	110							25 00
Tip Printers										
Tobacco Workers	4	3					2		120	150 00
Trunk and Leather Novelties Workers	51	8	1,383							1,075 00
Typographical Union	10	3		4	2		2		129	53 00
Upholsterers										
Weavers, Elastic Goring	19								22	27 00
Weavers, Wire	14			1					62	175 00
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers	5	13	0							695 15
Total	2,253	1,438	57,459	861	365	210	105		115,923	35,322 101,718 37 2,448 041 07

a, 4 reorganized; b, jobs finished; c, for 4,325 men; d, for 500, 2c per hr.; e, in 5 states—2 lost, 3 still pending; f, general strike; g, lockout; h, lockout.

BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Actors.....	\$600 00		\$400 00	\$300 00		\$600 00
Bakers.....	900 00		4,615 92			
Barbers.....	21,000 00		40,824 68			
Blacksmiths.....						10,000 00
Boiler Makers.....	1,150 00					
Bookbinders.....	8,250 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	13,425 00		77,440 68			
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Wkrs.....	350 00					
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs.....	16,700 00					
Broommakers.....	400 00		350 00			
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	246,607 00	\$15,850 00				
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....	2,492 00				4,589 28	30,202 82
Carvers.....	1,800 00				135 30	
Car Workers.....	100 00					
Chainmakers.....				800 00		1,900 00
Cigar makers.....	203,500 00	4,340 00	173,505 67	50,063 86		60,000 00
Clerks.....	5,075 00		15,925 00			
Commercial Telegraphers.....	3,150 00					
Compressed Air Workers.....	1,400 00		700 00			450 00
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....	3,050 00					
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.....	50 00					
Electrical Workers.....	9,500 00					
Engravers, Watch Case.....	60 00		194 00			
Foundry Employees.....	750 00		821 00			
Freight Handlers.....	3,000 00				29 00	
Fur Workers.....	200 00					
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	53,000 00					4,000 00
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	625 70					
Granite Cutters.....	24,416 75					
Grinders, Table Knife.....	750 00					
Hatters.....	54,897 75					9,200 00
Hod Carriers.....	3,450 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	26,150 00		24,508 48			
Iron and Steel Workers.....	5,800 00					
Jewelry Workers.....	225 00		134 00			
Lathers.....	5,650 00					
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	3,275 00					
Machinists.....	51,900 00		10,340 00			
Maintenance of Way Employees.....	7,500 00					
Meat Cutters and Butch. Wkms.....	1,500 00					
Metal Polishers.....	3,850 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	14,100 00					
Molders, Iron.....	72,789 25		186,881 20			68,503 49
Painters.....	58,413 00	10,100 00	5,425 00			
Pattern Makers.....	2,700 00		6,892 79		1,118 05	
Paving Cutters.....	2,100 00					
Photo Engravers.....	1,500 00					
Print Cutters.....	1,050 00					
Printing Pressmen.....	13,000 00					
Quarry Workers.....	1,200 00					
Railroad Telegraphers.....	89,150 00					
Railway Employees, Street.....	18,100 00		15,225 85			
Roofers, Composition.....				30 00		
Shipwrights.....	1,200 00					
Spinners.....	3,000 00	1,200 00				20,000 00
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	1,300 00					
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	1,740 00					
Stove Mounters.....	1,700 00					
Switchmen.....	135,600 00					
Tailors.....	11,272 75		11,004 22			
Tobacco Workers.....	1,500 00		7,181 00			
Typographical Union.....	38,650 00					
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	100 00					328 00
Weavers, Wire.....	600 00		856 10			
Total.....	1,257,214 29	\$31,390 00	\$593,541 34	\$51,093 86	\$5,871 63	\$206,254 31

VOTING STRENGTH OF FEDERATION, 1897-1908.

Year.	No. votes.
1897.....	2,747
1898.....	2,881
1899.....	3,032
1900.....	5,737
1901.....	8,240
1902.....	10,705
1903.....	15,238
1904.....	17,363
1905.....	16,338
1906.....	15,621
1907.....	16,425
1908.....	16,892

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Actors.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Differences with 3 firms compromised, benefitting 125 men. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$400. Death benefits, \$600; sick benefits, \$400; traveling benefits, \$200; unemployed benefits, \$600. Donations to other unions, \$1,500.
- Asbestos Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 467. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 193; benefited, 115; not benefited, 78. An average gain in wages of 25 cents per day. Gains in other respects: Union shop. Better wages, shorter hours and better working conditions are improvements secured for the members of the organization in the past ten years.
- Bakers and Confectioners.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 458. Number of strikes, 10. Number of persons involved, 300. Cost of strikes, \$7,895. Death benefits for the year 1907, \$900; sick benefits for the year 1907, \$4,615.92. Material improvement in the conditions of the members have been accomplished in the past ten years—hours of labor reduced from 18 to 10, 9 and 8.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 43; surrendered, 19. Gain in membership, 592. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 512; benefited, 512. Average reduction of hours of labor, 2 per week. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$21,000; sick benefits, \$40,824.68.
- Bill Posters.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 12; benefited, 12. Average gain in wages 50 cents per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$400. Gradual improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years, resulting beneficially to the entire membership.
- Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 8; won, 2; compromised, 3; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 500; not benefited, 500. Unemployed benefits, \$10,000. Better wages, better sanitary conditions, and trade agreements fostering better mutual feeling.
- Boiler Makers.**—Charters issued, 31; charters surrendered, 48. Number of strikes, 11; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 5; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,901; benefited, 147; 619 affected in the strikes compromised; 229 involved in the strikes now pending. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$23,421.71. Death benefits, \$1,150. Higher wages, shorter hours and better conditions are among the improvements in the conditions of the members in the past ten years.
- Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 8. Strike for the eight-hour day throughout the trade was inaugurated October 1, 1907, and it has been successful to the extent of 85 per cent. 550 members still on strike to make the effort entirely successful. Cost of strike, \$165,508.95. Death benefits, \$8,250.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 24. Gain in membership, 3,533. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 171; benefited, 171. Some increases in wages have been secured in union stamp factories, without strike. Offers of reductions in wages in the past year were in every instance successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$2,256.72. Death benefits, \$13,425; sick benefits, \$76,665.68; disability benefits, \$775. \$1.00 to \$5.00 per week increase in wages and hours reduced in 50 per cent of the union factories, are among the advantages secured in the past ten years.

- Brewery Workers.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 6; won, 5; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 12,500; benefited, 12,200; not benefited, 300. Cost of strikes, \$117,500. Increase of wages for 368 locals, with reduction in hours, secured without strike. No reduction in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$12,480. In the past ten years wages have increased 50 per cent, and a reduction in hours of between 2 and 4 per day.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 1. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted in the past year. Some locals have secured increases in wages and better conditions without strike. Death benefits, \$16,700. Remarkable improvement in wages and hours of the members in the past ten years.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; and 1 local reorganized. Reduction in wages in one city. Death benefits, \$350.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 6; benefited, 6. 3 per cent average gain in wages per day. No reduction in hours. Donations to other unions, \$100. The organization has increased wages about five per cent in the past ten years.
- Brushmakers.**—No report.
- Carpenters, Brotherhood.**—Charters issued, 144; surrendered, 167. Number of strikes, 125; won, 25; compromised, 90; lost, 3; pending, 7. Cost of strikes, \$69,967.30. Death benefits, \$246,607.09. Death benefits, members' wives, \$15,850.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Cost of strikes and lockouts, \$6,618.86. Unemployed benefits, \$30,202.82; sick benefits, \$10,316.05; death benefits, \$2,492; accident benefits, \$325; tool insurance, \$4,589.28; superannuation benefits, \$8,820.95. Assistance to members and other trades, \$2,650.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—No report.
- Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 17. Number of strikes, 2. Number of persons involved, 350. Cost of strikes, \$1,000. Death benefits, \$100. Remarkable improvement in conditions of members in the past ten years.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Death benefits, \$1,800; tool insurance, \$135.30. Donations to other unions, \$85.00.
- Cement Workers.**—Charters issued, 9. Surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 3,000.
- Chain Makers.**—Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number of persons involved, 329; not benefited, 329. Cost of strikes, \$1,200. Resistance to offers in reductions resulted in compromise. Traveling benefits, \$800; unemployed benefits, \$1,900. Donations to other unions, \$230.
- Cigar Makers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 11. Gain in membership, 200. Number of strikes, 68; final reports have been received in but 36; won, 22; compromised, 5; lost, 9. Number of persons involved, 3,426; benefited, 1,055; not benefited, 170. 13 strikes were against reductions in wages, 6 were successful, 1 compromised and 1 lost. Death benefits, \$203,500; sick benefits, \$173,505.67; traveling benefits, \$50,063.86; unemployed benefits, \$60,000. As a result of the improvement in the conditions of the members, brought about by the organization, death rate from tuberculosis has been reduced 15 per cent and length of life increased 6 per cent in males and 8 per cent in wives of members.
- Clerks, Retail.**—Death benefits, \$5,075; sick benefits, \$15,925.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 30; won, 17; lost, 13. Number of persons involved, 344; benefited, 183; not benefited, 161. All strikes were against attempted reductions. Cost of strikes, \$10,393.
- Commercial Telegraphers.**—Charters surrendered, 10. Increase of \$1.60 to \$2.50 per week affecting about 200 members was gained without strike. Death benefits, \$3,150.
- Compressed Air Workers.**—Death benefits, \$1,400; sick benefits, \$700; unemployed benefits, \$450. Donations to other unions, \$300. As a result of the efforts of the organization in the past ten years wages have been increased \$1.25 a day, and a reduction from 30 pounds to 25 pounds pressure for eight hours.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 20; won, 11; compromised, 2; lost, 7. Number of persons involved, 410; benefited, 110; not benefited, 300. An average of 5 per cent per member gain in wages per day; 1 per cent reduction in hours of labor. Cost of strikes, \$2,500. Resisted proposed reductions in seven cities, and not over thirty members throughout the country were forced to accept reductions. Increase of 20 per cent in wages and reduction of one hour in the working day are among the improvements in the conditions of the members secured in the past ten years.

- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; number of persons involved, 11; benefited 11; 19 in pending strike. Death benefits, \$3,050.
- Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.**—Death benefits, \$50.
- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 58; surrendered, 26. Gain in membership, 8,327. Death benefits, \$9,500.
- Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 3. Number of strikes, 1; compromised. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 300. 25 cents average gain in wages per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$7,645.15. Forty per cent increase in wages and reduction of two hours per day are improvements secured in the past ten years.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 22. Number of strikes, 23. Proposed reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$10,965.19. Increased wages, better hours and better working conditions are improvements secured in the past ten years.
- Engravers, Watch Case.**—About 5 per cent per member per day average gain in wages. Shorter hours and 5 per cent increase gained without strike. Death benefits, \$60; sick benefits, \$194. Donations to other unions, \$46.
- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 3,000. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 1,400. 5 per cent average gain wages per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$3,526. Proposed reductions were successfully resisted. 85 per cent of the trade now have the eight-hour day, whereas all worked 12 hours ten years ago.
- Fitters, Steam.**—No report.
- Flour and Cereal.**—No report.
- Foundry Employees.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 9. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$750; sick benefits, \$821. Donations to other unions, \$87. In the past ten years the 9-hour work day has been secured, and wages increased from \$1.10 to \$2.20 per day.
- Freight Handlers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 2,190. Saturday half holiday for railway clerks was secured without strike. Reduction in wages in one instance only. Proposed reductions in three cities were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$3,000; tool insurance, \$29. In the past ten years wages have been increased 33 1-3 per cent, hours of labor shortened 28 per cent and general working conditions improved.
- Fur Workers.**—Death benefits, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$30.
- Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 30. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 71; won, 50; compromised, 20; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 8,000; benefited, 7,890; not benefited, 110. Cost of strikes, \$5,000. Donations to other unions, \$50.00. Shorter hours and increase in wages are among improvements secured in the past ten years.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 57; won, 30; compromised, 8; lost, 19. Number of persons involved, 1,563, benefited, 760; not benefited, 803. 7 per cent average gain per member per day in wages. Cost of strikes, \$5,479.04.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Number of new locals, 6; number reorganized, 4. Gain in membership, 700. After a struggle of eighteen years, a settlement was effected with the More-Jonas Glass Co., of Bridgeton, N. J., and this plant in future will operate under the rules and regulations of this Association. Number of persons benefited, 144 skilled mechanics and 400 outside of the skilled men. Proposed reduction in wages was successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$53,000; unemployed benefits, \$4,000. Donations to other unions, \$700.
- Glass Workers, Amal.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 7. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 47; not benefited, 47. Cost of strikes, \$2,529.70. One union reduced working hours to 9 per day, without strike. Wages reduced 5 per cent in one city, affecting 125 men. Death benefits, \$625.70. Donations to other unions, \$300. Wages increased 10 per cent; hours reduced from 9 to 8 in the past ten years.
- Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 1; lost, 40 persons involved. Cost of strike, \$200. Advantages gained without strike: Agreements signed with five manufacturers with increase in wages ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. No reductions in wages in the past year. The benefits accruing from the organization in the past ten years are 25 per cent increase in wages, Saturday half holiday, machine rent abolished, charges for needles abolished and generally improved conditions.

Gold Beaters.—No report.

Granite Cutters.—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 2 (jobs finished). Number of strikes, 34; won, 15; compromised, 19. Number of persons involved, 6,500; benefited, 6,500. 4,325 men gained 5 per cent increase in wages. Gains in other respects: further extension of plan of settlements without strikes. Cost of strikes, \$150,000. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$24,416.75. Donations to other unions, \$2,678.75. Among the benefits accruing as a result of the organization in the past ten years are the universal reduction of work day to 8 hours in 1900 and increase in wages of 25 per cent.

Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 20. benefited, 20. Cost of strike, \$66.00. Successful in resisting reduction in wages. Donations to other unions, \$49.00. As a result of the organization the conditions of the members have been steadily improving in every way.

Grinders, Table Knife.—Death benefits, \$750. Conditions of the members improved in every way as a result of the efforts of the organization.

Hatters.—Proposed reductions were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$54,897.75. Unemployed benefits, \$9,200. Donations to other unions, \$7,500. 75 per cent improvement in conditions of members in the past ten years.

Hod Carriers.—Charters issued, 52; charters surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 776. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 400; not benefited, 400. Cost of strikes, \$500. Death benefits, \$3,450. Donations to other unions, \$100. Improvements in conditions of members in the past ten years: Reduction of hours from 10 to 8; gain in wages from 15 cents to 25 cents, and 40 cents per hour.

Horsehoers.—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 200. 250 men secured gain in wages. Cost of strikes, \$4,000. No reductions in wages in the past year. Reduction in hours and increases in wages ranging from 25 cents to \$1.00 per day have been secured in the past ten years.

Hotel and Restaurant.—Number of charters issued, 114; surrendered, 53. Number of strikes, 17; won, 16. Number of persons involved, 12,248; benefited, 12,230; not benefited, 18. In several cities secured ten-hour day for members who had formerly worked on an average of 12¼ hours per day. Gains in other respects: Improvement in sanitary conditions. Cost of strikes, \$10,870.30. All proposed reductions in wages were successfully resisted except in one case. Death benefits, \$26,150. Sick benefits, \$24,508.48. Donations to other unions, \$2,367.

Iron and Steel Workers.—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 2, pending, against reduction in wages. Number of persons involved, 500. Cost of strikes, \$29,260.68. Death benefits, \$5,800. Donations to other unions, \$250.

Jewelry Workers.—Charters surrendered, 1. Death benefits, \$225. Sick benefits, \$134. Donations to other unions, \$215. Improvements in conditions of members in the past ten years. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 and pay for overtime.

Lathers.—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 22. Number of strikes, 5; won, 5. Number of persons involved, 500. All reductions were successfully resisted except in two cases. Death benefits, \$5,650. Wages have increased 150 per cent in the past ten years.

Laundry Workers.—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,000. In some instances higher wages and shorter hours were secured without strike. Several attempts were made to reduce wages, but the organization successfully resisted them without strike. In the past ten years there has been an average increase in wages of 50 per cent and a shortening of the working hours from 5 to 20 per week.

Leather Workers, Amalgamated.—Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number of persons involved and not benefited, 11. Some increases in wages through agreements with firms have been gained without strike. Reductions in wages in one case. Cost of strikes, \$205. The abolishment of the contract system is an important achievement of the organization, among the other advantages secured in the past ten years.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods.—Charters issued 3; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 5; won, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 55. Number of persons benefited, all. Reductions in wages were attempted, but successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$2,370. Death benefits, \$3,275. Sick benefits, \$10,340. Donations to other unions, \$845.00. The organization has materially benefited the members.

Lithographers.—No report.

Lobster Fishermen.—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; compromised, 1.

Longshoremen.—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 20. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$301.45. Increase in wages of about 30 per cent, and reduction of hours from 13 to 11 are among the achievements of the organization in the past ten years.

Machine Printers.—No report.

Machinists.—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 22. Gain in membership, 6,000. Number of strikes, 49; won, 20; compromised, 6; lost, 2; balance pending. Number of persons involved, 8,000; benefited 20,000. No reduction in wages in the past year, attempts having been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$389,094.50. Death benefits, \$51,900. Reduced hours, increased wages and improved shop conditions are among improvements secured by the organization in the past ten years.

Maintenance of Way Employees.—Charters issued, 166; surrendered, 5. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$7,500. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years.

Marble Workers.—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 150. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 175; not benefited, 25. Gains: More general recognition of the union. Cost of strikes, \$300. Improvements secured in the past ten years: Better conditions in buildings, eight-hour day now generally recognized in branches working in buildings and in the shops in large cities.

Meat Cutters.—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 600. Number of strikes, 3; pending. Number of persons involved, 400. Cost of strikes, \$1,200. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$1,500. Donations to other unions, \$250. Reduction of hours, increase in wages and better conditions have been secured in the past ten years.

Metal Polishers.—Charters issued, 21; surrendered, 18. Number of strikes, 25; won, 15; compromised, 6; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 900; benefited, 750; not benefited, 150. 25 to 50 cents per day gains in wages, and successfully resisted increase in hours. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary condition. Cost of strikes, \$18,199.50. Death benefits, \$3,850. Improvements in the past ten years; wages increased about 50 per cent, hours shortened from one to two per day, and better sanitary conditions in factories.

Metal Workers, Sheet.—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 6; won, 3; compromised, 2; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 200. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$6,200. Death benefits, \$14,100.

Mine Workers.—Charters issued, 228; surrendered, 172. Strikes in five States, 3 still pending; 2 lost. Number of persons involved, 30,000; not benefited, 30,000. Cost of strikes, \$621,635.58. Advantages gained without strike: Agreements renewed for 350,000 men. Average advance in wages about 50 per cent and corresponding improvement in working conditions in the past ten years.

Molders.—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 23. Number of strikes, 25; won, 5; lost, 3; pending, 17. Number of persons involved, 630; benefited, 95; not benefited, 28. The organization has been able to hold its own despite the depression. Offers of reduction have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$240,537.29. Death benefits, \$72,769.25. Sick benefits, \$186,881.20. Unemployed benefits, \$68,503.49.

Musicians.—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 10. Marked improvement in conditions of members in the past ten years.

Painters and Decorators.—Charters issued, 108. Death benefits, \$58,413. Death benefits members' wives, \$10,100. Sick benefits, \$5,425.

Paper Makers.—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 1,500. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 3,500; benefited, 100. 3,000 members on strike against reduction in wages. Other proposed reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$48,000. Wages have been increased 20 per cent and working hours reduced 25 per cent in the past ten years.

Pattern Makers.—Charters issued, 6; number of strikes, 20; won, 7; pending, 13. Persons involved, 100; benefited, 25. All strikes were inaugurated to resist reduction in wages and other attempts on the part of employers to change conditions on account of the depression. Cost of strikes, \$11,553.21. Death benefits, \$2,700. Sick benefits, \$6,892.79. Tool insurance, \$1,118.05. Donations to other unions, \$100. Some of the locals pay out-of-work benefit, the New York local alone paying \$36,000 for this purpose.

- Pavers and Rammermen.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 5. Strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 300; not benefited, 300. Cost of strikes, \$75.00. Higher wages and reduction of hours generally since the organization was established.
- Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 384. Number of strikes, 6; won, 3; compromised, 2; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 113; benefited, 92; not benefited, 21. An average gain of 7 cents per member per day. Reduction in wages in one instance. Cost of strikes, \$1,531. Death benefits, \$2,100. In the past ten years the organization has effected a uniform reduction of hours from 10 to 9, and latterly the adoption of the eight-hour day by about 50 per cent of the members.
- Photo-Engravers.**—Charters issued, 100. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 2; pending. Cost of strikes, \$786.75. Death benefits, \$1,500.
- Piano and Organ Workers.**—No report.
- Plate Printers.**—Gain in membership, 25. Number of strikes, 1. Persons involved, 6. Cost of strikes, \$250. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$200. Better wages, shorter hours and more constant employment are results of the organization.
- Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 150; surrendered, 35. Gain in membership, 1,000.
- Post Office Clerks.**—Charters issued, 18. Gain in membership, 1,500.
- Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 118. No reductions in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$118.04.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—No report.
- Print Cutters.**—No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,050. Donations to other unions, \$304.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 32; surrendered, 13. Gain in membership, 940. Number of strikes, 31; won, 5; compromised, 2; pending, 24. Number of persons involved, 1,152. Fifty cents average gain in wages per member per day. Eight-hour day secured in 174 cities in the past year without strike. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$3,450. Death benefits, \$13,000. Donations to other unions, \$1,800.
- Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 25; pending, 3; won, 22. Number of persons involved, 2,800; benefited, 25. Eight cents per member per day average gain in wages. Cost of strikes, \$14,379. Death benefits, \$1,200. Higher wages, shorter hours and better equipment and conditions have been secured by the organization since established.
- Railroad Telegraphers.**—Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$89,150.
- Railway Employees, Street.**—Charters issued, 27; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 18; won, 5; compromised, 6; lost, 3; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 5,257; benefited, 500. Gain in wages of two cents per hour secured for 500 members. 25,000 men secured an average increase of one-half cent per hour, and there was a reduction in wages of one-half cent an hour affecting 2,000 men. Cost of strikes, \$56,907.92. Death benefits, \$18,100. Sick benefits, \$15,225.55. Donations to other unions, \$4,485.53. The organization has secured for its members in the past ten years an average of two hours per day decrease, and an increase of five cents per hour in wages.
- Roofers, Composition.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 40; benefited, 40. No reduction in wages in the past year, attempts having been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$75. 40 per cent improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years.
- Sawsmiths.**—No report.
- Seamen.**—Improvements in conditions and wages and enactment of legislation secured through the efforts of the organization.
- Shingle Weavers.**—Number of charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Wages were reduced in two localities, all other attempts were successfully resisted.
- Shipwrights.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 1; number of persons involved, 11. Reduction in wages in one instance. Death benefits, \$1,200. General increase in wages and shorter hours in past ten years.
- Slate and Tile Roofers.**—Charters surrendered, 2. Death benefits, \$1,300.
- Slate Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 1. Wages increased from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day, and hours reduced from 10 to 9, are among the achievements of the organization for its members since established.

- Spinners.**—Death benefits, \$3,000. Death benefits members' wives, \$1,200. Unemployed benefits, \$20,000. Donations to other unions, \$800.
- Stage Employes, Theatrical.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 500. 15 to 25 per cent average gain in wages per member per day. Increase in wages in 20 cities effected without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$2,500.
- Steel Plate Transferrers.**—Gain in membership, 3. Organization in satisfactory status at present.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 378. In Cincinnati an effort has been pending since 1905 to establish the eight-hour day for the Electrotypers, and this year it finally went into general effect in that city. The Electrotypers of New York have been on strike for the eight-hour day; all members of this branch now employed are working on this basis, and but few members are out of employment. Cost of strikes, \$5,265.34. Death benefits, \$1,740. Continual improvement in wages and conditions.
- Stone Cutters.**—No report.
- Stove Mounters.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 30; won, 5; compromised, 5; lost, 10. Number of persons involved, 663. Cost of strikes, \$15,596. Death benefits, \$1,700.
- Switchmen.**—Gain in membership, 8,292. Death benefits, \$135,600.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 21; won, 12; compromised, 4; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 400. Cost of strikes, \$78,613.85. Increase of prices for two thousand members gained without strike. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$11,272.75. Sick benefits (law went into effect January 1, 1908), \$11,004.22.
- Teamsters.**—Charters issued, 99; surrendered, 91. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 42; won, 31; compromised, 11. Number of persons involved, 1,600. Benefited, 1,600. 17½ cents average gain in wages per member per day. Cost of strikes, \$10,726. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted.
- Textile Workers.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 31. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; compromised, 1; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 850. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.
- Tile Layers and Helpers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 350. Benefited, 100; not benefited, 250. No reductions in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$3,000.
- Tin Plate Workers.**—Charters issued, 1. This organization has increased wages and shortened the hours of 95 per cent of the members from 12 to 8.
- Tip Printers.**—Donations to other unions, \$25.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Successful in maintaining during the past year the conditions previously secured. Death benefits, \$1,500. Sick benefits, \$7,181. Hours reduced, wages increased in union shops and conditions generally improved since organization was installed.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 120; not benefited, 120. An average reduction in the hours of labor of 20 minutes per member per day. No reduction in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$400. Donations to other unions, \$55. Conditions of the members have been improved 25 per cent in the past ten years.
- Typographical Union (June 1, 1907, to May 31, 1908).**—Charters issued, 51; surrendered, 8. Increases in wages were secured, through new wage scales in 83 cities. Strike benefits and special assistance to locals, \$567,775.97. Death benefits, \$38,650. Donations to other unions, \$1,075. In March, 1905, the eight-hour day prevailed in the jurisdiction of only 79 unions. As a result of the general strike which was inaugurated in August, 1905, the eight-hour day is now in force in the jurisdiction of 565 locals.
- Upholsterers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 4; compromised, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 129; benefited, 76; not benefited, 53. Cost of strikes, \$3,500. Reduction of hours and increase of wages secured through the organization in the past ten years.
- Weavers, Goring.**—Death benefits, \$100. Unemployed benefits, \$398. Donations to other unions, \$27.
- Weavers, Wire.**—Gain in membership, 14. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Number of persons involved, 17 journeymen and 5 apprentices. No reduction in wages in the past year. Cost of strike, \$665.15. Death benefits, \$600. Sick benefits, \$856.10. Donations to other unions, \$175.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 13. One lockout, compromised, and wage scale restored, benefiting 62 persons.

Wood Workers.—No report.

ORGANIZERS.

The following list of organizers, who were engaged in various States under salaries from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past twelve months \$59,820.81. Of this amount \$1,742.91 was paid to district or volunteer organizers in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 for organizing local trade or federal labor unions, and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor.

NAME OF ORGANIZER.	STATE WHEREIN WORK WAS DONE.	Amount received.
1. Herman Robinson.....	New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Connecticut.....	\$3,100 00
2. T. H. Flynn.....	West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Indiana..	2,950 00
3. Stuart Reid.....	Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire.....	2,810 00
4. Hugh Frayne.....	Pennsylvania.....	2,750 00
5. H. M. Walker.....	Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas.....	2,725 00
6. Jas. Leonard.....	Louisiana, Alabama, Ohio.....	2,550 00
7. C. O. Young.....	Washington, Oregon.....	2,550 00
8. J. A. Flett.....	Canada, New York, Nova Scotia.....	2,550 00
9. E. T. Flood.....	Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio.....	2,500 00
10. J. Tazelaar.....	New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Maine, New Hampshire.....	2,500 00
11. Cal Wyatt.....	Vermont, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New York, Kentucky.....	2,450 00
12. E. R. Wright.....	Illinois, Indiana, Mississippi, Louisiana.....	2,400 00
13. J. D. Pierce.....	Ohio, Kansas, New York, Massachusetts, Illinois.....	2,380 00
14. M. G. Hamilton.....	Iowa, Missouri, Colorado, Indiana, New York, Illinois..	2,350 00
15. H. L. Eichelberger.....	Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.....	2,250 00
16. W. E. Hahn.....	Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, New York.....	2,200 00
17. Jas. E. Koch.....	New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri.....	2,200 00
18. S. Iglesias.....	Porto Rico.....	1,741 50
19. A. E. Holder.....	Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, New York.....	1,450 00
20. G. J. Schneider.....	Minnesota, Wisconsin.....	1,431 72
21. F. H. McCarthy.....	Massachusetts.....	1,203 85
22. Jno. Fitzpatrick.....	Illinois.....	1,200 00
23. G. B. Howley.....	Minnesota.....	998 94
24. Herman Ross.....	Pennsylvania.....	862 47
25. S. H. Gray.....	California.....	659 80
26. Annie Fitzgerald.....	Illinois.....	562 63
27. Peter Hanratty.....	Oklahoma.....	512 80
28. W. E. Terry.....	California.....	500 00
29. S. A. Bramlette.....	Kansas.....	468 12
30. T. F. Tracy.....	New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland.....	400 00
31. W. J. Boyle.....	Pennsylvania.....	353 75
32. D. W. Finn.....	New York.....	306 81
33. H. Berghane.....	New York.....	301 75
34. G. A. Hally.....	Wyoming.....	300 70
35. R. E. Crooksey.....	Colorado.....	270 00
36. R. L. Harper.....	Florida.....	230 45
37. Cornelius Ford.....	New Jersey.....	168 43
38. A. Rosenberg.....	New York.....	125 00
39. A. E. Ireland.....	Pennsylvania.....	120 17
40. F. J. Clennan.....	New York.....	120 00
41. J. J. O'Donnell.....	Virginia.....	97 80
42. J. L. Rodler.....	Pennsylvania, New York.....	71 65
43. C. W. Woodman.....	Texas.....	69 00
44. Nathan Sodeskon.....	Massachusetts.....	65 10
45. W. D. Ryan.....	Illinois.....	59 11
46. Jacobs & Bowen.....	Massachusetts.....	56 85
47. Daniel Multern.....	Massachusetts.....	54 10
48. L. H. Moore.....	Arkansas.....	50 60
49. W. H. Churchwell.....	Texas.....	50 00
50. Charles Peetz.....	Kentucky.....	50 00
	Paid to District Organizers in amounts less than \$50...	1,742 91
		59,820 81

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for the fiscal year shows a balance of \$72.57 to its credit over expenses. The receipts from all sources are \$20,722.41; the expenses, \$20,649.84.

I herewith submit statement of expenses, itemized and subdivided, for the past twelve months.

RECEIPTS.

Advertisements, subscriptions, etc.....\$20,722.41

EXPENSES.

Attorney fees.....	84 75
Commissions.....	8,668 15
Cuts.....	20 70
Hauling.....	24 15
Printing FEDERATIONIST.....	8,251 64
Printing bulletins.....	60 00
Postage stamps.....	563 00
Salaries.....	2,239 89
Contributions.....	108 00
Printing and supplies.....	222 54
R. G. Dunn & Company.....	75 00
Postage pound rate.....	325 02
Commissions on subscriptions.....	7 00

\$20,649 84

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$20,722 41
Expenses.....	20,649 84

Excess of receipts.....\$ 72 57

The following are the receipts and expenses of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST since it was first issued:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1893-94.....	\$2,418 30	\$2,684 66		\$266 36
1894-95.....	3,184 21	2,675 98	\$508 23	
1895-96.....	1,917 61	2,107 08		189 47
1896-97.....	3,40 39	3,094 87	313 52	
1897-98.....	2,287 83	2,541 75		253 92
1898-99.....	3,171 00	4,033 19		862 19
1899-00.....	4,162 07	4,466 91		304 88
1900-01.....	10,498 22	10,963 54		465 32
1901-02.....	17,170 70	25,406 46		8,235 76
1902-03.....	27,778 43	42,883 68		15,105 25
1903-04.....	32,639 89	30,639 92	1,999 97	
1904-05.....	25,726 57	24,929 26	796 31	
1905-06.....	25,912 87	26,968 12		955 25
1906-07.....	25,310 56	23,560 70	1,749 86	
1907-08.....	20,722 41	20,649 84	72 57	

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1908, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 1,419 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by Express and Post.....	2,943
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	181,011
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	56,562
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	195,327
Total.....	435,843

LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

On September 30th of this year we had 583 local trade and federal labor unions in good standing, and a Defense Fund of \$105,282.09 to protect the members of these unions in case of strike or lockout. Many strikes that would have cost the American Federation of Labor many thousands of dollars were averted during the past year through the assistance of organizers of the American Federation of Labor in adjusting the differences and securing conditions desired by the unions.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

DEFENSE FUND.

It is gratifying to notice the gradual increase of the Defense Fund since its inauguration in 1902, as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenses.	Balance on hand.
1902.....	\$ 20,423 00		\$ 20,423 00
1903.....	49,663 40	\$6,690 00	63,396 40
1904.....	33,722 55	15,972 00	81,146 95
1905.....	18,966 63	3,197 18	94,916 40
1906.....	15,556 02	13,643 40	96,829 02
1907.....	17,143 65	10,893 78	103,078 89
1908.....	14,327 20	12 124 00	105,282 09
	\$167,802 45	\$62,520 36	

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$167,802 45
Expenses.....	62,520 36

Balance on hand September 30, 1908.....\$105,282 09

The following is an itemized statement of amounts received from and paid to our Local Unions giving average membership, number of weeks' benefit, and the amount received by each organization:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts.....\$14,327 20

EXPENSES.

	Average membership.	Weeks.	Amount.
Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers, No. 8156, Boston, Mass.....	117	10	\$4,712 00
Meter Makers, No. 11250, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.....	44+	16	2,832 00
Clay Miners, No. 8503, St. Louis, Mo.....	74	8	2,368 00
Rubber Workers, No. 12420, Lambertville, New Jersey.....	29+	10	1,184 00
J. & S. Case Makers, No. 10448, New York City.....	72	2	576 00
Moccasin & Moccasin Slipper Workers, No. 12283, Bangor Me.....	9+	10	368 00
United Neckwear Cutters, No. 6939, New York City, N. Y.....	3+	6	84 00
Total.....			\$12,124 00

RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand in Defense Fund, October 1, 1907.....	\$103,078 89
Received in Defense Fund.....	14,327 20
	\$117,406 09
Paid out of Defense Fund.....	12,124 00
Balance in Defense Fund, October 1, 1908.....	\$105,282 09

UNION LABELS.

There are now 58 labels and ten cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

ORGANIZATIONS USING LABELS.

American Federation of Labor.	Gold Beaters.	Powder Workers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Grinders' and Finishers' Pocket Knife Blade.	Pressmen, Printing.
Boilermakers.	Hatters.	Print Cutters.
Blacksmiths.	Horseshoers.	Sawsmiths.
Boot and Shoe Makers.	Jewelry Workers.	Shingle Weavers.
Brewery Workmen.	Lathers.	Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers.
Brickmakers.	Leather Workers.	Slate Workers.
Broommakers.	Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	Stove Mounters.
Brushmakers.	Machine Printers and Color Mixers.	Tailors.
Carriage and Wagon Workers.	Machinists.	Textile Workers.
Carvers, Wood.	Marble Workers.	Tip Printers.
Cigarmakers.	Metal Polishers.	Tobacco Workers.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	Metal Workers, Sheet.	Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.
Coopers.	Moulders.	Typographical.
Engravers, Watch Case.	Painters.	Unholsters.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	Papermakers.	Weavers, Wire.
Fur Workers.	Photo-Engravers.	Wood Workers.
Garment Workers, United.	Piano and Organ Workers.	Woodsmen and Sawmill Workers.
Garment Workers, Ladies.	Plate Printers.	
Glass Workers.		
Glove Workers.		

ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

Actors.	Firemen, Stationary.	Musicians.
Barbers.	Hotel & Restaurant Employees.	Stage Employees, Theatrical.
Clerks.	Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.	Teamsters.
Engineers, Steam.		

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda and Mineral Water), Coffee, Spice and Powder Workers, Nail (Horseshoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Button Workers, Paper Box Makers, Suspender Makers, Garter, Arm Band and Hose Supporter Makers.

PAID UP MEMBERSHIP.

Notwithstanding trade disputes and the determined effort made by antagonistic associations to prevent the organization of workers, the average paid-up membership of the American Federation of Labor has increased 47,915, and I believe with the enactment of remedial legislation and the efforts which the Federation will be able to put forth during the coming year, that a still more pronounced increase will be shown at its close.

The following is the average paid up membership for the past twelve years:

1897	264,825
1898	278,016
1899	349,422
1900	548,321
1901	787,537
1902	1,024,399
1903	1,465,800
1904	1,676,200
1905	1,494,300
1906	1,454,200
1907	1,538,970
1908	1,586,885

LABOR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

Three appeals were issued to the local unions for funds to assist the Labor Representation Committee to carry out the American Federation of Labor political program. The officers of the local unions were directed to forward the appropriations to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Full and complete report of the amounts received and disposition of same will be made to the Executive Council, and an itemized statement of the receipts and expenses will be printed and mailed to all unions and individuals who have contributed, secretaries of international organizations, and to any others desiring a copy, upon application for same.

LABOR PRESS.

Too much can not be said in favor of the labor press of this country. Just before concluding my report I desire to pay a tribute to the yeoman service performed for the labor movement by the labor papers of this country, particularly the weekly papers endorsed by the Central and State Bodies. Through them the representatives of organized labor have been enabled to express their views on all questions of interest to the membership. Notwithstanding the efforts that have been made to divert their attention from questions of the gravest importance to the general movement, they have remained faithful and have "hewed to the line, allowing the chips to fall where they may."

With such a record it is not surprising that the efforts of labor editors are becoming more and more appreciated by the great membership of organized labor, and the desire to assist, in every way possible, the success of the bona fide labor papers has materially increased during the past few years.

CORRECTION.

I desire to rectify an error which exists in the printed proceedings of the Norfolk Convention, in the report of the roll call vote on the appeal from the decision of Chairman O'Connell, taken by Delegate T. L. Lewis, on the resolution introduced by the latter, while the case of the Flint Glass Workers was under discussion. The names of Delegate John J. Manning, of the Laundry Workers (31 votes), and Delegate James P. Archibald, of the Painters (124 votes), should appear in the list of those voting to sustain the decision of the Chair.

The votes of the two delegates named were included in the total of the "AYE" vote, 6,881, as printed on page 323 of the proceedings. The error is in the omission of their names from the list of those voting "AYE."

A verified analysis of this vote shows the following results:

IN FAVOR of the decision of Chairman O'Connell	6,880
AGAINST the decision of Chairman O'Connell	6,742
NOT VOTING	1,294

Total vote of the Norfolk Convention.....14,916

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

I therefore recommend that the Secretary be authorized to make a note in the proceedings of this Convention in regard to the omission of these names, in order that there may be a record of the correction.

In addition I might add that it was not until within the last few weeks that the omission mentioned above was brought to my attention. President Rowe in his report to the American Flint Glass Workers' Convention called attention to the vote, and it was as a result of this that it reached me. I immediately made a careful analysis of the vote and discovered that while the number of "AYE" votes cast and reported to the Convention was correct, the two names mentioned above were omitted. I met Mr. Manning and called his attention to the error. It was my intention to formally write to both delegates relative to the omission, but in the meantime received communications from them in regard to same as follows:

"TROY, N. Y., October 18, 1908.

"MR. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,
American Federation of Labor,
423-425 G street, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: In looking through the proceedings of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Norfolk, Va., last year, page 323, I note that my name has been omitted from the list published as voting to sustain the decision of President Pro Tem O'Connell, when this decision was appealed from by Delegate Lewis, of the United Mine Workers.

"As I voted to sustain the decision of Brother O'Connell, I desire, if it is possible, that something be done before or during the coming Convention to correct this error.

"Trusting this matter will receive your early consideration, I am, with kindest regards and best wishes, fraternally yours,

"JOHN J. MANNING,
"NEW YORK CITY, October 24, 1908.

"MR. FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary, American Federation of Labor,
423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR MORRISON: Brother James Dunn, of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America, has just done me the honor of calling upon me, and in the course of conversation about things in general I was surprised to learn that some doubt was shed upon the manner in which the vote of the Brotherhood of Painters was cast, sustaining the decision of Vice-President O'Connell in the matter of the contest between the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, at Norfolk Convention of the A. F. of L.

"I wish to say most positively that I was present, and out of my own mouth cast the vote which I was entitled to cast as the representative of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America.

"Should it be necessary, I am prepared to make affidavit to the above effect.

"Yours truly, JAMES P. ARCHIBALD."

IN CONCLUSION.

With the termination of this year I have served as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for twelve years. During that time I have had the gratification of watching the American Federation of Labor add 1,322,060 members to its grand total. To be an officer of an organization during the period of such great success is in itself something to be ever remembered with the keenest of appreciation, and, under its stimulating influence, I desire at this particular time to extend to the delegates here assembled, to the officers and members of affiliated unions, and the organizers of the Federation, my sincerest appreciation of their services and assistance during the past year, and more particularly for their prompt response to the requests made to them for information to enable me to carry on the work of the office in a satisfactory manner. I desire to thank my colleagues of the Executive Council for their earnest and valuable assistance which has enabled me to more readily meet the increasing duties devolving upon the Secretary of the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

TREASURER LENNON'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

GREETING: For a period of eighteen years I have been each year reporting to the Conventions of the A. F. of L. as its Treasurer. During that considerable period of time the trade union movement has encountered many obstacles, and in a large measure overcome them. The calamity howlers have always been in our midst, pointing out the near dissolution of the trade union movement. But in spite of all opposition, both from within and from without, and despite all discouragements offered, the trade union movement has steadily made progress. Improved conditions have been secured. Wages have been advanced. The intelligence of the workers has made wonderful progress, and the solidarity of our movement is greater now than at any time in the past history of organized labor on this continent. With this knowledge before us, there should be no gloom or discouragement as to the future. Obstacles will be met, but the trade union will meet them successfully. The pessimists, I suppose, will always remain with us; but their lamentations will not be sufficiently potent to retard the progress of organized labor. To the officers of the Federation, the officers of the national and international unions, and to the thousands of members of the local unions whom I have met during the past year, I want to extend to them, one and all, my regards, my appreciation of their kindness and consideration, and extend to them, one and all, my very best wishes for their individual well-being in the years which are to come. I herewith submit a statement of the income and expenses of the Federation for the year ending October 1, 1908:

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
Received of Secretary Morrison:		Paid Warrants:	
1907.		1907.	
October 31.....	\$19,168 53	October 31.....	\$16,554 04
November 30.....	9,400 33	November 30.....	13,666 75
December 31.....	32,757 13	December 31.....	17,019 89
1908.		1908.	
January 31.....	13,842 93	January 31.....	18,802 19
February 29.....	25,934 61	February 29.....	17,913 32
March 31.....	14,084 90	March 31.....	15,203 90
April 30.....	18,319 17	April 30.....	21,843 85
May 31.....	12,206 63	May 31.....	15,182 19
June 30.....	14,537 45	June 30.....	17,341 47
July 31.....	9,901 66	July 31.....	13,441 58
August 31.....	14,452 67	August 31.....	16,251 52
September 30.....	23,049 22	September 30.....	13,716 66
Total income.....	\$207,655 23	Total expenses.....	\$196,937 36
Balance October 1, 1907.....	125,910 02		
Total funds.....	\$333,565 25		
Total funds.....		\$333,565 25	
Deduct total expenses.....		196,937 36	
Leaves in hands of Treasurer.....		\$136,627 89	
Open account State National Bank.....	\$20,890 65		
Six Certificates of Deposit McLean County Bank.....	30,000 00		
Two " " " Corn Belt Bank.....	10,000 00		
Two " " " German-American Bank.....	10,000 00		
Three " " " Peoples' Bank.....	15,737 24		
Five " " " Third National Bank.....	25,000 00		
Four " " " State National Bank.....	25,000 00		
In hands of Treasurer.....	\$136,627 89		
In hands of Secretary.....	2,000 00		
Total funds.....	\$138,627 89		
Total funds handled during my incumbency as Treasurer, \$1,782,943.19.			

Respectfully submitted,
JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer.

Bloomington, Ill., October 1, 1908.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following committees:

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS: Alvin C. Howes, A. B. Loebenberg, J. W. Morton, Henry H. Boettger, Charles Witt, E. J. Brais, Harry McCormack, George Powell, James H. Hatch, George K. Smith, J. J. Mockler, Frank Koralek, James McKinzie, Frank Detlef, J. J. Williams.

COMMITTEE ON PRESIDENT'S REPORT: P. J. McArdle, James A. Cable, W. B. Wilson, Andrew Furuseth, C. L. Baine, Owen Miller, P. O'Reilly, Thomas F. Tracy, Frank Keough, H. A. Stemburgh, G. L. Berry, John Alpine, James J. Dunn, Charles T. Smith, Patrick Lynch.

COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY'S REPORT: John Weber, Hugh Frayne, Wm. Q. Sullivan, John A. Murray, George T. Dunn, Patrick T. Barry, Thomas Flynn, W. M. Pigott, W. A. Chrisman, E. T. Behrens, Gus A. Gass, G. L. Frazier, James Whittaker, W. E. Fuller, James J. Davis.

COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT: Magnus, Sinclair, Harry S. Sharpe, Will R. Walter, Robert J. Riddell, A. P. Tighe, George Kuykendall, D. F. Manning, Carrie Parmar, E. F. Hart, J. J. Dardis, Charles J. Eisenring, S. E. Heberling, William Shirk, John Sheret, A. J. Gallagher.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS: James Duncan, John A. Moffitt, D. D. Mulcahy, John P. Frey, W. E. Costello, George W. Savage, T. V. O'Connor, J. C. Shanessy, Jacob Tazelaar, Eugene Sarber, John S. Whalen, William Fyfe, Thomas S. Farrell, Herman Robinson, O. P. Smith.

COMMITTEE ON LAWS: John B. Lennon, John H. Walker, Robert A. McKee, Thomas A. Rickert, C. L. Shamp, David J. Davis, John Murtaugh, J. C. Skemp, John C. Johnston, M. O'Sullivan, Lee M. Hart, J. B. Dale, Harry P. Hoag, John Mangan, Thomas Van Lear.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION: Max Morris, W. D. Mahon, H. W. Churchill, Arthur Huddell, Homer D. Call, Wm. H. Frazier, Frank T. Hawley, W. D. Ryan, A. B. Grout, John J. Pfeiffer, Rody Kenehan, Frank McCarthy, Geo. Bechtold, C. O. Young, P. H. Malloy.

COMMITTEE ON LABELS: Jere L. Sullivan, Geo. R. French, Frank Noschang, Martin Lawlor, Max S. Hayes, Emmet T. Walls, Hugh Conway, E. Lewis Evans, Samuel Landers, John Sullivan, D. G. Biggs, John J. Manning, Chris Kerker, Thomas McManus, George Morgan.

COMMITTEE ON ADJUSTMENT: James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, B. A. Larger, James Wilson, H. B. Perham, Hugh Stevenson, D. A. Carey, Alex. Fairgrieve, James P. Maher, John Golden, Wm. E. Klapetsky, Arnold B. MacStay, T. J. Sullivan, Hugh Robinson, John T. Smith.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION: Jos. Valentine, Robert S. Maloney, Chas. W. Fear, John A. Voll, Geo. D. Woodill, Emil Arnold, Anna McKee, Edward B. Goltra, Geo. McMartin, Agnes Nestor, Wm. J. Tracy, J. T. Johnston, Frederick Shane, Ernest Bohn, P. J. Richardson.

COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATION: Robert Glockling, James F. Kane, Timothy Healy, Santiago Iglesias, T. W. McCullough, Richard Braunschweig, M. J. O'Brien, P. C. Winn, J. H. Richards, Wm. J. McSorley, Joseph F. Winkler, Chas. A. Cullen, Thomas J. Duffy, P. F. McCarthy, Alex. Doull.

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL AND FEDERATED BODIES: John Mitchell, Victor, A. Olander, Wm. Tobin, John H. Brinkman, Percy Thomas, Arthur Muhleman, John Morrissey, A. F. Stark, John P. White, R. H. Curran, J. E. Quinn, R. E. Rollins, P. Maloney, H. P. Robinson, Eugene Merz.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TRADES: Wm. D. Huber, C. D. Wheeler, James Cruickshank, J. J. Sullivan, Thos. E. Keough, Thomas Clark, Walter V. Price, Frank Feeney, John H. Barry, J. C. Balhorn, Chas. H. Leps, Mathew Comerford, Frank S. Byrne, D. D'Alessandro.

COMMITTEE ON BOYCOTTS: Daniel J. Keefe, S. Botterill, A. C. Sanders, A. J. Kugler, Martin Goellnitz, Thomas Ritchey, Edward Stark, Samuel Ross, A. McAndrew, Jerome Jones, Cornelius Ford, T. V. Copeland, J. L. Allen, C. W. Woodman, Patrick J. Duffy.

President Gompers announced that the names of the special committee provided for during the morning session and the names of two special committees to be recommended in the report of the Executive Council would be announced later. He also announced that later another member of the Committee on Building Trades would be announced, the appointment to be made from the organization of the Electrical Workers.

Vice-President Morris announced that a special train would be provided on Wednesday, November 11, to take the delegates and visitors to Colorado Springs, and that the International Typographical Union would then take charge of the party and provide entertainment for them at the Union Printers' Home, located there. He then moved that when the Convention adjourned on Tuesday evening it be to reconvene on Thursday morning. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lynch, International Typographical Union—The citizens of Colorado Springs have provided carriages and automobiles for the trip around the city. We will take charge of the party at the gates of the Union Printers' Home. At

our last Convention, held in Boston in August, an appropriation was made to entertain this Convention at the Home. We will take care of you while there and present each visitor with a souvenir of the Union Printers' Home. I am quite confident if you go there, within two or three years there will be a large number

of such homes scattered over this land as monuments to the benefits of trade unionism.

The motion offered by Vice-President Morris was carried.

The Convention was adjourned at 6:40 to 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 10.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 10th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, Huber, Sexton, Sanders, Richardson, Thomas, Winn, Costello, Williams, McSorley, Hart (E. F.), Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Wilson (Jas.), Gallagher, Paravicini, Clark (W. W.), Byrnes, Hawley, Powell, Walter (W. R.), Smith (W. J.), Davis (A.), Welch, Garrett, Maloney (P.), Hood, Strait, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Peetz, Piggott, Chrisman, Hart (C. E.), Leonard (E. W.), Nutt, Riddell.

President Gompers—The Executive Council is now ready to submit its report. You will find it a document dealing with a number of incidents and affairs of the labor movement of great importance. It must of necessity interest every one present. The Chair asks at the hands of the Convention the same attention the delegates gave yesterday when the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were read. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Vice-President Duncan, who will read the report.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL,

Denver, Colorado, Nov. 10, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—In conformity with the Constitution and practice, we herewith submit to you a report upon some of the most important matters which the Executive Council has considered during the year, and which may require still further consideration at your hands.

During the year the Executive Council has held seven meetings at different times and places, as follows:

Norfolk, Va., immediately after the adjournment of the Norfolk Convention.

At Headquarters in January.

At Headquarters in March.

At Chicago in June.

At Denver in July.

At Headquarters in September, and one en route to and at Denver yesterday.

A sub-committee of the Executive Council consisting of President Gompers and Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell was appointed to hold meetings in New York for the purpose of considering and adjusting many matters of possible interest to the movement in New York City and vicinity. Many good results from that meeting were achieved.

As has been the custom in the past, we shall continue to hold additional meetings during the time of this Convention, but on account of the important work of the Convention, we would suggest that only matters of the utmost importance and of a pressing nature should be referred to the Executive Council, which may require our immediate attention. All other matters will be taken up at our meeting which will be held immediately after the adjournment of this Convention.

During the year President Gompers has submitted to the Executive Council, either by letter or telegram, 50 subjects dealing with various matters, some the most important of which we make part of this report.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS AFFILIATION.

The reports of our President and Secretary give the status of the Federation. We have continued our efforts to bring the unaffiliated national and international unions into affiliation, members of the Executive Council attending some of the Conventions, and letters to others having been written.

The laws of the Federation recognize the priority of claims of affiliated organizations over those of unaffiliated, yet we can not too strongly urge the inadvisability, or the unwisdom of any organization interposing an unnecessary objection to the affiliation of bona fide international unions, heretofore unaffiliated.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT.

In pursuance to the authority of the Norfolk Convention, which endorsed the organizing of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, a Convention was held in Washington in February, which was attended by the representatives from Building Trades Unions and an organization perfected.

Vice-President Duncan, as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, was in attendance upon and participated in the proceedings of the Convention, and aided much in the work there performed.

The Convention adopted as part of the Constitution the authority to issue charters to State Building Trades Councils, this against the advice of both Vice-Presidents Duncan and President Gompers, the latter having addressed the Convention at its opening and later upon this subject. We refer to this matter because it is at variance with the report of the Building Trades Committee of the American Federation of Labor, which was unanimously adopted at Norfolk. However, the Building Trades Department Convention incorporated a provision for the issuance of charters to State Building Trades Councils.

When the application for a charter for the Building Trades Department was under consideration, we directed that charter be issued in conformity with the action of the Norfolk Convention, and decided to refer to this Convention the subject matter of the Building Trades Department issuing charters to State Building Trades Councils. The charter was issued March 20th, with the accompanying letter of transmission:

Office of the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1908.
Mr. William J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, P. O. Box 7, Dayton, Ohio.

Dear Sir and Brother: The application submitted by you and others on behalf of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, for a certificate of affiliation, came duly to hand, and in compliance with the request, and in conformity with the action of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, we take pleasure in issuing the same.

The action of the Norfolk Convention upon this subject was upon report and recommendation of a committee constituted entirely of representatives of building trades unions. The committee reported, having given the subject its earnest consideration, and expressed its belief to be that the form of building trades sections or alliances, whether local or national, should be under one head and in full affiliation to the American Federation of Labor. The committee recommended, and the Convention unanimously adopted the recommendation, which was as follows:

"That a department of building trades of the American Federation of Labor be created; said department to be chartered by the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide national and international building trades organizations, duly chartered as such by the American Federation of Labor, and to be given autonomy over the building trades; with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections; said sections and central body to be affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the building trades.

"We further recommend that all local unions of the Building Trades Section shall be affiliated with central bodies of the American Federation of Labor."

Permit me to extend to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor a hearty welcome in the ranks of our great trade union movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and to take this opportunity of sincerely expressing the hope that the Department may be entirely successful and fulfill the highest hopes and aspirations its most devoted adherents anticipate. For my colleagues and myself I can but give the assurance that we shall exert our every effort to aid wherever possible in the fulfillment of that purpose.

You will not fail to bear in mind, nor perhaps is it necessary that I should do more than refer to the fact that the Building Trades Department is the development of the federated idea of the trade union movement in the several departments of industry, applied now to the Building Trades. Efforts in this direction were made by the Metal Trades, but owing to circumstances unnecessary

to enumerate, it failed of its purpose. Since the formation of the Building Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department has been revived, and, in all likelihood, will be as closely allied and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor as is now the Building Trades Department.

My only purpose in making reference to the matter here is to impress upon all whom it may concern that much of the future orderly development and growth of the trade union movement upon the lines of the Building Trades Department and the Metal Trades Department and such other departments of industry composed of national and international trade unions will depend upon not only the ability of the men entrusted with the administration of these departments, international and local, but particularly upon their devotion to the underlying principles of the trade union movement and the Federation of Labor of our continent; for upon the demonstration that departments of various industries can be successfully conducted in full co-operation with each other in federation, which recognizes the identity of the interests of labor; the interdependence of workmen upon workmen, and that in the last analysis we have one purpose and one goal, we shall then disappoint enemies of our movement and bring hope, encouragement and success to our fellow workers, our fellow unionists.

In addition, let me say that it will prove conclusively that the carping critics of our movement who charge, or insinuate, that the trade union movement does not progress, advance or develop, is baseless and a mischievous untruth. It may not be uninteresting to recall the fact that in the report which I had the honor to make to the St. Louis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in 1888, I took occasion to express the following:

"The thought has frequently occurred to me whether in the near future the basis of our Federation should not be modeled upon a somewhat different basis from the present one, by having the various industries classified by the division of these industries; such as, for instance, the iron, steel, or metal industry to have a convention of the representatives of all the trade unions in that industry; the building trades to have

their convention of the representatives of the unions in their trade, the railroad employees theirs, and so on, each legislating upon the questions that affect the general interests of their particular trades and interests; these industrial divisions to be in turn represented by their proportionate number of delegates in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and a representative of each industry elected a member of the Executive Council.

"The conventions of the industrial divisions might be held simultaneously in different halls, of course, but in the city in which the Federation would hold its Convention immediately after their adjournment. The idea may not be practical for immediate adoption, but discussion of it can only lead to good results. One thing is certain—the autonomy of each trade and industrial division would thus be more firmly secured."

It will, therefore be observed, that the thought of just such industrial divisions or industrial departments as the Building Trades or Metal Trades, or others within the Federation, is not a new idea brought about by what any antagonist to our movement might charge or insinuate; and yet perhaps the thought expressed in that recommendation, the recommendation made twenty years ago, the action of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, the conferences held since, are all of them a series of steps in the great development of the American trade union movement; and that even to-day we are some distance from the full realization of what we hope to accomplish.

It is clearly understood that in issuing a charter to the Building Trades Department, it is in compliance with the direction and upon the conditions as set forth by the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor. When this entire subject-matter was under discussion at Norfolk, a number of questions were asked and authoritative answers given, and upon which action of the Convention was based.

I shall cause to be forwarded to you an authentic transcript of the stenographer's notes of the statements, questions and answers, which I trust will form a part of the archives of your department.

Again expressing the hope for the success of the Building Trades Department

of the American Federation of Labor, I am,

Faternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President American Federation of Labor.

Headquarters for the Building Trades Department have been established at Washington, D. C., though not in the same building with the offices of the American Federation of Labor, there being no adequate office room in the same building.

In connection with this, would say that arrangements have been made with the officers of the Building Trades Department and President Gompers, by which a section of the American Federationist has been devoted to the publication of Building Trade Department affairs.

METAL TRADES DEPARTMENT.

For several years efforts have been made to establish a general federation of the trade unions of the metal trades. These have had varied experiences and short-lived existence.

Acting upon the formulated thought of the Norfolk Convention in regard to the establishment of the Building Trades Department, Vice-Presidents O'Connell and Valentine, and officers of other metal trade internationals, called a conference for the establishment of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The Convention was held. We have aided the movement to the best of our ability. Charter application was made and there was issued a charter to the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor upon the same terms and conditions as outlined by the Norfolk Convention and a letter of transmission was written to the Metal Trades Department in the same form as that transmitted by President Gompers to the Building Trades Department.

The headquarters of the Metal Trades Department are also located in Washington, and for reasons already given these are not in the same building as the offices of the American Federation of Labor.

ORGANIZATION.

In accordance with the recommendation of previous Conventions, we have continued the corps of special organizers that have been appointed from time to

time to the fullest limit of our financial resources. These organizers have rendered valuable services. You will note from the reports submitted by the President, Secretary and Treasurer, that much progress has been made since the last Convention. We are of the opinion that the necessity for continuing our efforts in the direction of organizing work still remains, and while we are pleased to report that considerable progress has been made in the direction of organizing the workers, we recommend that this work be continued during the next year with renewed energy and vigor.

LOCAL UNION STRIKES.

A number of applications have been made by locals directly affiliated for assistance in case of strikes and lock-outs during the year. Where such applications were made and were in conformity with the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution, assistance has been promptly given to them. In some cases it developed that the officers of the local unions did not thoroughly understand the provisions of Article 13, and it required considerable correspondence to have them thoroughly understand this provision in the Constitution. The Executive Council is now, as it has always been, desirous of dealing as generously as possible under the law with the directly affiliated local unions.

During the year, benefits from the Defense Fund to the directly affiliated local unions were paid to the amount of \$12,124.00. This amount paid out is wholly apart from payments by assessments or by other funds raised by voluntary contributions to aid workmen engaged in trade disputes.

BREWERY WORKERS—ENGINEERS—FIREMEN—TEAMSTERS.

In pursuance to the action of the Norfolk Convention, the charter of the Brewery Workers was restored on February 24th. Immediately after the close of the Norfolk Convention the Executive Council met and decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of the various organizations in interest for the purpose of coming to an agreement in accordance with the Minneapolis decision. President Gompers was designated to meet the representatives of the organizations in this conference. He reported that the conference failed to reach an understanding, and it

was decided that the representatives of all the organizations should hold a conference, and if they failed to agree that each representative or representatives submit a statement or proposition to which they would be willing to agree. The following is the statement submitted:

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1908.

To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

Greeting: We, the undersigned representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen's International Unions met with the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, as called for by the decision of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and could come to no agreement.

We stand ready to carry into effect the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and so informed the Brewery Workers, but their representatives stated positively that no agreement could be reached on the basis of that decision. Therefore, we protest against the Brewery Workers' charter being restored to them until such time as they comply with the Minneapolis decision.

(Signed) THOMAS L. HUGHES,

Representative, Teamsters' International Brotherhood.

MATT COMERFORD,

Representative, Engineers' Union.

C. L. SHAMP,

Representative, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The following is the proposition submitted by the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America:

We, the undersigned representatives of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, present the following as a basis of settlement of the jurisdiction dispute now existing between our organization and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

First. That on and after date all hostilities shall cease.

Second. All brewery engineers and firemen now members of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America to remain such, and in all localities where the International Union

of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts with the brewery proprietors, covering engineers and firemen employed in said breweries, their jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Third. In all localities in which the International Union of Steam Engineers and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have contracts covering brewery engineers and brewery firemen, this jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Fourth. In localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts for all departments of the breweries, with exception of engineers and firemen, and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen hold contracts for the brewery engineers and firemen, a local joint conference board shall be formed. Said local joint conference board to be constituted as follows:

Two representatives of the local union or unions under jurisdiction of the International Union United Brewery Workmen of America, and one representative each from the local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Each local union or unions desiring the assistance of the parties to this agreement, shall present their demands or grievances to the local joint conference boards for approval.

All questions under consideration by the local joint conference boards shall be decided by a majority vote, and in case of disagreement the entire matter shall be referred to the different international unions, parties to this agreement, for adjustment. Local unions in entering into agreements with employers shall arrange that these agreements terminate at the same time.

In the event of a failure to secure an agreement or to adjust grievances between the local unions with employers, it shall be within the power of the local joint conference boards to declare strikes, providing the same have been approved by the International unions, parties to this agreement.

Strikes may be declared off by the local joint conference boards by and with the consent of the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Existing agreements between parties hereto and employers shall not be disturbed, and no further agreements shall be made by the parties hereto in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America agree to accept any and all members of the International Union of Steam Engineers or Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen who have a clear transfer card from the secretaries of the respective local unions, without any initiation fee to the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, and ask that the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen transfer engineers and firemen holding transfer cards from the International Brewery Workmen of America to their respective organizations without the payment of any further initiation fee, and that all, immediately upon transfer, be entitled to all the rights, benefits, privileges and protection as all other members of the said organizations of brewery workers, engineers and firemen unions at present time enjoy, provided, however, that the regular dues or assessments shall be paid by all members of said local unions to their respective organizations up to the time of transfer.

(Signed) JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
International Secretary.

LOUIS KEMPER,
A. J. KUGLER.

Representing International Union United
Brewery Workmen of America.

At this meeting it was decided that President Gompers and Vice-President Valentine be appointed a sub-committee to hold conferences with the Brewery Workers for the purpose of securing an agreement with them to abide by the Minneapolis decision. Later on Vice-President Valentine reported that he had had a conference with the Brewery Workers, but that they would not agree to the proposition binding their organization to the decision rendered by the Minneapolis Convention.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Executive Council meeting, which was held in January, communications were sent to the representatives of the United Brewery Workmen, the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, requesting that they hold another conference for the purpose

of coming to some adjustment of this difficulty. In pursuance with this request, a conference was held between the representatives of the various organizations, but without any beneficial result. The attached are copies of communications received from these organizations giving result of that conference.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN.

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1908.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned representatives of the United Brewery Workmen of America, beg leave to report the following to your honorable body.

We have, in accordance with your request, met the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Firemen and the Teamsters' International Union, and have submitted to them, as also to your body, a proposition which we believe to be in full accord with the fundamental principles of and in conformity with the laws and ethics governing organized labor. We further believe our proposition to be fair, honorable and acceptable, and one which would eventually lead to a final and satisfactory solution of the questions in controversy. We are sorry to state that our proposition did not meet with approval on the part of the three organizations named above, they insisting that our organization be divided and apportioned to the different organizations laying claim thereto, thereby disrupting same and entirely destroying its usefulness. We are to-day ready to carry into effect all the stipulations contained in the proposition submitted to you on or about January 22, 1908, and hope and trust that same will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LOUIS KEMPER,
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
A. J. KUGLER.

Washington, D. C., February, 1908.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters organizations do hereby submit the fol-

lowing statement, that we cannot come to any agreement with the United Brewery Workers, owing to the fact that the United Brewery Workers continue to take into their organization members of the Teamsters, Firemen and Engineers, and refuse to change their position.

We therefore beg to inform you that we cannot change the position taken at last conference held January 20, 1908, which was that we are willing to abide by the Minneapolis decision.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DANIEL J. TOBIN,

Teamsters.

MATT COMERFORD,

Engineers.

TIMOTHY HEALY,

Stationary Firemen.

No agreement having been reached, the whole matter received the consideration of the Executive Council at the meeting held at headquarters in January. Much testimony was taken on matters pertaining to difficulties in various localities and the propositions submitted by the representatives of the various organizations were considered. The Executive Council, after giving the matter its careful consideration, adopted the following:

That the charter of the Brewery Workers be restored by the President at the expiration of ninety days from the close of the Norfolk Convention, and that in the meantime the Executive Council use every influence in its power to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the organizations in accordance with the following decision of the Minneapolis Convention covering the matters in dispute:

Section 1. All Brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

Sec. 2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respec-

tive organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

Sec. 3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

Sec. 4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

RESOLVED, That unless an agreement be reached by the International Unions of Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters covering the question of jurisdiction, the decision of the Norfolk Convention re-affirming the declarations and decision of the former conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council holds that the decision of the Minneapolis Convention will prevail and will be enforced, and upon the failure to comply therewith, the Executive Council will, as directed by the Norfolk Convention, prescribe such disciplinary punishment as may be necessary.

When the charter was forwarded to the officers of the United Brewery Workmen, the following communication was transmitted therewith:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Rooms 109-110 Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—In accordance with the direction of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council revoked the charter held by your organization, by reason of the violation by your organization of the decision rendered at Minneapolis.

The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

"RESOLVED, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workmen, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

"RESOLVED, That within ninety days after the close of this Convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest, and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

"RESOLVED, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached, the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

"RESOLVED, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement, the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct."

In accordance with the instructions of the Convention, several conferences were held by the representatives of the organizations therein named, and the matter was considered further by the Executive Council. No agreement was reached between the representatives of your organization, the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and I am not now authorized officially to say at whose

door the fault of failure to reach agreement can be laid.

However, I am directed by the Executive Council, upon order of the Convention, to restore to your organization the charter which was revoked, and the same is hereby restored to you, and which is transmitted this day by express.

In restoring this charter to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, it in no wise modifies or changes the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor as to claims of jurisdiction. The duty imposed upon the Executive Council of disciplinary punishment to any organization violating the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is not changed or modified by the restoration of this charter to your organization.

In welcoming you back among the family of trade unions, it is the hope of the Executive Council and myself that all parties in interest will see the necessity of coming to some form of agreement or understanding, so that the best interests of all may be secured.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

It is to be regretted that no amicable adjustment of this unfortunate difficulty, which has caused so much confusion in the labor movement of our country, has been reached—an amicable settlement that would be for the best interests of all concerned. However, we sincerely hope and trust that at this Convention the various conflicting interests will agree upon some plan that will restore harmony in the brewing industry, which will be beneficial to all concerned. It is beyond question that this controversy has to a great degree not only retarded the growth of the organizations in interest, but has to some extent at least had the same effect upon the general labor movement, and it is our sincere desire that this matter should finally be adjusted by the organizations in interest at this Convention.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS—FLINTS.

Two years ago, acting upon the decision reached by the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council issued a circular to all state federations and central bodies directing that they refuse recognition and deny representation to local

unions which belong to international unions which had either seceded from the American Federation of Labor or which refused to comply with its decisions. This was issued and intended not only to apply in a general way, but particularly to the International Association of Steam Fitters which at that time refused to comply with the decision of the American Federation of Labor.

It has been the desire of the Executive Council to carry out the laws and the policy of the American Federation of Labor as expressed in these matters. In the early part of this year we issued a circular of a similar character to affiliated state and central bodies, this also of a general character. Later, that is, September 28, another circular was issued at our direction of a similar but specific nature, to which we shall refer hereafter.

For the past few years the American Flint Glass Workers' Union has applied for charter. It was clearly proven to our satisfaction that that organization had not only extended its jurisdiction, but had violated the ethics as well as the unwritten law of the trade union movement by flagrantly invading the jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

At the Minneapolis convention, the application being under consideration, the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association were heard. The matter occupied the attention of the Executive Council for many hours, day and evening, and a decision was reached as follows:

"Upon the application of the American Flint Glass Workers for a charter it was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars which constitute the class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

When this decision was communicated to the officers of the Flint Glass Workers' Union, in attendance at the Minneapolis convention, we received a letter signed by their representatives stating that they, for the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, agreed to the decision. The Executive Council, recognizing the critical situation existing in the trade, decided that before the charter should be issued to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, a conference of the representa-

tives of that union and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association should be held for the purpose of carrying the decision into effect. President Gompers experienced the greatest difficulty in bringing about the conference. When the conference was held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, President Rowe and his colleagues representing the American Flint Glass Workers' Union declared emphatically that they would not carry out and had no intention of carrying out the decision rendered by the Executive Council, and to which he and his colleagues on behalf of his organization agreed and accepted. This we reported to the Norfolk convention, which received thorough consideration at the hands of the Committee on Adjustment, that committee reporting adversely to the preambles and resolutions introduced by a Flint Glass Worker which would in effect reverse the decision of the Executive Council and direct that a charter be issued to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. The committee also recommended the adoption of a resolution sustaining the decision of the Executive Council.

After a thorough and exhaustive discussion of this subject-matter, in which President Rowe of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and others were accorded the fullest opportunity for the presentation of their side of the matter in controversy, the convention by a vote of 130 to 31 sustained the committee's report and the decision reached by the Executive Council.

Later in this year it developed that the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, through its officers, had further invaded the rights and jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, greatly to the injury of the latter, and that the open and avowed policy was to still further invade the rights and interests of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. Having in mind the general policy as well as the specific course, we adopted a resolution directing President Gompers to communicate to President Rowe and to the city central bodies and the state federations of labor. That action is fully set forth in the following letter:

"Office of American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C., September 28, 1908.

"To City Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: The Executive Council of the American Federation

of Labor, at its meeting recently held in this city, having under consideration protests received from various localities against the local unions of Flint Glass Workers being represented in affiliated central bodies and State Federations of Labor, adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That President Rowe, of the American Flint Glass Workers, be notified that all state and central bodies have been notified to exclude all local unions of the American Flint Glass Workers from representation in their bodies until the American Flint Glass Workers' Union comply with the decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor, and to which the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association agreed at the Minneapolis Convention."

"You will, therefore, please read this letter at the next regular meeting of your organizations, so that the delegates may be fully informed as to the conclusion reached by the Executive Council, to the end that action may be taken in conformity therewith."

"Let me hear from you in regard to this at your early convenience."

"Fraternally yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President

"American Federation of Labor."

As your Executive Council, we are convinced that it is our duty to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, as well as to the rank and file of the American Flint Glass Workers and the general labor movement, to declare that the laws and policy of the American Federation of Labor, based upon the highest and best concept of true trade unionism, demand that the decision reached at the Minneapolis Convention and agreed to by the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be carried out in good faith; that until such a fulfillment is reached, it be made plain once for all that the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be given to understand that, much as we would like to have it in full affiliation with us, it can not and will not receive a charter until the agreement reached is complied with and the rights of all conserved.

SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

In connection with the action of the Norfolk Convention relative to the dispute between the above named organizations, President Gompers and Treasurer

Lennon attended the Convention of the International Union of Longshoremen, held at Erie, Pa., July 6th.

As the result of our meeting, a resolution was adopted by the Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's Association to the effect that its delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor "be and are hereby authorized and clothed with full power and authority to represent our organization in the controversy with the International Seamen's Union of America, and, be it further

"RESOLVED, That in the event of an understanding or agreement being reached satisfactory to our delegates, that they be instructed to enter into such an arrangement, the result of which will be binding on all branches and locals affiliated with the International Longshoremen's Association."

President Gompers has been in communication with the officers of the Seamen's and Longshoremen's organizations with a view of bringing about the conference suggested by the resolutions above quoted. It is our sincere hope that the conference will take place during our Convention, and that an amicable adjustment of this long standing difficulty may be perfected.

PLUMBERS—STEAM FITTERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 66 refers to the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and provides that three representatives from each organization meet with a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

This conference was held at headquarters at Washington between the representatives of the above named organizations and President Gompers. No agreement having been reached between the representatives of the organizations in question, the Executive Council having considered the matter decided that the subject-matter be referred to the Denver Convention with the recommendation that it be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS—BROTHERHOOD OF CEMENT WORKERS.

Upon the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 47, relative to the jurisdiction dispute between the above named organizations, a conference was held between their representatives at Washington and no agreement was reached.

The Executive Council has given this matter its attention, and we recommended that the matter be referred to this Convention with the further recommendation that it be referred by you to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

WOODWORKERS—CARPENTERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 119 deals with the dispute between the Woodworkers and the Carpenters. The matter was taken up between the officers of both organizations, with the result that a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations and President Gompers. No agreement was reached at this conference and it was decided to hold another. However, the proposition looking toward the amalgamation of both bodies was proposed by the Woodworkers and submitted to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver Convention, with the recommendation that the subject-matter be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified, and Secretary-Treasurer Brandt of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers made the request, "That you set forth in full the action of your Executive Board on this question which took place in March, 1907, and also set forth the action of the Norfolk Convention on this question by quoting the action of the Building Trades Committee in this dispute, which can be

done by quoting the report of that committee." In the event of the Convention adopting the recommendation of the Executive Council, all the papers in this matter will be referred to the Building Trades Department, thus complying with the request of Secretary-Treasurer Brandt.

SHEET METAL WORKERS—STOVE MOUNTERS.

In the matter of the dispute between these two organizations, a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations at the Federation headquarters in April, at which no agreement was reached. A further conference was held in September between the representatives of these organizations and Vice-President Hayes representing the Federation. Mr. Hayes recommended that charter be issued under the title of Stove and Steel Range Mounters. The Executive Council adopted the recommendation and decided that it be reported to this Convention for your consideration, because the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance protested against the words "Steel Range" being contained in the Stove Mounters' charter, basing its claim on section 11 of article 9, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

UPHOLSTERERS — CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 75, relative to the dispute between the above named organizations has received the attention of this Council at several meetings. Representatives of both organizations submitted their cases in writing to the Executive Council at the January meeting, but no settlement was reached. The Secretaries of both organizations in interest stated in communications that they are trying to bring about an adjustment, but nothing has been accomplished in this direction. At the meeting of the Executive Council held in June, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That inasmuch as every effort has been made to bring about a settlement without success, that this fact be reported to the Denver Convention."

The matter is therefore submitted to you for such action as you may deem advisable to take.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF COMPOSITION ROOFERS— SLATE AND TILE ROOFERS.

As to the difficulty between the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada and the local unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union of America, in Boston, we beg leave to report that an amicable adjustment of this difficulty has been reached, the Roofers' Union of Boston having applied for and been granted a charter by the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers.

SHEET METAL WORKERS—SLATE AND TILE ROOFERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 170 is the complaint made by the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers as to the members of the Slate and Tile Roofers doing work which comes under the jurisdiction of the first named organization. We beg leave to report that the Slate and Tile Roofers' Unions has instructed its members to discontinue doing such work.

MARBLE WORKERS—TILE LAYERS.

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 130 is in reference to the dispute between the above named organizations. We desire to report that after conferences with the representatives of the two organizations an adjustment of the difficulties existing between them has been effected.

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 174 relates to the controversy between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and local union No. 10 of that organization.

It was decided that Organizer Ford be selected to arbitrate the difficulties between the contending parties in accordance with an agreement between them. Organizer Ford, after considering the matter, made an award by which it is claimed the International Union failed to abide. Organizer Ford was further instructed to bring the matter contained in his award to the attention of the Executive Board of the Central Federated Union of New York as well as to the

representatives of the parties in interest. In the report made to the Executive Council under date of September 15, Organizer Ford says: "If I may presume, without being presumptuous, it appears to me that a thorough investigation of both organizations, local and international, is in order, with a view to re-organization of the International Union. The only solution to this chaotic and deplorable condition that I can see from my connection with the case is that above mentioned."

Of course, the matter or re-organizing an existing international union is a matter which should be approached with the greatest possible care, but that some action that will be helpful to the workers of the trade is necessary no one disputes.

This matter is referred to this Convention for consideration and action.

PAVERS AND RAMMERMEN.

To the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 38 relative to the International Union of Pavers and Rammermen and its contending local unions, the Executive Council gave its consideration, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor was selected to meet with the representatives of the contending parties for the purpose of settling the matter in dispute by arbitration. Conferences were held between the various representatives, and after hearing the testimony on both sides, an award was made which is as follows:

"That the officials of the Pavers and Rammermen's International Union are justified in their act of suspending local unions No. 10 and No. 19."

The local unions in interest, however, refused to accept the decision of the arbitrator and have formed independent unions. We recommend that efforts be made to bring about an amicable adjustment of this difficulty.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPER- ATORS.

Resolution No. 32 of the Norfolk Convention, relates to the question of jurisdiction over Moving Picture Machine Operators. After considerable correspondence between President Gompers and the executive officers of the Stage Employees, and Electrical Workers, the representatives of these organizations met in conference with

President Gompers at Washington and an agreement reached. Later it developed that the Actors' organization also made claim for jurisdiction over the picture machine operators. A conference was thereupon held in New York City, when it developed that the Theatrical Stage Employees at their last Convention had repudiated the agreement entered into between them and the Electrical Workers. An effort is now being made to have representatives of these three organizations meet in conference with President Gompers as early as possible after the close of this Convention.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS—CHARTER APPLICATION.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks made application for charter. The representative of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union protested against its issuance, claiming that their International Union covered Railway Clerks. These matters came before the Executive Council, and we directed that a conference be held by the representatives of both organizations with President Gompers in an effort to reach an agreement relative to jurisdiction claims. Without commenting upon the matter we are of the opinion that arrangements should be made by which the charter should be issued.

INJUNCTION—ANTI-TRUST LAW DECISION.

When the injunction was secured by the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, and others, in December, 1907, we, the Executive Council, directed that the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company be discontinued in the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist. Later, when the Supreme Court of the United States rendered its decision in the Hatters case, the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list was discontinued by the authority of the Executive Council.

This was done because under the Supreme Court decision any firm published on that list might bring proceedings against any of the organizations and the individual members of the organizations, as well as the Executive Council, and that the publication of a firm on that list would furnish the evidence upon

which a suit for damages might be instituted. We did not feel that we had a right to subject the men of labor to the damage suits, fines and imprisonment which that decision declared could follow under the law. This entire subject is more fully set forth in the personal editorial written by President Gompers addressed "To Organized Labor and Friends," pages 192-193 and 194 of the March, 1908, issue of the American Federationist.

The Norfolk Convention authorized the Executive Council to levy an assessment upon all affiliated organizations for one cent per member for a legal defense fund in the injunction proceedings brought by the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and authorized the levying of such additional assessments as may be necessary. We levied but one assessment of one cent per member, and preferred to issue an appeal for voluntary contributions for the legal defense fund rather than to levy another assessment. The total receipts on this assessment and the voluntary contributions amounted to \$27,487.96.

We authorized the retaining of Hon. Alton B. Parker and Messrs. Ralston and Siddons as our counsel. In the contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and John Mitchell, as officers of the American Federation of Labor, and the latter also in his capacity as President of the United Mine Workers of America, the same counsel defended them. Argument and decision upon the contempt proceedings are set for November 10th.

Up to date we have expended for attorneys' fees, attorneys' expenses, traveling, etc., court reports, printing of appeal, etc., etc., \$19,474.19. You will thus observe that there is an exceedingly small balance, and we are at a loss to provide such additional funds as may be necessary to further carry on the legal defense.

The discontinuance of the publication of the "We Don't Patronize" list, or its revival, and this entire matter, are referred to this Convention for such advice and action as you, after due consideration, may deem advisable.

LABOR'S CAMPAIGN FOR JUSTICE.

With the constant abuse of the injunction writ by the courts, culminating in the injunction issued by the Supreme

Court of the District of Columbia, at the instance of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against the American Federation of Labor, its officers, affiliated unions, their members, and all who might sympathetically aid us in our cause, the situation became most acute among our fellow workers and friends, for it denied us the right of the essential guarantees of the Constitution, including the denial of the right of free speech and free press.

Closely following upon that the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Danbury Hatters case, decided that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law applies to the voluntary organizations of the workers, with the several damages of fine and imprisonment involved.

To formulate and bring in some direct form the agitated state of mind of our fellow unionists, we held a meeting of the Executive Council and authorized President Gompers to invite in our name the officers and representatives of the international unions and farmers' organizations to a conference in Washington.

After a general discussion at that conference, committees were appointed to draft documents, one a Protest to Congress, and another an Address to the Workers of our Country. These documents were unanimously adopted by the conference, as well as by us. They are as follows:

Office of the American Federation of Labor.

LABOR'S PROTEST TO CONGRESS.

American Federation of Labor,
Washington, D. C., March 19, 1908.

We, the official representatives of the national and international trade and labor unions and organization of farmers, in national conference assembled, in the District of Columbia, for the purpose of considering and taking action deemed necessary to meet the situation in which the working people of our country are placed by recent decisions of the courts, now appear before Congress to voice the earnest and emphatic protest of the workers of the country against the indifference, if not actual hostility, which Congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for the safeguarding of their rights and interests.

In the name of labor we now urge upon Congress the necessity for immediate action for relief from the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people of this country. This crisis has been brought about by the application by the Supreme Court of the United States of the Sherman anti-trust law to the workers, both organized and in their individual capacity.

Labor and the people generally look askance at the invasion of the court upon the prerogatives of the law-making and executive departments of our Government.

The workers feel that Congress itself must share our chagrin and sense of injustice when the courts exhibit an utter disregard for the real intent and purpose of laws enacted to safeguard and protect the workers in the exercise of their normal activities. There is something ominous in the ironic manner in which the courts guarantee to workers:

The "right" to be maimed and killed without liability to the employer;

The "right" to be discharged for belonging to a union;

The "right" to work as many hours as employers please and under any conditions which they may impose.

Labor is justly indignant at the bestowal or guaranteeing of these worthless and academic "rights" by the courts, which in the same breath deny and forbid to the workers the practical and necessary protection of laws which define and safeguard their rights and liberties and the exercise of them individually or in association.

The most recent perversion of the intent of a law by the judiciary has been the Supreme Court decision in the Hatters' case, by which the Sherman anti-trust law has been made to apply to labor, although it was an accepted fact that Congress did not intend the law to so apply and might even have specifically exempted labor but for the fear that the Supreme Court might construe such an affirmative provision to be unconstitutional.

The workers earnestly urge Congress to co-operate with them in the upbuilding and educating of a public sentiment which will confine the judiciary to its proper function, which is certainly not that of placing a construction upon a law the very opposite of the plain intent of Congress, thus rendering worthless even the very moderate efforts which Congress has so far put forth to define the status of the most important, numerous and patriotic of our people—the wage-workers, the producers of all wealth.

We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary for well-defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law and endangering individual liberty.

As government by equity, personal government, advances, republican government, government by law, recedes.

We favor enactment of laws which shall restrict the jurisdiction of courts of equity to property and property rights and shall so define property and property rights that neither directly nor indirectly shall there be held to be any property or property rights in the labor or labor power of any person or persons.

The feeling of restless apprehension with which the workers view the apathy of Congress is accentuated by the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

By the wrongful application of the injunction by the lower courts the workers have been forbidden the right of free press and free speech, and the Supreme

Court in the *Hatters' case*, while not directly prohibiting the exercise of these rights, yet so applies the Sherman law to labor that acts involving the cause of free press and free speech, and hitherto assumed to be lawful, now become evidence upon which triple damages may be collected and fine and imprisonment added as a part of the penalty.

Indeed, the decision goes so far as to hold the agreements of unions with employers, to maintain industrial peace, to be "conspiracies," and the evidence of unlawful combinations in restraint of trade and commerce, thus effectually throttling labor by penalizing as criminal the exercise of its normal, peaceful rights and activities. The fact that these acts are in reality making for the uplift and the betterment of civilization as a whole does not seem to be understood or appreciated by the courts. The workers hope for a broader and more intelligent appreciation from Congress.

It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed review of this decision.

The workers ask from Congress the relief which it alone can give from the injustice which will surely result from the literal enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law as interpreted by this decision. The speedy enactment of labor's proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law will do much to restore the rights from which the toilers have been shorn.

We submit for consideration, and trust the same will be enacted, two provisions amendatory of the Sherman anti-trust law, which originally were a part of the bill during the stages of its consideration by the Senate and before its final passage, and which are substantially as follows:

That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or as ciations.

That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law) or in this act is intended nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture, made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products.

It is clearly an unwarranted assumption on the part of the courts or others to place the voluntary associations of the workers in the same category as trusts and corporations owning stock and organized for profit.

On the one hand, we have the trusts and corporations dealing with purely material things, and mostly with the inanimate products of labor. On the other hand, there are the workers whose labor power is part of their very lives and beings, and which can not be differentiated from their ownership in and of themselves.

The effort to categorically place the workers in the same position as those who deal in the products of labor or others is the failure to discern between things and man.

It is often flippantly averred that labor is a commodity, but modern civilization

has clearly and sharply drawn the line between a bushel of coal, a side of pork and the soul of a human, breathing, living man.

The enactment of the legislation which we ask will tend to so define and safeguard the rights of the workers of today and those who will come after them, that they may hope to continue to enjoy the blessings of a free country as intended by the founders of our government.

In the relief asked for in the proposed amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law which we present to Congress, labor asks for no special privileges and no exemption from the treatment which any law-abiding citizen might hope to receive in a free country.

Indeed, the present Parliament of Great Britain at its session in December, 1906, enacted into law what is known as the trades dispute act. It is brief, and we therefore quote its provisions in full:

1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting either on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or other association of individuals, registered or unregistered, in contemplation of or during the continuance of any trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be:

(1) For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information;

(2) For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

2. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be ground for an action, if such act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action.

3. An action shall not be brought against a trade union or other association aforesaid, for the recovery of damage sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such trade union or other association aforesaid.

We submit that if such relief from the onerous conditions brought about by the *Taff-Vale* decision of the highest court of Great Britain can be enacted by a monarchical government, there ought to be no hesitancy in conceding it in our own Republic.

The unions of labor aim to improve the standard of life; to uproot ignorance and foster education; to instill character, manhood, and an independent spirit among our people; to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of man upon his fellow-man. We aim to establish a normal workday; to take the children from the factory and workshop and give them the opportunity of the schools, the home, and the playground. In a word, our unions strive to lighten toil, educate their members, make their homes more cheerful, and in every way contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living. To achieve these praiseworthy ends, we believe that all honorable and lawful means are justifiable and commendable and

should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking American.

Labor asks only for justice. It asks that it be not victimized and penalized under laws never intended to apply to it.

We hope for a prompt recognition on the part of Congress of the wage-workers' very reasonable and moderate insistence in this important matter.

In addition, the other most important measures which labor urges are:

The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions—"Pearre bill."

Employers' liability bill.

The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employees and those employed upon work for the government, whether by contractors or subcontractors.

There are other measures pending which we regard as important, but we feel especially justified in urging the passage of these mentioned, because they have been before Congress for several sessions, and upon which extended hearings have been had before committees, every interest concerned having had ample opportunity to present arguments, and there is no good reason why action should longer be deferred by Congress.

We come to Congress hoping for a prompt and adequate remedy for the grievances of which we justly complain.

The psychological moment has arrived for a total change of governmental policy toward the workers; to permit it to pass may be to invite disaster even to our national life.

In this frank statement of its grievances the attitude of labor should not be misinterpreted, nor should it be held as wanting in respect for our highest law-making body.

That the workers, while smarting under a most keen sense of injustice and neglect, turn first to Congress for a remedy, shows how greatly they still trust in the power and willingness of this branch of the government to restore, safeguard and protect their rights.

Labor proposes to aid in this work by exercising its utmost political and industrial activity, its moral and social influence, in order that the interests of the masses may be represented in Congress by those who are pledged to do justice to labor and to all our people, not to promote the special interests of those who would injure the whole body politic by crippling and enslaving the toilers.

Labor is most hopeful that Congress will appreciate the gravity of the situation which we have endeavored to present. The workers trust that Congress will shake off the apathy which has heretofore characterized it on this subject and perform a beneficent social service for the whole people by enacting such legislation as will restore confidence among the workers that their needs as law-abiding citizens will be heeded.

Only by such action will a crisis be averted. There must be something more substantial than fair promises. The present feeling of widespread apprehension among the workers of our country becomes more acute every day. The desire for decisive action becomes more intense.

While it is true that there is no legal appeal from a Supreme Court decision, yet we believe Congress can and should enact such further legislation as will more clearly define the rights and liberties of the workers.

Should labor's petition for the righting of the wrongs which have been imposed upon it and the remedying of injustice done to it pass unheeded by Congress and those who administer the affairs of our government, then upon those who have failed to do their duty, and not upon the workers, will rest the responsibility.

The labor union is a natural, rational and inevitable outgrowth of our modern industrial conditions. To outlaw the union in the exercise of its normal activities for the protection and advancement of labor and the advancement of society in general is to do a tremendous injury to all people.

The repression of right and natural activities is bound to finally break forth in violent form of protest, especially among the more ignorant of the people, who will feel great bitterness if denied the consideration they have a right to expect at the hands of Congress.

As the authorized representatives of the organized wage-earners of our country, we present to you in the most conservative and earnest manner that protest against the wrongs which they have to endure and some of the rights and relief to which they are justly entitled. There is not a wrong for which we seek redress, or a right to which we aspire, which does not or will not be equally shared by all the workers—by all the people.

While no member of Congress or party can evade or avoid his or their own individual or party share of responsibility, we aver that the party in power must and will by labor and its sympathizers be held primarily responsible for the failure to give the prompt, full and effective congressional relief we know to be within its power.

We come to you not as political partisans, whether Republican, Democratic, or other, but as representatives of the wageworkers of our country, whose rights, interests and welfare have been jeopardized and flagrantly, woefully disregarded and neglected. We come to you because you are responsible for legislation, or the failure of legislation. If these or new questions are unsettled, and any other political party becomes responsible for legislation, we shall press home upon its representatives and hold them responsible, equally as we now must hold you.

SAM'L GOMPERS,
W. R. FAIRLEY,
JOS. F. VALENTINE,
T. C. PARSONS,
P. J. MCARDLE,
C. M. BARNETT,
W. D. MAHON,

Committee.

Samuel Gompers, president; James O'Connell, third vice-president; Max Morris, fourth vice-president; D. A. Hayes, fifth vice-president; Daniel J. Keefe, sixth vice-president; Wm. D. Huber, seventh vice-president; Joseph F. Valentine, eighth vice-president; Frank Morrison, secretary, and John B. Lennon, treas-

urer, Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

George L. Berry, Norman C. Sprague, International Printing Pressmen's Union.
John P. Frey, Iron Molders' Union of North America.

G. M. Huddleston, International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.

James Wilson, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

Richard Braunschweig, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

Charles R. Atherton, A. B. Grout, Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass Workers' Union.

Jere L. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

W. R. Fairley, Thomas Haggerty, United Mine Workers' Union of North America.

A. McAndrews, E. Lewis Evans, Tobacco Workers' International Union.

James J. Freel, International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

W. F. Costello, H. T. Rogers, International Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers' Union.

James O'Connell, Arthur E. Holder, A. McGilray, International Association of Machinists.

M. O'Sullivan, Thomas F. Ryan, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. E. Pritchard, International Pavers and Rammermen.

Thomas T. Maher, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

J. L. Feeney, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

C. M. Barnett, O. D. Pauley, American Society of Equity.

Timothy Healy, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Rezin Orr, W. D. Mahon, Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees.

John A. Moffitt, Martin Lawlor, United Hatters of North America.

J. W. Kline, H. G. Poulesland, J. M. Cox, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

F. M. Ryan, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.

Wm. J. Barry, Pilots' Association.

A. B. Lowe, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

W. W. Beattie, Wesley Russell, Percy Thomas, Commercial Telegraphers' International Union of America.

J. E. Davenport, A. B. Wilson, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

M. J. Shea, International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

James L. Gernon, Pattern Makers' League of North America.

J. M. McElroy, Brush Makers' International Union.

T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, United Garment Workers of America.

M. Zuckerman, H. Hinder, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

H. B. Perham, A. T. McDaniel, W. J. Gregory, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

Jas. F. Speirs, Thos. C. Nolan, Wm. Grant, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders.

F. J. Kelly, International Photo-Engravers' Union.

Wm. D. Huber, James Kirby, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Samuel Gompers, G. W. Perkins, Thos. F. Tracy, Cigarmakers' International Union.

J. T. Carey, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of North America.

J. B. Espey, M. J. Kelly, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

Jno. F. Breen, Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' International Union.

Max Morris, J. A. Anderson, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

Jno. F. Tobin, Jno. P. Murphy, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Wm. Silver, Granite Cutters' International Association.

W. A. James, F. M. Nurse, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

J. C. Balhorn, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

Chas. C. Bradley, E. E. Desmond, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.

Jno. A. Dyche, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Wm. J. Spencer, United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers.

Joseph N. Weber, American Federation of Musicians.

T. J. Sullivan, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

J. H. Williams, Order of Railway Telegraphers.

F. L. Mahan, Ed. L. Schrack, International Plate Printers.

John J. Hanrahan, A. P. Kelly, H. Brosmer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

John Manning, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

C. A. Ladlin, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

Wm. H. Frazier, International Seamen's Union.

T. J. Duffy, Frank H. Hutchens, Ed. Menge, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

V. A. Olander, International Seamen's Union.

Frank L. Ronemus, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America.

George C. Griffin, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Louis Kemper, A. J. Kugler, William Hellmuth, International Union of Brewery Workers of America.

T. C. Parsons, George G. Seibold, International Typographical Union.

D. A. Hayes, William Launer, James J. Dunn, F. H. Williams, Glass-Bottle Blowers' Association.

James McHugh, Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association.

Daniel J. Keefe, Thomas Gallagher, International Longshoremen's Association.

T. A. Rickert, United Garment Workers of America.

J. J. Flynn, P. J. Flannery, Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union.

W. J. McSorley, R. V. Brandt, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

P. J. McArdle, John Williams, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Jacob Fischer, Frank K. Noschang, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, John Golden, Albert Hibbert, United Textile Workers of America.

Daniel J. Tobin, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Matt Comerford, International Union of Steam Engineers.

F. A. Didsbury, Pocketknife-Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union, Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, H. L. Eichelberger, A. L. Webb, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America.

Frank Gehring, Lithographers International Protective and Beneficial Association.

J. F. Murphy, International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Frederick Benson, International Seamen's Union.

John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.

P. F. Richardson, International Car Workers.

Joseph Reilly, United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

I. B. Kuhn, Cigarmakers' International Union.

Thomas McGilton, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers.

John Weber, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

James J. McCracken, International Union of Steam Engineers.

James H. Hatch, Upholsterers' International Union.

J. F. McCarthy, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.

Office of the American Federation of Labor.

ADDRESS TO WORKERS.

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1908.
To Organized Labor and Farmers' Associations, Greeting:

The "Protest Conference" of the representatives of the workers of our country assembled in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1908, will probably go down in history as the greatest gathering ever held to solemnly voice the protest of the people against the denial of the rights of the workers by the judiciary. This conference will be memorable also for the declaration and action looking toward the unholding and defending of the rights of all our people.

There were gathered in this conference the responsible executive officers of 118 national and international trade unions; assembled with them in hearty agreement were representatives of the Farmers' American Society of Equity and also officers of railway brotherhoods. No more representative and responsible gathering of the men of labor, we believe, was ever brought together in the effort to voice the just protest and laudable aspirations of the workers of our country.

The deliberations of our conference, which occupied two full days, were preceded by a two days' session of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The proceedings were marked by the utmost harmony. There was indeed the intensity of feeling which so grave a situation must evoke, there was also an unbounded enthusiasm, a

grim earnestness of purpose, and a firm determination that the work initiated by this conference should not cease until the wrongs from which the workers suffer shall be righted and their liberties which have been imperilled shall be restored and forever safeguarded.

Our consideration of the circumstances which made this conference imperative was characterized by the utmost freedom of expression. It was felt that in the consensus of opinion and feeling brought forth by the representatives of so many trades and callings from all sections of the country there could not fail to be much that would be helpful in guiding our deliberations and of service to our fellow workers. It is our hope that every worker and every friend of the workers will realize and feel as we do the seriousness of the crisis which we now face and that all will be animated by the earnestness, the loyalty and enthusiasm which was so marked among the representatives assembled.

While the Supreme Court or other institutions may be able to temporarily retard and seriously embarrass the growth and action of our movement we boldly assert that no power on earth can destroy, successfully outlaw, or disrupt the trade union movement.

Meetings had been held in various parts of the country and resolutions adopted and forwarded to American Federation of Labor headquarters urging prompt and vigorous action. The suggestions submitted were various in detail, but all characterized by the earnest desire that labor should take steps at once to exercise its fullest activities in every possible direction in order that relief may be obtained from the present intolerable situation.

In this conference we, your representatives, realized the serious responsibility resting upon us, not only to voice adequately the feeling of outraged indignation on the part of the workers at the deprivation of their rights and liberties involved in the law as interpreted by recent court decision, but the even more important task of initiating and aiding in carrying toward a successful fulfillment the constructive and active work which shall deliver the workers from the present and impending danger and insure them the restoration of their rights and liberties and secure enjoyment in the future of the inalienable rights guaranteed by our Constitution.

A large part of our deliberations was naturally devoted to a discussion of the Supreme Court's action in applying the Sherman anti-trust law to labor.

All agreed upon the necessity of immediate congressional action if the serious consequences and threatened dangers to labor and the wealth producers of our country are to be averted.

The following amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law had already been drawn up and agreed upon by the Executive Council, acting with the legal advisors of the American Federation of Labor. This is designed to relieve labor from the harmful operation of the Sherman anti-trust law, which was never intended to apply to it:

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is in-

tended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to organizations or associations not for profit and without capital stock, nor to the members of such organizations or associations.

"That nothing in said act (Sherman anti-trust law), or in this act, is intended, nor shall any provision thereof hereafter be enforced so as to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in agriculture or horticulture made with a view of enhancing the price of their own agricultural or horticultural products."

This amendment was carefully considered in conference and met with enthusiastic, hearty and unanimous approval.

It was the unanimous feeling that some special steps should be taken to impress upon Congress the necessity of prompt action upon the Sherman anti-trust law amendment and upon other important labor legislation now pending, namely:

"The bill to regulate and limit the issuance of injunctions—"Pearre bill."

Employers' liability bill.

The bill extending the application of the eight-hour law to all government employes, and those employed upon work for the government, whether by contractors or subcontractors.

Your representatives prepared the protest which you will find accompanying this, and delivered the same to Speaker Cannon, of the House, and Vice-President Fairbanks, President of the Senate.

As to the effect of our solemn protest representing the desires and needs of our fellow workers and their friends we can not at this time state, but we believe that Congress appreciates the gravity of the situation. In our protest we endeavored, while preserving a courteous and dignified form of address, to make it entirely clear to Congress that organized labor is in no mood to be trifled with. It means business. We truly believe that in this protest we stated very conservatively to Congress the intense feeling of anxiety and apprehension which agitates the workers of the country and their sympathizers.

Without doubt the presentation of labor's protest by our accredited representatives did much to convince the country at large that labor expects of Congress the relief which is within the power of the law-making department of government, and expects it from this session of the present Congress.

The Supreme Court decision applying the Sherman law to labor makes the crises an especially grave one, for under that decision every normal, peaceful and helpful activity of the workers, whether exercised individually or in association, may be construed as a "conspiracy" or a combination in restraint of trade and commerce, and punished by fine and imprisonment, or both, and damages may be inflicted to the extent of each individual's possessions.

Every legitimate pressure must now be brought to bear upon Congress in the effort to secure the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law.

Hold mass meetings in every city and town in the United States on the evening of the third Sunday or Monday in April, 19th or 20th, and at that meeting voice fully and unmistakably labor's pro-

test against the Supreme Court decision, which strips labor of the rights and liberties which we had supposed were guaranteed by the Constitution. Resolutions should be adopted urging upon the present Congress the passage of the amendment to the Sherman law and warning Congress that it will be held responsible for failure to enact such legislation.

Labor should spare no activity to impress upon Congress its insistent demand for the passage of this amendment.

In addition to the holding of the mass meeting of April 19 or 20, and on such other dates as may be fixed in future, and the forwarding of resolutions expressing labor's protest and determination, every member of organized labor should write a personal letter to the Congressman of his district and to the two United States Senators of his state, insisting that they use their efforts and cast their vote for the passage of our amendment to the Sherman law and other legislation mentioned in labor's protest, and warning them that labor and its friends will hold them responsible. That labor proposes to be represented in Congress by men who will do justice to the workers and all the people; that it proposes to exercise every political and industrial activity to this end; that upon the record of this Congress will be based the workers' decision as to a candidate's future desirability as a member of Congress.

Get every friend of labor to write a personal letter of this character. Let it be brief, but to the point, and keep a record of the resolutions and letters forwarded.

We hope most earnestly for the passage of the measures we have urged, but should Congress fail to do its duty we will, by following this method, be able to place the responsibility upon those who have failed to do justice to labor when it lay within their power.

We deem it essential for the successful accomplishment of the plan set forth in the foregoing that local unions, city, central and state federations follow closely the line of action outlined by this conference and such further plans as may be promulgated by the Executive Council or by future conferences, so that our strength and influence may not be frittered away by different lines of action.

We have appealed to Congress for the necessary relief we deem essential to safeguard the interests and rights of the toilers.

We now call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

Each candidate should be questioned and pledged as to his attitude upon all subjects of importance to the toilers, whether in factory, farm, field, shop or mine.

We again renew and hereby declare our complete and abiding faith in the trade union movement to successfully accomplish the amelioration of economic conditions befitting all of our people. The historical past of our movement, its splendid achievements in labor's behalf, and magnificent present standing, war-

rants the assertion and justifies our prediction for its future success.

We, the representatives of the national and international trade unions and farmers' organizations, represented in this conference, call upon the Executive Council and upon all labor to use every possible legitimate effort to secure for the workers their inalienable liberties and their proper recognition as a vital portion of the fabric of our civilization. We pledge ourselves to use every lawful and honorable effort to carry out the policy agreed upon at this conference. We pledge our industrial, political, financial and moral support to our own members and to our friends wherever found, not only for the present time, but for the continuous effort which may be necessary for success. We pledge ourselves to carry on this work until every industrial and political activity of the workers is guaranteed its permanent place and usefulness in the progress of our country.

Let labor not falter for one instant; the most grave and momentous crisis ever faced by the wage-workers of our country is now upon us.

Our industrial rights have been shorn from us and our liberties are threatened.

It rests with each of us to make the most earnest, impressive and law-abiding effort that lies within our power to restore these liberties and safeguard our rights for the future if we are to save the workers and mayhap even the nation itself from threatened disaster.

This is not a time for idle fear.

Let every man be up and doing. Action consistent, action persistent, action insistent is the watchword.

REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS AND FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS WHO ENDORSED AND SIGNED THE ABOVE PROTEST.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President.
JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President.
MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President.
D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President.
DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President.
WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President.
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President.
FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.
JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer.
Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.
GEORGE L. BERRY, NORMAN C. SPRAGUE, International Printing Pressmen's Union.
JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, JOHN P. FREY, Iron Molders' Union of North America.
G. M. HUDDLESTON, International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union.
RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

CHARLES R. ATHERTON, A. B. GROUT, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union.
JERE L. SULLIVAN, J. F. MCCARTHY, T. J. SULLIVAN, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance.
W. R. FAIRLEY, THOMAS HAGGERTY, United Mine Workers of America.
JAS. F. SPEIRS, THOS. C. NOLAN, WM. GRANT, Brotherhood of Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders.
F. J. KELLY, International Photo-Engravers' Union.
WM. D. HUBER, JAMES KIRBY, GEO. G. GRIFFIN, JOS. KELLY, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
G. W. PERKINS, SAMUEL GOMPERS, THOS. F. TRACY, L. B. KUHN, Cigar-makers' International Union.
J. T. CAREY, International Brotherhood of Papermakers of North America.
JNO. F. BREEN, Hodcarriers and Building Laborers' International Union.
MAX MORRIS, J. A. ANDERSON, HERMAN ROBINSON, D. F. MANNING, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.
JNO. F. TOBIN, JNO. P. MURPHY, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
WM. SILVER, Granite Cutters' International Association.
J. C. BALHORN, THOS. MCGILTON, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
CHAS. C. BRADLEY, E. E. DESMOND, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.
JNO. A. DYCHE, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.
WM. J. SPENCER, United Association Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers.
JOSEPH N. WEBER, American Federation of Musicians.
T. L. MAHAN, ED. L. SCHRACK, International Plate Printers.
JOHN MANNING, Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.
WM. H. FRAZIER, V. A. OLANDER, FREDERICK BENSON, International Seamen's Union.
A. McANDREWS, E. LEWIS EVANS, Tobacco Workers' International Union.
W. F. COSTELLO, H. T. ROGERS, International Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers' Union.
JAMES O'CONNELL, ARTHUR E. HOLDER, A. MCGILRAY, International Association of Machinists.
M. O'SULLIVAN, THOMAS F. RYAN, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
J. E. FRITCHARD, International Pavers and Rammermen.
THOMAS T. MAHER, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.
J. L. FEENEY, J. B. EPSEY, M. J. KELLY, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
C. M. BENNETT, O. D. PAULEY, American Society of Equity.
TIMOTHY HEALY, N. A. JAMES, F. M. NOURSE, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
REZIN ORR, W. D. MATON, Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, MARTIN LAWLOR, United Hatters of North America.
 J. W. KLINE, H. G. POULESLAND, J. M. COX, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.
 F. M. RYAN, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association.
 WM. J. BARRY, Pilots' Association.
 W. W. BEATTIE, WESLEY RUSSELL, PERCY THOMAS, Commercial Telegraphers' International Union of America.
 A. B. LOWE, J. B. DAVENPORT, A. B. WILSON, International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.
 M. J. SHEA, JAMES J. FREEL, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.
 JAMES L. GERNON, JAMES WILSON, Patternmakers' League of North America.
 J. M. McELROY, Brushmakers' International Union.
 T. A. RICKERT, B. A. LARGER, United Garment Workers of America.
 M. ZUCKERMAN, H. HINDER, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.
 H. P. PERHAM, A. T. McDANIEL, W. J. GREGORY, J. H. WILLIAMS, Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
 T. J. DUFFY, FRANK H. HUTCHENS, ED. MENGE, International Brotherhood of Operative Potters.
 FRANK L. RONEUMUS, Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America.
 LOUIS KEMPER, A. J. KUGLER, WM. HELLMUTH, International Union of Brewery Workers of America.
 T. C. PARSONS, GEORGE G. SEIBOLD, International Typographical Union.
 D. A. HAYES, WILLIAM LAUNER, JAMES J. DUNN, F. H. WILLIAMS, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.
 JAMES F. McHUGH, Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.
 DANIEL J. KEFFE, THOMAS GALLAGHER, International Longshoremen's Association.
 J. J. FLYNN, P. J. FLANNERY, Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union.
 W. J. McSORLEY, R. V. BRANDT, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
 F. J. McARDLE, JOHN WILLIAMS, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.
 JACOB FISCHER, FRANK K. NOSCHANG, Journeymen Barbers' International Union.
 JOHN GOLDEN, ALBERT HIBBERT, United Textile Workers of America.
 DANIEL J. TOBIN, International Brotherhood of Teamsters.
 MATT COMERFORD, JAMES J. McCracken, International Union of Steam Engineers.
 F. A. DIDSBURY, Pocketknife-Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union.
 EDWARD W. POTTER, HOMER D. CALL, H. L. EICHELBERGER, A. L. WEBB, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America.
 FRANK GEHRING, Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association.

J. F. MURPHY, International Union of Elevator Constructors.
 JOHN H. BRINKMAN, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union.
 P. F. RICHARDSON, International Car Workers.
 JOHN WEBER, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.
 JAMES H. HATCH, Upholsterers' International Union.

The protest to Congress was presented to the presiding officer of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives. The address to workers was distributed throughout the country. Mass meetings were held by the workers in nearly every city and town in the United States. Resolutions were literally poured in upon Congress demanding legislative relief from these wrongs before adjournment.

Congress adjourned without passing any measures according the relief demanded, and to which the toilers were entitled. We held a meeting of the Executive Council and decided upon holding meetings at Chicago and Denver for the transaction of business which came before it, and for the purpose of urging the Republican and Democratic conventions, respectively, to adopt as part of their platforms the relief which labor asked. These are embodied in the following:

We therefore pledge the party to the enactment of a law by Congress guaranteeing to the wage-earners, agriculturists and horticulturists of our country the right of organized effort to the end that such associations or their members shall not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a law to prohibit the issuance of injunctions in cases arising out of labor disputes, when such injunctions would not apply when no labor disputes existed; and that in no case shall an injunction be issued when there exists a remedy by the ordinary process of law, and which act shall provide that in the procedure for the punishment of contempt of court, the party cited for contempt shall when such contempt was not committed in the presence of the court, be entitled to a trial by jury.

We pledge the party to the enactment of an amendment extending the existing eight-hour law to all government employees, and to all workers, whether employed by contractors or subcontractors, doing work for or on behalf of the federal government.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act for injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law, to the extent of fed-

eral jurisdiction, granting women's suffrage, and to submit a constitutional amendment for ratification to the states for the absolute suffrage of women, equal with men.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, separate from any existing department, with a secretary at its head having a seat in the President's cabinet.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law for the creation of a federal bureau of mines and mining, preferably under the proposed Department of Labor, and the appropriation of sufficient funds to thoroughly investigate the cause of mine disasters, so that laws and regulations may be recommended and enacted which will prevent the terrible maiming and loss of life in the mines.

We pledge the party to the enactment of a law for the establishment of United States government postal savings banks.

These were presented to the two party conventions in identical form.

The Republican party convention adopted a plank as follows:

"The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more accurately defined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted."

The Democratic party convention at Denver adopted a plank as follows:

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social or political injustice it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused we should guard them against abuse.

Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the

pledge of our national platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in federal courts and providing for trial by jury in case of indirect contempt.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial disputes were involved.

The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

We favor the eight-hour day on all government work.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's cabinet, which Department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

At our Chicago meeting the report of the Legislative Committee was considered and approved, and both for your information as well as its historic importance, we submit it to you here. It is as follows:

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

The American Federation of Labor Anti-Injunction Bill, H. R. 94, was introduced by Mr. Pearre, of Maryland, on the first day of the recent session of Congress. From time to time other so-called anti-injunction bills have been introduced by various members of Congress, none of which, however, contained any provisions favorable to labor; consequently they did not receive the approval of the American Federation of Labor.

All of these anti-injunction measures were referred to the House committee on Judiciary, of which the Hon. John J. Jenkins, of Wisconsin, is chairman. This gentleman, on many occasions, in personal conversation, attempted to make it appear that he was friendly to our interests, but every act of his as chairman of the House Judiciary committee proved the contrary. Early in the session Chairman Jenkins divided the committee into a number of subcommittees, of one of which he made that notorious enemy of organized labor, Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, chairman. On numerous occasions, both on the floor of the House of Representatives and in public functions

which he has addressed at various places, Congressman Littlefield expressed his hostility, not only to our anti-injunction bill, but to labor in general. On one occasion he is reported as saying that he had the American Federation of Labor's Anti-Injunction Bill in his pocket, and that he intended to keep it there. Mr. Littlefield has never denied these reported public utterances nor complained that the statements were incorrect.

Notwithstanding his well-known hostility to labor and to its demands for relief from the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes by the courts, our bill, together with the others that were introduced on this subject, were referred to the subcommittee of which he was made chairman.

The arguments presented to the subcommittee in the hearings on the Pearre anti-injunction bill are in print and can be obtained upon application to the various members of Congress.

Following the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the *Hatters'* case, the situation being a grave and dangerous one, a conference of the representatives of organized labor was called in Washington, and after a two days' session documents were drafted and presented to Congress which stated clearly and definitely labor's position on the following measures, viz.:

The Wilson Amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, H. R. 26584.

The Pearre Anti-Injunction Bill H. R. 94.

The bill extending the operation of the eight-hour law to contractors and subcontractors, and a

Clearly defined General Employers' Liability Law.

This declaration was submitted to state federations of labor, central labor unions, local affiliated unions, and all the local unions affiliated with the national and international unions in the United States, together with a request that meetings be held upon April 19 and 20, and that the unions and their members and friends petition their Senators and Congressmen, asking for the enactment of this legislation before the adjournment of the first session of the present Congress.

These meetings were held generally all over the country on the dates above mentioned, and shortly afterwards petitions began to pour in to the Senators and Congressmen, asking that they give their influence and their vote for the legislation desired. At first little or no attention was paid to these petitions by many members of Congress, but as time went on the thousands and thousands of petitions that were being received brought forcibly to their attention the necessity of some favorable action.

At the same time, the legislative committee, being enlarged by the addition of five members, a systematic canvass was made of the entire membership of the House that could be reached, asking them to clearly and specifically declare themselves either for or against the pending legislation. An effort was made to reach every member of Congress who was in the city, or who was not ill, with the result that over 250 members declared themselves as being in favor of the legislation

asked for and pledged themselves to vote for these bills.

While a majority of the members of the House of the dominant party had promised to vote for our bills, when they were given the opportunity in a Republican caucus or conference to vote our bills out of the hands of the committee, they failed to do so, and thereby convinced your committee that they were not sincere in the promises given.

It being evident that "the powers that be," viz., Speaker Cannon, Representatives Daizeil of Pennsylvania and Sherman of New York, who constitute the Republican members of the House committee on rules, and Representative Payne of New York, the floor leader of the majority, and others, controlled the legislative programme, and, in order to compel them to commit themselves, an effort was made by Representative Williams, the floor leader of the minority, and Representative De Armond of Missouri, the Democratic members of the House committee on rules, to force some action. Representative Williams made several demands upon the House for the immediate passage of certain measures, among which were included an insistent demand for an anti-injunction bill, but all to no avail, the majority members were stubborn and would not be persuaded.

Under the ordinary rule of the House of Representatives, the first and third Mondays of the month were known as "suspension days," when bills could be called up under a suspension of the rules and passed by a two-thirds vote. To offset the efforts that were made to bring about the passage of our bills and other legislation, the majority members of the rules committee, as above named, reported the following amendment to the House rules:

"Resolved, That during the remainder of this session rule 28 should be, and hereby is, modified in the following particulars:

"First. The use of the motion shall not be restricted to the first and third Mondays of the month.

"Second. The vote on agreeing to the motion shall in all cases be by majority instead of by two-thirds," thereby giving the Republican membership in Congress the advantage of passing any measure by a majority instead of by a two-thirds vote.

In discussing this rule, Representative Sherman of New York said boastfully: "I tried to make clear the other day, Mr. Speaker, and I repeat now, that the Republican majority is anxious that the country should know that we are responsible for both what is and what is not done. I tried to make it clear the other day that the Republican party in this House, as well as the Republican party in the United States, is not seeking to avoid responsibility but accepts full responsibility for all that is done, as well as for all that is not done." Similar statements were frequently made with great gusto by Representative Payne, and on each occasion these statements were received with great applause by the Republicans of the House.

Some of the Republican members realizing that it was necessary that some action be taken, particularly on the subject

of an anti-injunction bill, caused a petition to be circulated asking for a conference of the Republican members to discuss various measures that had been introduced.

This action was taken after the Republican members of the House had been personally informed by the legislative committee of the American Federation of Labor that a "vote to adjourn would be considered a vote against labor's measures." Official notification to this effect was also given in a communication to the Hon. Charles H. Brumm of Pennsylvania. That communication was published in full in the June issue of the American Federationist.

The first of these conferences was held on Wednesday evening, May 20, and was over three hours in duration. Any action was bitterly opposed by Representatives Littlefield of Maine, Jenkins of Wisconsin and Parker of New Jersey, all three of whom are prominent Republican members of the House judiciary committee, to which these bills were referred. Considerable of the time of that session of the conference was taken up in a denunciation of the American Federation of Labor and its executive officers by Mr. Littlefield. The next meeting was held on Thursday, May 21, and lasted for a longer period of time. Notwithstanding that an effort was made to have some action taken on some of the bills referring to injunctions, this conference determined by a decisive vote not to give labor any legislation whatsoever, and the conference adjourned sine die on motion of Representative Sherman of New York. Much of the time of this conference was taken up by Speaker Cannon in making a personal attack upon the President of the American Federation of Labor for his advocacy of the Pearre anti-injunction bill.

It may be interesting to note that the day prior to the calling of this first conference that the Senate "steering committee" served notice upon the House leaders that they would "stand" for no more "bluff" legislation, and that if the House decided to pass an anti-injunction bill that the Senate would take its own good time in considering it, thus compelling Congress to remain in session.

It is important that a brief explanation of this "order" served by the Senate "steering committee" be made. Often time the House, in order to get rid of legislation which to it was undesirable, and not leave the members open for criticism, would pass certain measures with the idea in view that they would quietly sleep in the committee room of the Senate and no further action be taken. This procedure gave the members of the House an opportunity to "square" themselves with their constituents by pointing to the fact that they had voted for the legislation desired, but that the matter had died in the Senate and they were not responsible. It is very evident that the Republican leaders in the Senate had become tired of such methods and proposed to make the House share the responsibility for non-action on its part.

That it was not the intention of the majority of the Senate to pass any anti-injunction legislation was demonstrated by a question of Senator Culberson of Texas, the leader of the Democrats in

the Senate, to Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, the leader of the Republicans in the Senate, in which he was asked if he could give any information as to the probability of passing at this session the anti-injunction bill, to which Senator Aldrich replied in part: "That unless the Senate is willing to stay here for months I find (and I say I am only expressing my own individual opinion) it would be impossible at this session to pass an act of that kind." The action of the House conference in adjourning without any action being taken as to this measure, the reported announcement of the Senate "steering committee," together with the answer of Senator Aldrich, all go to prove that it was not and never was the intention of those who are "responsible for legislation or lack of legislation" in the first session of the 60th Congress to give any remedial relief to the men from which labor suffers.

The Wilson bill, H. R. 20534, which calls for an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act, was referred to the House judiciary committee, and was in turn referred by Chairman Jenkins to subcommittee No. 7, consisting of Representatives Bannon of Ohio, Malby of New York and De Armond of Missouri. Notwithstanding the fact that many efforts were made on the part of the legislative committee to have Mr. Bannon call his subcommittee together for the purpose of taking action upon this measure, he refused to call the committee together at any time during the session of the 60th Congress just closed. Believing that it might be well to have the organizations of labor in the district in Ohio which Mr. Bannon represented know of his refusal, and as the primaries for renominations were about to take place in his district, labor and its friends were communicated with. Suffice it to say that in the primaries Mr. Bannon was defeated for renomination.

It is advisable to briefly review the action of Congress and its treatment of important labor measures that have been introduced in the various Congresses during the past number of years in which the dominant party has been in power and in a position to grant the desired legislation. In 1900 a bill was introduced known as H. R. 10630. It was intended as an amendment to the Sherman anti-trust act. During its consideration by the House committee on judiciary, representatives of the American Federation of Labor requested the committee to include this amendment: "Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to apply to trade unions or other labor organizations, organized for the purpose of regulating wages, hours of labor, or other conditions under which labor is to be performed."

The committee declined to accept this amendment, but when the bill was reported to the House this amendment was offered on the floor by a minority member, and upon a record vote of 259 in favor and 9 against* the amendment was forced upon the House and passed, only

*Among the nine members of the House who voted against this amendment were Joseph G. Cannon and Chas. E. Littlefield.—Editor.

to die in the pigeon holes of the Senate judiciary committee.

The history of the eight-hour bill has been almost the same, passed by the House in several Congresses, but failed to receive any consideration upon the part of the Senate.

On one occasion, instead of pursuing the policy of passing the eight-hour bill and sending it to the Senate, believing it would meet the same fate as in former years, the majority members of the House committee on labor referred the bill to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, together with a list of unintelligent and unanswerable questions.

This was done for the purpose of delay and eventually killing the bill in that Congress, and that purpose was accomplished.

To again demonstrate hostility to labor, the eight-hour bill was referred by a strict partisan vote of the House committee on labor to a subcommittee. Extended hearings were held on it; the identical interests that represented the steel trust, the shipbuilding trust and the manufacturers' association in opposition to this measure in former years were again in evidence. On several occasions the time had been set for the closing of hearings, but was extended upon the request of the attorneys representing "the interests" and the manufacturers' association. When the hearings were finally closed on this measure and the subcommittee reported to the full committee, protracted discussions took place. Finally, every member of the committee being present and by a strict party vote, the Republican members of the committee voted to refer the bill to a commission of three lawyers for them to pass upon its constitutionality. Determined efforts were made by Representatives Nicholls, Hughes, Rainey, Rauch and Smith to have this commission instructed to report within a specific time, before adjournment of Congress, but every motion of this kind was voted down by the Republican members of the committee, and up to the time of adjournment of Congress no action had been taken by this special commission.

The Convict Labor Bill which was passed by the House in the 59th Congress never received any consideration at the hands of the Senate.

The bill introduced in the present Congress by Representative Kimball is identically the same bill as that introduced by ex Representative Hunt, formerly president of the Soft Stone Cutters' International Union of America. Extended hearings were given on this measure before a subcommittee of the House committee on labor. In former sessions of Congress there was little or no opposition to this bill; however, in this session of Congress the Prison Wardens' Association was represented, together with one or two so-called criminologists, who argued against the passage of this humane measure.

The subcommittee reported this bill back to the full committee, but after several meetings the full committee refused to report the bill out favorably to the House during the session just closed.

But now a new way has been devised to block labor legislation for fear that

some favorable action might be taken by the Senate on the measures which we are asking for, and to prevent this, the new method which is pursued by Speaker Cannon in the appointment of his committees is to "pack" the committees against us, deliberately removing members from committees who are favorable to our interests, as was the case of Representative Pearre, a Republican who was a member of the judiciary committee in the 58th and 59th Congress; he introduced our anti-union bill in the 59th Congress despite the protest of the leaders of the Republicans and because of his friendliness to labor failed to be appointed on the judiciary committee by Speaker Cannon.

The Republican party has been in absolute control of both branches of Congress for a number of years and it has, during all these years, refused to pass legislation such as is asked for by the American Federation of Labor and its friends, and it has refused to restore the right to labor which have been taken away from it by the perversion of the writ of injunction in its application to labor's disputes, as well as by the recent decisions of our courts. Labor has been tolerant and patient in asking Congress for adequate labor legislation, but it has been bitterly opposed and persistently resisted.

With an unscrupulous speaker of the House bitterly opposed to labor and its every interest, with a set of rules which are the most arbitrary the world has ever known to back him up, and for which the Republican members of the House are responsible, and with the large number of members who, for favors received and about to be received, and with the opportunities that the speaker has for punishing those who antagonize him, or vote contrary to his interests, it seems that so far as the House of Representatives is concerned, at least, that the spirit of representative government and of the Constitution has been entirely swept aside and by a continuance in power of these men, who, in the last analysis, represent only "the interests," there is no hope of any relief in the near future at their hands. Opportunities have been presented to Congress time and time again to afford relief to labor and it has refused to grant it.

Labor for years has been patient and hopeful. Hopeful that some relief might be forthcoming from the unfair and unjust conditions that surround it. The toilers have looked to Congress for this relief, but they have looked in vain.

We feel that the working people and our friends acted wisely and well when they in mass meetings all over the country adopted the following resolutions which we embody as part of our report:

Resolved, That the working people and their friends in meeting assembled insist that the Congress of the United States cease its indifference or hostility and enact the legislation in these resolutions set forth, so that we may exercise our fullest normal, natural and industrial rights, and to attain them we will ex-

ercise our industrial and political power; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the Congress now in session to enact before adjournment the amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law known as the Wilson Bill H. R. No. 20584; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the present session of the present Congress to enact the Pearre Bill H. R. 94, to so define the injunction power and restrain its abuse that neither directly nor indirectly shall there be held to be any property or property right in the labor power of any person; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon Congress at this session to enact an adequate, just and clearly defined general employers' liability law; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon this session of Congress to enact Labor's eight-hour bill for the extension of the present eight-hour law to all government employees and to all employees engaged upon work done for the government, whether by contractors or subcontractors; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby declare our determination to hold each and every representative and senator strictly accountable upon his record upon these measures during the present session of the present Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand unqualifiedly committed to the measures and the congressional relief set forth in these preambles and resolutions and the grievances set forth in the protest to Congress published in the Congressional Record, and the plan of campaign outlined in the address to workers, prepared and presented by the great labor conference, held at Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. And we pledge ourselves individually and collectively to the exercise of our fullest political and industrial activities now, and in the future, to the end that we may aid in the election of such candidates for—

President of the United States;
Representatives or senators in Congress;

And such other executive, legislative, or judicial candidates for office as will safeguard and protect the common interests of the wage-workers, as well as the people of our common country; and be it finally

Resolved, That the toilers and their friends, fully aroused will not be lulled into a fancied or false security by promises, however plausible, protestations, however masked by friendship, and that we call upon all our fellow workers, our friends, sympathizers, and enlightened public citizens generally, without regard to party affiliations, to

STAND BY OUR FRIENDS AND ELECT THEM;

OPPOSE THE INDIFFERENT AND HOSTILE TO OUR CAUSE AND DEFEAT THEM.

In this movement for our common protection we are moved by a high sense of duty and a profoundly conscientious purpose to serve, not only the workers of our time, but all the people of our great

country for their industrial, political, social and moral progress and uplift.

We believe that the time has now arrived when the working people of our country and their friends should arouse themselves from the lethargy that has surrounded them for years, and place the responsibility for the lack of remedial legislation where it rightfully belongs.

They should be alive to their interests, desert party affiliations where such affiliations are opposed to them. They should stand by their friends and elect them, oppose the indifferent and hostile to their interests and defeat them.

The time for such action is near at hand and it behooves our members and friends to prepare themselves for the coming conflict so that we may have restored to us the rights, the liberty, and freedom which have slowly, insidiously, but surely been taken from us in the past. "Those who would be free must themselves strike the blow," and our duty now, and in the immediate future should be in the direction of organizing our forces solidly and effectively, so that when the blow is struck it will be with such telling effect that it will be heard around the world.

It must be borne in mind that in arming men or a party, it is not done in a partisan sense, but solely with the intent of recording cold, unvarnished facts.

It is hoped that the truths here reported will convince the workers of our country how much more influential they can be if they will cast aside political partisan domination and use their ballot at all times to protect their rights and promote their welfare, always remembering to place their own people on guard whenever the opportunity affords.

Those responsible for the failure of legislation by Congress to afford substantial relief to the toilers will exercise all of their genius and sophistry in the coming campaign to "point with pride" to the employers' liability law they passed to protect employees engaged in the transportation of interstate commerce—by railroad only—but they will not make any explanation why they did not extend the provisions of this act to cover all employees engaged in interstate commerce, including those on the rivers, lakes, canals and harbors, thus leaving the act open again in a vulnerable way to be declared unconstitutional as class legislation.

They will exhaust the English language in appropriating fulsome flattery for the party because it tardily passed a child labor law for the District of Columbia where little or no industry prevails, but they will be as silent as the tomb if asked how that poor little law can be enforced because of the failure to appropriate any money for child labor inspectors.

They will strain every effort to beguile the people because Congress begrudgingly passed a makeshift of a law giving government employees engaged in hazardous occupations some semblance of relief in case of injury or death. This act was fairly wrung from the 80th Congress in the closing hours of the session in order that some "labor campaign thunder" might be manufactured.

Questions of personal rights, human liberty, and economic righteousness were ignored by the dominant party in the session of Congress just closed.

The time has arrived when the toilers of our country should rise to the occasion; to meet the momentous conditions which confronts not only them but all our people, and exercise their full rights as workers, as men, and as citizens of our common country.

Respectfully submitted,
 THOMAS F. TRACY,
 ARTHUR E. HOLDER,
 JAMES E. ROACH,
 J. D. PIERCE,
 JACOB TAZELAAR,
 M. GRANT HAMILTON,
 E. N. NOCKELS,
 Legislative Committee,
 American Federation of Labor

The situation thus far set forth and having in mind the declarations of our Conventions and the instructions given your officers, we took such action as in our judgment would most effectively carry them into effect, placing the facts in their fullest and amplest form before our fellow workers and friends, so that in accordance with their judgment and conscience they might make their choice.

We appointed Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell and Frank Morrison a Labor Representation Committee of the Executive Council, to carry on labor's campaign, and submit here a report of that committee:

LABOR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10, 1908.

To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor:

COLLEAGUES: The undersigned Labor Representation Committee selected by you to conduct the political activities of the organized efforts of the workers in the present political campaign to attain the legislative relief and remedy as outlined by the Minneapolis and Norfolk Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; by the great conference of the responsible officers and other representatives of International Unions, held at Washington, D. C., March, 1908, and the directions given by you at our several meetings, begs leave to submit the following: We have held several meetings to consider and act upon the many matters committed to us, and those which from time to time have arisen.

We directed to be published in the August issue of the American Federationist the report of the A. F. of L. Legislative Committee submitted to and approved by the Executive Council. That report particularly recounted the failure of Congress to pass the legislation necessary to restore and safeguard the normal activities of organized labor's existence, as denied now by the decision

of the United States Supreme Court, by holding that the unions of workers come under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, are trusts, conspiracies, or combinations in illegal restraint of trade, rendering members of the voluntary organizations of labor liable to threefold damages and prosecutions involving fines of \$5,000 and imprisonment for one year. Also the failure of Congress to consider, much less enact, any bill to secure the workers the constitutional guarantee of equality before the law by remedying the abuse and perversion of the injunction process.

We issued the circular to all organized labor as directed by you setting forth the identical planks which we urged the Republican and Democratic Party Conventions to incorporate in their respective platforms; the declarations which both parties incorporated and the treatment accorded the Executive Council by both parties.

We have sent organizers into the Danville, Ill., congressional district (Speaker Cannon's district) and into a number of other congressional districts, carrying out the policy of the American labor movement as directed by the Conventions at Minneapolis and Norfolk, by the Washington Labor Conference, by this Executive Council; and by the great mass meetings held throughout the country April 19-20.

We desire to call attention to the fact that a number of conspicuous opponents, both in the United States Senate and in the House of Representatives, have been defeated for renomination through the activity inaugurated by us and by our fellow unionists in their respective states or districts, and, further, that a number of union men have been nominated for Congress, and it is our purpose to render them every aid within our power to secure their election.

It is our purpose, to the full extent of our financial resources, to appoint a number of organizers and print such literature as deals with the primary and important interests of labor. Incident thereto we have issued a supplementary appeal for financial assistance to the one issued a few months ago requesting voluntary financial contributions.

In addition to the funds already contributed, we recommend that another appeal be issued to secure financial means to further the election of men favorable to achieving the justice, rights, and equality before the law to which the toilers are entitled; and to defeat such candidates who are indifferent or hostile to such legislative relief. We shall, in the future, as we have in the past, shape our course upon a nonpartisan basis. We have judged and proposed to judge candidates for any office upon their records and attitude, and not because of their political party affiliations, and the funds obtained by previous appeals as well as to be obtained by the proposed circular, have been and will be used for general purposes as herein set forth and not for partisan purposes.

We have had a number of officers of international unions offer their services, as well as the services of organizers, to

help both in organizing work, and, particularly at this time, in the furtherance of Labor's political campaign. We would recommend that officers of international unions be communicated with further for the purpose of placing organizers at our disposal to help further in this work to promote the general and specific interests of labor.

We also recommend that a request be made to the executive officers of National and International organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, and other friendly associations, to issue immediately a circular to their respective organizations urging compliance with provisions of this document.

Attention is called to the symposium articles published in the September issue of the American Federationist on Labor's political duty at this time, and also the resolutions adopted by the Conventions of International Unions, by the City Central Bodies, as well as expressions of some of the most active men in the labor movement of our country. They all show, as do the reports from our fellow workers throughout the United States, that there is an unanimity of sentiment and determination to fully carry out the policy declared by the organized labor movement, not only in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the International Union Conventions, the State Federations, the City Central Bodies, but also in the local unions composed of the great rank of the organized workers of our country.

We desire to refute here the aspersions that have been cast upon the Executive Council and particularly one of its members, President Gompers, that it is our purpose, or his, to dictate to the working people of our country how they should cast their votes in the coming elections, nor has any one promised the vote of the working people to any particular party. We have strongly, clearly and emphatically, as it was our duty, presented the situation in which the working people of the country find themselves, the demands which Labor has made upon both political parties as to necessary action which they should take, the treatment they have received, and have appealed to the judgment and patriotism of the working people and the friends of labor throughout the country, since both political parties have spoken, to make their choice as their conscience may dictate.

The misrepresentation of newspapers and others to the contrary notwithstanding, we repeat and insist, and we have so conducted and propose to so conduct our course, that the labor movement shall remain as free and independent from political partisan domination as it has ever been in its history.

You, as an Executive Council, and we as your Labor Representation Committee, have endeavored to carry into effect the declared policy of the great rank and file of the toilers. The Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have time and time again declared that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive to free institu-

tions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through the usurpation by the judiciary * * * that candidates for office "be carefully investigated as to their acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated," and organized labor's further declaration, when the great conference at Washington and the mass meetings throughout the country were held that we now call upon the workers of our common country to stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress, or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
JAMES O'CONNELL,
FRANK MORRISON.

Labor Representation Committee, American Federation of Labor.

This report of the Labor Representation Committee we approved at our September meeting at Washington. This report constitutes in effect and substance the work and policy of the Executive Council. It is a source of gratification to know that due to labor's activities the labor question and the fundamental principles involved in our movement for justice, right and human freedom were made the dominant discussion during the campaign just closed. We but voice the views and the needs of the men of labor when we urgently recommend that every effort be made to secure the enactment of laws that shall afford the relief to the workers from the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law as it applies to the voluntary organizations of labor, and also for the enactment of the Pearre bill to rectify the abuse and perversion of the injunction writ.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATION.

In pursuance with the instructions of the Norfolk convention, representatives of the American Federation of Labor have attended several conventions of state organizations of farmers, and addressed them upon the subject of trade unionism, label agitation and legislation. By direction of the Executive Council, acting under instructions of the Norfolk convention, President Gompers attended the National Farmers' Union Convention held in Fort Worth, Tex. Expressions of good will were manifested on the part of the delegates there, and before ad-

journment the convention adopted a resolution creating a legislative committee to attend to the affairs of the farmers before Congress, and instructed its officers and the legislative committee to co-operate with the officers of the American Federation of Labor upon economic, legislative and other such lines of action as may be of mutual interest.

A representative of the American Federation of Labor attended the sixth annual convention of the American Society of Equity held in Milwaukee on October 6th. Among the resolutions adopted by that convention was one declaring against child labor, and another against the selling of prison-made products in the open markets, and one declaring for an increased sale of union-made products.

We recommend that the interchanges of fraternal representatives between the farmers' organizations and the organizations of labor be continued, as we see in them much of mutual advantage to both movements.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF TRADE UNIONS.

Correspondence has been exchanged between Mr. C. Legien, of Berlin, Germany, relative to the American Federation of Labor having representatives at the biennial conference of the secretaries and representatives of central trade union organizations of Europe.

These conferences have usually been held in the month of May. On account of the time in which the conferences were held, and the expense attached thereto in sending representatives, no action has been taken in this direction.

In the communications to Secretary Legien it has been stated that if the time of the conference was made nearer the time in which the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain was held, that it might be possible for the American Federation of Labor to be represented. In a communication received from Secretary Legien he gives the information that the time has been so changed that their meetings will be held shortly after the adjournment of the British Trades Union Congress. The first meeting of this kind was held in Christiana, September, 1907, but notification to that effect having arrived so late, no action was taken in the direction of having the

American Federation of Labor represented at this conference.

Inasmuch as the next conference will be held September, 1909, and the expense attached to having representatives of the Federation present being but a comparatively small one, we recommend that such arrangements as may be necessary be made, with the object in view of having a fraternal, or one of our fraternal, delegates to the British Trades Union Congress to also represent our Federation at the international trades union conference to be held in Europe in 1909.

PORTO RICO.

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 25 relative to the conditions of the working people of Porto Rico was presented to President Roosevelt by President Gompers and the Porto Rican delegates, in a conference which lasted over two hours. President Roosevelt expressed himself as being favorable toward many of the propositions embodied in this resolution, and requested Commissioner of Labor Neil to proceed to Porto Rico and make a thorough examination of economic and social conditions prevailing there.

Dr. Neil recently explained to President Gompers that owing to the investigation of the bureau into the question of the labor of women and children, and other important matters, that it is impossible for him to undertake the trip to Porto Rico up to this time, but that either the commissioner or one of his most competent representatives would undertake the Porto Rican trip and investigation before the end of the year.

LIBEL SUIT.

Volunteer Organizer Aybar, Porto Rico.

The Porto Rico Federation of Labor brought to the attention of the Executive Council the libel suit against Organizer Aybar, editor of a labor paper in Porto Rico. This case has been tried by the courts of Porto Rico, and the decision being against Organizer Aybar, he has been sentenced to a term in prison, but is now at liberty on bail, pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The fundamental principle involved in this case is the right of free press. Aybar is charged with libeling a judge. He did not mention any name in the al-

leged libelous article which he published in his labor paper. The matter has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court and the firm of Ralston & Siddons has filed an appeal.

The Porto Rico State Federation of Labor says that it will "try to jointly bear the expense involved in appealing the case to the United States Supreme Court." That organization has forwarded the necessary amount for the fee that is required to file the case. We have referred this matter to President Gompers to give such advice and counsel as he can.

UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

As we reported to you at the Norfolk convention, in conformity with the instructions given by the Minneapolis convention, we have endeavored to collect from every available source information relative to uniform laws to protect human life in various lines of industry. The Norfolk convention directed that our efforts along these lines should be continued. However, notwithstanding our best efforts, but little if any additional information has been forthcoming, and the matter is therefore submitted to you for such further action as you may deem advisable to take in the premises.

LABEL CONFERENCE.

In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Norfolk convention authorizing the call of a conference of five members representing the label organizations, President Gompers selected the following organizations to select representatives to that conference:

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.
United Hatters of North America.
United Garment Workers of America.
International Typographical Union,
and the
Cigarmakers' International Union of
America.

The representatives of these organizations held two meetings at the headquarters in Washington. Full reports of this committee are published in the March and August issues of the American Federationist. Briefly stated, the reports of the committee recommended that in view of the recent court decisions a circular be issued to all affiliated International unions, State Federations,

Central Bodies and the labor press, urging that greater attention be paid to the work of creating a demand for union labor and union labeled products. It was also decided to authorize the issuance of a Union Label Law Digest, covering the laws and court decisions, for the protection of the union labels, and also the basis upon which suits may be instituted before the courts for the protection of the rights of the organizations in their respective union labels.

It was further decided that the various affiliated organizations having labels be requested to donate certain sums for the purpose of carrying on the necessary work. Various label organizations having labels have been communicated with and requested to make such donations. Sufficient money has already been received at the office for this purpose to guarantee the carrying out of this work. We are still in communication with several of the organizations relative to their making a donation for this purpose.

The conference clearly demonstrated one thing; that is, the adoption of a universal label at this time or in the near future is entirely out of the question. It will be necessary to advance gradually toward the methods for a comprehensive, universal agitation of the union label in which all unions must bear their proportionate share of the expense involved. Some advance has been gained and unquestionably more will be as it progresses.

OREGON TEN-HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

Upon the subject-matter of Resolution No. 173, referring to the appeal to the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of the Oregon ten-hour law for women, we desire to report that this matter has been carried before the United States Supreme Court, which has decided this law to be constitutional.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

As per your instructions and the humane purposes of our movement, we have continued our efforts among the workers and among the people generally to help in the movement to stamp out the awful white plague, so destructive to our people. We have continued the distribution of the circular containing the charts declared for by the Pittsburgh convention, and with our unions aided in

the general dissemination of correct information to prevent and help in the eradication of that terrific and malignant malady.

To our unions must be given the credit of doing the most important work in connection with this subject when they undertake to attain a higher standard of life, a shorter work day, better labor conditions while at work, better homes, higher surroundings. Before these effective agencies the dreaded white plague flees.

You are aware that quite recently there was held at Washington, D. C., a great and important international conference of scientists and specialists for the consideration of the subject of tuberculosis, and how best national and international action may be taken to arrest and prevent consumption.

The International Typographical Union had a splendid exhibit of its efforts in this direction for its members. Other organizations did measurably well in this direction. One whole session of the congress was devoted to representatives of labor, presenting labor's attitude and action upon this important subject. President Gompers and Vice-President Mitchell addressed the congress, the latter presiding over the gathering.

We recommend that distribution of our printed matter upon this subject be continued, and that our fellow unionists and friends continue to devote their attention to the stamping out of this terrible and preventible disease.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Resolution No. 147, dealing with the subject of industrial education, which was adopted at the Norfolk Convention, was referred to the Executive Council for consideration.

Correspondence was entered into with a number of persons interested in and fully conversant with this subject, among them being Mr. Graham Taylor, of Chicago, Ill.; Prof. C. R. Richards, of Columbia University, New York City; Mr. Chas. H. Morse and Mr. Chas. Winslow of the Board of Industrial Education of Massachusetts; Miss Jane Addams, and Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, and Mr. Luke Grant of Chicago.

Correspondence with the above mentioned is of considerable length and space will not permit its publication in this report. However, we find that

schools for industrial education have been established in the following cities and states:

Two in California, located in San Francisco; three in Illinois, located in Chicago; one in Indianapolis, Ind., and nine in Massachusetts, as follows—Trade School for Girls, The Lowell Institute for Industrial Foremen in Boston, Technical High School in Springfield, Textile Schools in New Bedford and Fall River, Mass., Industrial Evening School in Beverly, Cambridge, New Bedford and Waltham, Mass.; four schools located in New York City, one of them being a trade school for girls; three in Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia, Williamson, and East Pittsburgh; one school of trades in Milwaukee, Wis., and a training school in Menomonie, Wis.

These schools take up the industrial education in the following industries: Textile, wood working, machinists, blacksmithing, the electrical workers, carpentering and joining, painting, plastering, plumbing, pattern making, lithographing, iron moulding, graphic arts, mechanical and free hand drawing, modeling in clay, millinery, dressmaking and cooking.

Most of these schools are endowed, but in some few instances they receive appropriations from the various states. Literature giving details as to the instruction, equipment and classes of work performed is published, but perhaps the most complete and important document on this subject is the one published by the Massachusetts Commission of Industrial Education, Bulletin No. 9, which can be obtained from the secretary of that commission, whose address is 606 Ford Building, Boston, Mass.

The subject of industrial education is an important one, and one which should receive the attention particularly of those organizations of the trades above mentioned, and we commend to them a close and careful study of all and any literature that could be obtained upon this subject. This subject should receive further consideration at this convention. All the correspondence and papers bearing on the question should be turned over to a committee at this convention for report and further recommendations thereon.

LOS ANGELES.

The Norfolk convention directed that an effort be made to improve the labor conditions of Los Angeles and elsewhere, and authorized an assessment of one cent per

member on each of the affiliated organizations. This assessment was levied, which yielded \$15,342.02. We have had two organizers nearly the entire year at Los Angeles, Messrs. Arthur A. Hay and William E. Terry. Headquarters were established and an assistant employed. Reports from Los Angeles indicate considerable improvement.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 104 by the Norfolk convention, dealing with the subject-matter of old age pensions, was referred by the convention to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate and report to the next convention. The Executive Council in turn referred the matter to President Gompers for investigation and report. During our meeting at Washington he submitted the following report, which we incorporate herein as our report upon this subject to this convention:

"From the best available data of the most recent date I condense herewith the following conditions and regulations and annuities prevailing in Europe and Australasian countries:

AUSTRIA.

"Invalid pensions of at least \$42.50 per year for men and \$21.25 per year for women, and widows' and orphans' pensions to the amount of three-quarters of the invalid pension rate are paid and the fund is maintained for paying these pensions by equal contributions of employers and employees. This only applies for employees in mines, for whom such insurance is compulsory, and it is administered through miners' relief funds.

BELGIUM.

"Since the year 1850 the question of old age insurance and pensions has been made a matter of public discussion, but nothing very substantial has yet been accomplished. In 1891 the government paid a subsidy to be divided among certain recognized friendly societies, with a view to encouraging the affiliation of their members with the state savings banks. In 1898 there were 333 friendly societies, through which payments were made into the superannuation fund, the amount paid being \$191,455. In that year the state granted \$56,385 to this fund. In the year 1897 there were 3,000 old age pensioners, the average amount received

by them amounting to 300 marks. In 1898 compulsory insurance for miners through the miners' relief clubs was instituted, and the miners were entitled to an old age pension after thirty-five years' service in the mines.

DENMARK.

"In 1891 a special form of old-age relief was established in Denmark, which is granted to any applicant sixty years of age or over, without regard to occupation, who is unable to provide the necessities of life and the proper treatment in case of sickness for himself or dependents; but the relief granted under this system is more of a charitable character than an insurance annuity; the recipient of relief must not be in poverty due to his own fault. He must, for a period of ten years, have had a fixed residence, and never been sentenced for vagrancy or begging, and never have received other poor relief.

"Up to 1899, 56,656 persons had drawn such relief, costing \$1,264,260, of which equal amounts, or \$632,130, were paid by the municipalities and by the state. Taking the average for three years, 1896, 1897, 1898, about one-fifth of the population of Denmark was over sixty years of age and entitled to old-age pensions. In 1899, the sum of \$555,555 being rigidly fixed as the limit of the state grant and being insufficient to make up one-half of the sum required, an additional sum of \$24,030 was voted by the state to make up the deficiency.

ICELAND.

"In 1890 a system of old age and invalidity pensions was put in operation under these terms: Annual contributions must be paid into the relief fund of the commune by all servants between twenty years of age and sixty, except those who are responsible for the maintenance of one or more persons who are unable to provide for themselves, and those unable to earn wages owing to sickness or other causes, and those who have made personal provision against the time when they will have reached the age of sixty-five. The contribution amounts to twenty-seven cents per year for males and eight cents per year for females.

FRANCE.

"Compulsory insurance for old age exists in France for seamen and miners only, but the state undertakes the assur-

ance of old-age pensions for all classes who care to make the necessary payments through a state institution known as the National Savings Bank of the Retreat for the Old, which provides a certain amount of assistance for old age for those who avail themselves of this pension. The people contribute the necessary funds themselves. The government superintends the investment and distribution.

"The compulsory insurance for seamen is controlled by state institutions, which receive the contributions of the insured and the subscriptions from the state. The invalid pensions are paid from the fiftieth year. In the case of the death of the seaman, the widow is entitled to one-half the annuity and the orphan or orphans to the other half.

"The miners' regulations are: Compulsory insurance for all miners receiving less than \$460 per yearly earnings. The old-age pensions are paid from the fifty-fifth year, and the fund is paid in equal shares by the employers and the employees. The total amount of all pension funds paid by the friendly societies only in France at the end of 1895 was \$23,050,690.

GERMANY.

"Old age insurance is compulsory in Germany. It is administered through district organizations and also through state organizations that cover employees on railways and in mines. The weekly contributions are paid half by the employer and half by the employee, and the state pays \$12.50 per year to each annuity. And the state also pays the weekly contributions of workmen while they are serving the periods of conscription in the army or navy. The government also meets specified expenses of administration.

"The old age pensions are paid to persons 70 years of age and over, providing they have made contributions for 1,200 weeks. Government officials, teachers and soldiers are exempt from these weekly contributions. The old age pension is proportioned to the wages received, and varies from \$15 to \$45 per year, to which the state subsidy of \$12.50 per year is added. The last figures attainable were for 1899. The expenditures during that year for old age pensions amount to \$6,721,370, of which \$4,148,190 was contributed by employers and employees, and \$2,573,180 by the government.

ITALY.

"Old age insurance is voluntary for all wage workers, the premiums being paid by the insured and the state granting a subsidy. All working people may become members by paying not less than ten cents a year, and not to exceed \$20 in any one year. Such member must declare whether he wishes his contributions to go to the common benefit of all members subscribing on mutual terms, or if he prefers that in case of his death before the closing of his account that the amount paid in by him up to the time of his death should be handed over to his family. The account of each member is closed after twenty-five years from his first payment, providing the sixtieth or sixty-fifth year of his age has been reached. When the account is closed, the sum standing to his credit is converted into an immediate life annuity in his favor. The state subsidy amounts to \$2.00 per person per year.

NEW ZEALAND.

"The science of old age pensions has developed with greater exactitude in New Zealand more than in any other part of the world. It has captured the hearts of the people of New Zealand. It appeals to the kindliness of the people and their sense of justice, and is one of the most popular of all the progressive measures carried by the people who live in those islands. Of all the progressive economic and political measures adopted by the New Zealanders, such as graded taxation, government loans, land resumption, land value taxation, compulsory arbitration, there was none more bitterly contested than the old age pension act, but now that it is an established institution, the people as a whole endorse it as an institution. To quote from the law gives one a clearer conception of the ideas prevailing in the minds of the New Zealand people when they adopted it. The law says:

"Whereas, it is equitable that deserving persons who, during the prime of life, have helped to bear the public burdens of the colony by the payment of taxes, and to open up its resources by their labor and skill, should receive from the colony a pension in their old age; therefore, be it enacted," etc.

"Any citizen over sixty-five who has resided in the colony twenty-five years, of moderate good character, and not possessed of property amounting to more

than \$1,600 clear of all encumbrances, nor an annual income of \$260 net, is entitled to a pension, provided he has not directly or indirectly put property or income out of his hands in order to qualify. If the net income is under \$175 and the property above debts is not over \$250, the maximum pension of \$90 a year is given, but for each \$5 of net income above \$170, and also for each \$75 of clear property above \$250, the sum of \$5 is deducted from the pension, so that the pension vanishes when the clear property reaches \$1,600, or the net income rises to \$260 per year. No distinction is made between men and women, but in case of married couples living together no pension is to be granted that would make their combined total net income more than \$390.

"The law applies to native Maoris as well as whites, but aliens, nomads, Asiatics, criminals, drunkards, wife deserters, and those not living a sober, reputable life, are not included.

"The original act of 1888 provided an annual pension of \$90 per year, but in 1905 this amount was increased to \$130 per year.

"In computing the amount of pension for husband or wife, the net capital value of all the accumulated property of each shall be deemed to be half the total net capital value of all the accumulated property of both."

"In the year 1902 the number of pensions in force at the end of the year was 12,776. The population of New Zealand at that time was 845,000. A little over 4 per cent. of the people are sixty-five years old. About 15 out of each 1,000 persons are pensioners, or about one per cent. in every 67. Less than 40 per cent. of those over sixty-five years of age come within the law. The cost of administering the law that year was about \$13,000, or almost \$1.00 per pensioner.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

"The pension age in New South Wales is sixty-five years. The amount paid is \$1.80 for each person per week for married persons. For unmarried, \$2.40 each per week. Persons having \$2,200 worth of property or an income of \$260 per year are not eligible. A minimum residence of twenty-five years in some Australian colony is obligatory. During that time the person must have been free from

penal servitude or imprisonment for five years or more. The applicant must not be a criminal, a lunatic, a confirmed drunkard, or one who had deserted his or her family.

VICTORIA.

"The pension age in Victoria is sixty-five years, or any age upon permanent disability. The amount may be determined by the commissioner of old age pensions, as he may deem reasonable, providing it does not exceed \$1.92 per week. The applicant must be without means of support, unable to maintain himself and without relatives able to provide for him. If the applicant possesses \$1,175 worth of clear property, or a net annual income of \$100, he is not eligible. Other provisions, such as residence, etc., are similar to those in New Zealand and New South Wales.

ENGLAND.

"The question of old age pensions is one of the live political issues in England, and has been a subject of discussion for several years. A select committee was appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the subject-matter and report its findings. This select committee spared no pains or expense in its investigation, and in its report of July 27, 1903, it agrees to report the bill without amendment which was then before the House, making several observations on the main features of the bill, such as the age a person should be to be entitled to pension, property qualifications, and the most difficult of all, its doubt as to how the old age pension fund should be raised, saying in section 6 of its report:

"Your committee desire to express their opinion that the provision of old age pensions for the deserving poor is a matter which might well be proceeded with step by step. If it is not considered possible to provide by taxation the full sum which would be required each year in increasing amounts for the scheme of pensions contemplated by the bill referred to your committee, the provision of a considerably smaller sum would, in the opinion of your committee, meet many of the most necessitous cases. This result might be obtained either by raising the age at which a pension might be claimed or by reducing the amount of weekly income the pos-

session of which disqualifies for a pension."

"And in section 8 the committee was in doubt whether it could 'transfer the cost of maintaining the aged poor from the rates to the taxes, and the sums needed for the various schemes propounded are all matters of considerable doubt. Your committee are of opinion that the reduction of poor law expenditure will be considerably less than has often been represented, because the proportion of the aged poor who are now or may be in future in the workhouses could with advantage to themselves live outside with the help of a pension.'"

The last bill introduced in the House of Commons providing for old age pensions was submitted February 13, 1908, and from its general provisions we take the following details:

"1. The act shall not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

"2. In the case of a person having no income or less than \$1.20 per week, the amount of \$1.20 per week shall be allowed.

"3. In the case of a person having an income of \$1.20 per week and less than \$2.40 per week, such sum as is equivalent to the difference between the income of such person and \$2.40 per week."

The usual provisions for disqualification, such as bad conduct, habitual laziness, drunkenness, etc., are a part of the bill. And in this bill the method suggested to provide the necessary funds to finance old age pensions is made a local matter for the county councils, as the following extract from the bill provides:

"The moneys required for the payment of pensions and such salaries of officers as shall be fixed by the Pension Committee, and such expenses of carrying this act into effect, as shall from time to time be sanctioned by the County Council, shall be paid out of moneys provided by a county rate to be levied in equal proportions on owner and occupier."

"In considering the advisability of recommending legislation providing for old age pensions in the United States, it must be borne in mind that the technical legal questions surrounding federal and state jurisdiction will be some of the most difficult of solution. The Federal Government, through Congress, could only provide pensions for those immediately in the employ of the Federal Government, or the employees of those en-

gaged in interstate commerce, and then the states would have to be depended upon to care for the residents in the jurisdiction of the state. It would require many years of constant effort to even get this subject seriously considered in many of the states of our country, when we take into due consideration the stupendous difficulties that have been and are necessary to be overcome in order to obtain legislation for the workers of a much more moderate character.

"Constitutional discussions would ensue relative not only to federal and state jurisdiction, but to power of taxation, and even though it were proposed to raise an old age pension fund from a new system of taxation or inheritances or land values or internal revenues of other characters, it would have the effect of raising many new and complex issues that would be most difficult to solve and finally win the approbation of the public.

"Then again, you will observe that in the compensation laws of nearly every country there are the 'usual' provisions for disqualification such as 'bad conduct, habitual laziness, drunkenness,' etc. Of course, a law of such a character must take into account these human derelictions; but it is also a matter for consideration whether men who are active in the cause of labor, whether men who stoutly defend their rights and the rights of their fellow workers, may not by some distortion be regarded as guilty of 'bad conduct'; whether this fact and the fear of its result may not 'take the heart out' of some men who seek to defend, to protect or to promote their rights and interests.

"In a speech of Honorable George A. Bartlett, of Nevada, published in the Congressional Record of June 8, 1908, is given a comprehensive statement of compensation acts prevailing in the several countries which have such laws.

"About a week from now I shall be in a position to present to you the facts contained in that speech."

A copy of the speech of Mr. Bartlett is at the disposal of this convention.

ALASKAN FISHERIES.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 179 dealt with the wanton destruction of fish in the rivers of Alaska by the use of salmon traps.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and

Labor and a hearing obtained. As a result of the testimony presented, an order was issued prohibiting the use of fishing traps in the Wood river and Nushagak river.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

Notwithstanding the general recognition of the necessity for the conservation of the natural resources of our country, Congress has persistently refused to enact legislation with this necessary object in view. Congress preferred to yield to the rapine of private avarice rather than to the public welfare.

In view of this, President Roosevelt called a conference at Washington to discuss this important phase of the physical necessities of the people of our country, to which he invited the governors of the states, scientists and specialists familiar with the subject, and invited President Gompers and Vice-President Mitchell as representatives of labor.

A commission was created by the conference for the purpose of furthering the movement for the conservation of our natural resources, and the Executive Council has authorized the participation of the American Federation of Labor to bring to a successful result the laudable efforts of the President's conference and the commission created by them. We ask that the matter receive consideration and action at the hands of this convention.

LINCOLN'S CENTENNIAL.

On Friday, the 12th of February, 1909, will occur the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. In all the history of our republic no man lived who, in himself and in his work, more completely embodied and typified the ennobling aspirations and ideals of human justice and human freedom. No man ever loved his fellow men more than he. None had a better knowledge or a deeper sympathy with the struggles and hopes of the toilers.

We were asked, and gladly gave, our support to a movement to make of his birthplace a perpetual Mecca of all who loved liberty and humanity. It is expected that a country-wide, fitting celebration be had upon the centennial an-

niversary of Lincoln's birth. The celebration is yet in indefinite form.

We recommend that Friday, February 12, 1909, the centennial of the birth of the revered and martyred Lincoln, wherever possible, be made a holiday by all labor.

That we urge upon Congress and the several states that that day be declared a legal holiday.

That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to be duly represented in any national celebration which may be inaugurated or which they may initiate, so that the day and the memory of the advent and services of this great and good man may be fittingly observed and impressed upon the hearts and consciences of our people.

POUREN EXTRADITION PROTEST.

As the delegates are aware, a determined effort is being made by the Russian government to have the federal authorities return to Russia Jan Pouden, a political refugee. It is claimed by the Russian government that he had committed crimes in his native country during the period of the revolutionary upheaval in 1906. Pouden succeeded in escaping from Russia after the defeat of the revolution, and came to the United States and endeavored to gain an honest livelihood. Russian spies discovered his whereabouts, and the representative of the Russian government induced the federal authorities to have him arrested on charges of crimes committed in the Baltic provinces. Pouden has been in prison now for many months and is still awaiting the outcome of the proceedings. The United States commissioner, after proceedings extending over many months, decided in favor of the Russian government. A strong movement is now under way to oppose the extradition of Pouden.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Executive Council, who, believing that our forefathers always intended that our Republic should be an asylum for political refugees, took up the matter. The Executive Council has given the matter careful consideration, and President Gompers was authorized in the name of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to request President Roosevelt to intervene in behalf of Pouden. A telegram was forwarded in the name of the Executive Council to a mass meeting held in New

York while the Council was in session. The following letter was prepared in accordance with the action of the Executive Council and forwarded to the President:

"Washington, D. C., Sept. 12, 1908.

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, Oyster Bay, N. Y.

"Sir: By direction of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, now in session in this city, I have the honor to bring to your attention the subject-matter of a resolution adopted by the Executive Council, urgently requesting that you should exercise your great power to intervene and prevent the surrender of Jan Pouren to the Russian government.

"Pouren came to this country during the period of the revolutionary upheaval in Russia in 1906, he having succeeded in escaping from Russia after the defeat of the revolution. The representatives of the Russian Government, having discovered his whereabouts, induced the federal authorities to have him arrested on charges of crimes committed in the Baltic Provinces, requesting that he be turned over to the Russian authorities to be held under such charges. He is now in prison awaiting the outcome of the proceedings, Commissioner Shields, after proceedings extending over many months, having decided in favor of the Russian Government.

"A strong movement is now under way to oppose Pouren's extradition, upon the grounds that the right of political asylum is at stake in this case, the first of its kind on record, and a protest mass meeting in his behalf was held at Cooper Union, New York City, last night.

"The Executive Council is in hearty sympathy with the purpose of the Pouren Protest Conference and the movement to oppose his extradition, and by authority of the Executive Council I addressed a telegram to the chairman of the protest mass meeting last evening, advising him of the declaration of the Executive Council in this matter and, further, that we would appeal to you to exercise your great power to prevent a political refugee being surrendered by our Republic. Earnestly hoping that this matter may receive your favorable consideration and prompt action, I have the honor to remain, "Very respectfully yours,

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President,

"American Federation of Labor."

To this the President replied that the matter will receive every consideration, and the Secretary of State, after giving the papers in the case careful consideration, will take such action as may be necessary to safeguard the rights of Jan Pouren. Secretary Root has already taken action, and thus far extradition prevented. It is earnestly hoped that the right of asylum in our Republic for political offenders may be fully sustained in this case.

We recommend that this Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in this case, and take such further action as in your judgment may prevent the extradition of Pouren.

A. F. OF L. OFFICE BUILDING.

Several Conventions have had the subject of adequate and appropriate office rooms for our Federation under consideration, authority having been given to the Executive Council to take action for the erection or the improvement of a building containing suitable quarters.

Acting upon this at our meeting in September, we outlined a course for the matter to be submitted to our directly affiliated local unions for consideration and vote. Our action is set forth in the following circular letter of President Gompers:

"Office of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., September 21, 1908.

"To the Directly Affiliated Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor:

"Dear Sirs and Brothers: The conventions of the American Federation of Labor have on several occasions considered the subject of constructing a building in Washington, D. C., the nation's capital, where the affairs and business of the great labor movement of America may be conveniently and efficiently carried on; in other words, the construction of a structure which would be a home for the general offices of the American Federation of Labor. Various projects have been considered, but up to this time none have been deemed feasible or practical.

"Adequate offices in office buildings cannot be obtained in this city owing to two facts—first, rents in modern office buildings are exceedingly high, and there is not one office building in Washington in which a sufficient number of rooms adjoining each other can be obtained. Committees of the Executive Council have given this subject their careful investi-

gation and consideration, and at the meeting of the Executive Council it was decided to submit the proposition to the unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor for a referendum vote. The proposition is as follows:

"That a sum not exceeding \$50,000 be loaned from the defense fund for the erection of a building for the American Federation of Labor; that the directly affiliated local unions shall select by referendum vote three persons who shall act as trustees for the local unions, who shall have power of attorney, and in whose name a mortgage shall be given to the full amount of the money loaned from the defense fund for the erection of the building referred to; that the American Federation of Labor shall annually pay over to the defense fund from its general fund not less than \$2,500 until the entire loan has been liquidated; that the above proposition shall become effective only when ratified by a majority vote of the members of directly affiliated local unions voting upon the proposition, and then only to become effective if ratified and approved by the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor which is to be held at Denver, Colorado, November 9-21.

"In connection with this matter it may be well to say that there is now in the defense fund the sum of \$104,885.69, and that should an emergency arise by which the money loaned from the defense fund should be needed there can be no doubt that nearly the entire amount can be raised at short notice and money obtained from other quarters as mortgage upon the structure.

"The Executive Council desires me to assure the local unions that the proposition is not only one which would safeguard the funds, but it will be of great advantage to the great cause of labor.

"The local unions are required to consider and vote upon this proposition at the first meeting after the receipt of this notice, and return all votes, both in favor and against, on the enclosed blank. Do not fail to give the exact number of votes cast in favor, as well as the exact number of votes cast against the proposition, and have the enclosed ballot signed by the President and Secretary of your union.

"Secretaries of locals will forward all returns of the result of the voting within

forty-eight hours after the meeting to the undersigned. Returns received later than October 21 will not be counted.

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "SAM'L GOMPERS,
"President American Federation of Labor."

Voting blanks were issued to the locals. Eighty-nine local unions sent in their vote, 2,075 members voting in favor of the proposition, 294 members voting against. In addition, six unions sent in votes as having voted "unanimous" in favor, four unions voting "Yes" in favor, one union voting "unanimously" against.

The votes as returned are open to the inspection of this convention. We recommend that this subject-matter, together with our recommendation, be referred to a special committee, the appointment of which to be authorized by this convention, to make report thereon before our adjournment.

JAMESTOWN AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT— GOLD MEDAL AWARD.

Acting upon the authority of the convention, we authorized President Gompers and Vice-President Morris to make every preparation for a most extensive exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition. It was of the most instructive and interesting character, including in its scope the history of the American labor movement, its growth, and the magnificent results obtained for the betterment of the workers in all fields of activity.

It was of an economic and sociological character, as well as the finest union label products. It was a gratifying spectacle to view our exhibit in Jamestown during our Norfolk convention, when the men of labor and students beheld that in one of the large buildings not only that large space was devoted to the American Federation of Labor exhibit, but that it aroused the deepest interest of all visitors to obtain an object lesson of the scope of our work and our achievements.

The exposition authorities have granted to the American Federation of Labor the gold medal and diploma for the exhibit. To much credit can not be given for these results to President Gompers and Vice-President Morris.

CONCLUSION.

We urge our fellow unionists to still greater effort in organizing the yet unorganized workers, so that not only our movement may be strengthened, but for its beneficent influences upon the toilers and all our people.

With our movement extended, and unity, fraternity and solidarity more thoroughly exemplified; with our unions establishing a system of higher dues and corresponding benefits, continually greater advances will be made in the material, social and moral uplift of all, and make for the greater success and permanency of our labor organizations and in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

The legislation so necessary at the hands of our federal, state and municipal governments should be pressed to a successful conclusion, and by the common concert of action on all fields of activity will bring to our cause its fullest fruition in the establishment of a better and a higher life, not only for the toiling millions, but for all our people.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President,

JAMES DUNCAN,

First Vice-President,

JOHN MITCHELL,

Second Vice-President,

JAS. O'CONNELL,

Third Vice-President,

MAX MORRIS,

Fourth Vice-President,

D. A. HAYES,

Fifth Vice-President,

DANIEL J. KEEFE,

Sixth Vice-President,

WM. D. HUBER,

Seventh Vice-President,

JOS. F. VALENTINE,

Eighth Vice-President,

JOHN B. LENNON,

Treasurer,

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary.

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Mahon—I move that that portion of the report calling for the appointment of two special committees be adopted at this time, and that the Chair be instructed to appoint the committees.

The motion was seconded, and carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following special committees:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LINCOLN'S CELEBRATION: D. A. Hayes, James M. Lynch, W. D. Ryan, D. G. Ramsay, Edmond F. Ward, Jo. Evans, J. Mahlon Barnes, Nellie O'Boy, Elias Breidenbach, T. C. Kelsey, Hugh Kirk, John T. Butler, D. J. Tobin, Howard O. Smith, Hugh McDonald.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON A. F. OF L. OFFICE BUILDING: Frank Duffy, Frank M. Ryan, R. E. Woodmansee, John R. Dunne, P. J. Flannery, Louis Kemper, Melvia Richter, J. W. Kline, James T. McHugh, Victor Altman, Herbert Crampton, Frank L. Rist, Joseph A. Franklin, Thos. J. Curtis, Geo. P. Foster.

President Gompers announced the following changes in the membership of committees:

Delegate John E. Longstreet on Committee on Local and Federated Bodies in place of John P. White.

John P. White, Committee on Boycotts in place of R. E. Woodmansee, who is not in attendance.

Patrick D. Daley, on Committee on Secretary's Report in place of John Weber, who is not in attendance.

Harry Thomas, on Committee on Education, in place of Charles W. Fear, who is not in attendance.

John Carey, on Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, in place of John H. Brinkman, who is not in attendance.

David McLennan, on Committee on State Organization, in place of Santiago Iglesias, who is not in attendance.

Delegate Mangan—Is the report of the Executive Council, aside from the portion already acted on, still before the house?

President Gompers—The different subjects considered in the report will be distributed and referred to the appropriate committees.

Delegate Mangan—I desire information in regard to Resolution No. 66 of the Norfolk Convention. The resolution refers to the controversy between the steam fitters and the plumbers. Is the Building Trades Department, to which that matter has been referred, subordinate to the American Federation, or is it a co-ordinate body?

Vice-President Duncan—The course followed will be that the subject-matter will be referred to the proper committee. The committee will report to this Convention whether or not it recommends that the matter be referred to the Building Trades Department. The Con-

vention will then take action on the report of the committee.

Mr. Montgomery, for the Local Committee, announced the program of entertainment for Wednesday, and stated

that the special train for Colorado Springs would leave the Union Depot at 8:30 a. m.

At 12:30 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 2:30 p. m.

SECOND DAY—Tuesday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:30 p. m., Tuesday, November 10, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, Sullivan (John), O'Brien, Sanders, Richardson, Thomas, Feeney, Costello, Williams (J. J.), Cruickshank, Coombe, Lawlor, Hart (E. F.), Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Wilson (James), Quinn, Alpine, Paravicini, Mahon, Clark (W. W.), Byrnes, Longstreet, Hatch, Walter, Young, Lynch (Patrick), Smith (W. J.), Garrett, Maloney (P.), Welch, Hood, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Piggott, Chrisman, Hart (Charles E.), McKee (Anna), Leonard, Carroll, Nutt, Gass.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Mr. Charles F. Garfield, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y., in which the American Federation of Labor was invited to hold its next Convention in that city. Mr. Garfield stated that the Mayor of Rochester joined with him in extending the invitation; that a convention hall would be provided free of charge to the Federation, and that the Chamber of Commerce Building, including an assembly hall, would be at the disposal of the Convention.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

"Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 10, 1908.

"John R. Alpine, or President Samuel Gompers, Denver, Colo.

"Extend to President Gompers and assembled delegates best wishes for successful deliberations in the Convention.

"Sincerely,

"W. F. COAKLEY,

"Representative-elect, Missouri."

"Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 10, 1908.

"Samuel Gompers, Convention Hall, Denver, Colo.

"Your work has left its impression on the country. Be nothing daunted by defeat. Remember Robert Bruce, emulate his example, and victory for organized labor will come. May harmony in the Convention be the renewal of pledges of

fidelity to the movement of the people in their leaders, and the non-partisan campaign accomplish the desired results—peace and prosperity to the faithful.

"WILLIAM J. GILTHORPE."

"Washington, D. C., Nov. 9, 1908.

"Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison and James O'Connell, American Federation of Labor Convention Hall, Denver, Colo.

"The Central Labor Union of the National Capital sends you greetings and best wishes. We love you for the dinner you will miss.

"SAM DeNEDREY,
"Secretary."

"Springfield, Mo., Nov. 10, 1908.

"American Federation of Labor Convention, Denver, Colo.

"Fraternal greetings. We heartily recommend President Gompers' re-election to his present office for interest taken in recent campaign.

"CHARLES DAILY,

"President,

"C. W. CARTER,

"Secretary,

"Coach Painters' Union 375."

President Gompers—At the session yesterday it was decided to refer the question of the contested delegation from the Electrical Workers to a special committee of five to be appointed by the chair. I have selected the committee and have submitted the list to both Mr. McNulty and Mr. Reid. They both agree that the committee is an eminently fair, just and capable one. I will therefore read the names of the committee:

Joseph M. Weber, of the American Federation of Musicians; R. P. Rubin, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Telegraphers; John B. Lennon, of the Journeymen Tailors' Union; D. S. Fitzgerald, of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees; James A. Roach, of the International Iron Moulders' Union.

The special order of business is the deferred report of the Committee on Credentials.

Secretary Morrison read the following report of the committee on the creden-

tials of the Operative Plasterers' delegation:

We have received credentials from the Operative Plasterers' International Association for John Donlin, Peter G. Cook, James O'Connor and John G. Twyford, as delegates to this Convention. They are not entitled to seats, however, in view of the fact that charter has not yet been granted to this association.

Delegate Mangan moved that the delegates of the Operative Plasterers be allowed seats in the Convention without a vote. (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison—The Operative Plasterers are anxious to become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Their application was received at the headquarters too late to correspond with the various international organizations that might have similar jurisdiction. It occurred to me that, as the various building trades are represented in this Convention, it might be well to refer this application to a committee of five from the building trades for the purpose of arranging a satisfactory line of demarcation between the organizations that have protests in at the present time, or any other organizations that may be of the opinion that the Plasterers' claim of jurisdiction is an infringement on their jurisdiction. For that reason I move to amend the motion made by Delegate Mangan to the extent that it be referred to a committee of five to be selected from the building trades. The question of seating the delegates will then come up on the report of the committee.

Delegate Mangan—I will accept the Secretary's amendment.

The motion of Delegate Mangan, as amended by Secretary Morrison, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following from the report of the Committee on Credentials:

We have credentials for T. W. Rowe, from the Ohio State Federation of Labor; J. F. Tobin, from the Muncie, Indiana, Trades Council; W. W. Davies, of the Belmont County, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council, and Frederick Shane, from the Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union. These gentlemen are members of the American Flint Glass Workers' Association, and we recommend that they be not seated as delegates, our recommendation based on Section 5 of Article IV of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

"No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled by the American Federation of

Labor, or by any national or international organization, connected with this Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

Delegate Ford—I move you that the report of the Committee on Credentials be concurred in. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Mahon and Mr. Rowe, of the Flint Glass Workers' Union.

When Mr. Rowe had spoken the full time allowed under the rules Delegate Kemper moved that his time be extended. The motion was seconded and carried.

The question was further discussed by Mr. Rowe, Delegate Klapetzky, Mr. Shane, Mr. Tobin, Secretary Morrison, Vice-President Mitchell and Vice-President Hayes.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President O'Connell, Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Walker (J. H.), and President Gompers.

On motion debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the time limit for the introduction of resolutions, except by the unanimous consent of the Convention, be fixed at 5 o'clock next Thursday.

President Gompers—That is the law now, but if it is agreeable to the Convention it will be ordered that, inasmuch as we will have no session of the Convention to-morrow, that day ought not to interfere with the opportunity of the delegates to introduce resolutions, and the time limit will be extended until Friday evening.

Delegate Lewis—I object. The law fixes the time limit at 5 o'clock Thursday.

Delegate Fairgrieve—The Constitution states that the time limit shall be the end of the fourth day's session. There is no session to-morrow.

President Gompers—Delegate Fairgrieve has interpreted the Constitution correctly.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the various committees:

Resolution No. 1.—By Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

Amendment to Article XI, Section 2, of American Federation of Labor Constitution, to provide for its application to local councils of the Building Trades Department.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 2.—By Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council of Denver, Colo., has refused to seat the elected delegates of the Denver First Branch of The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Federation instruct the officers of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, to order the seating of said delegates as per Section 2 of Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 3.—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic laborers; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic immigrants on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled this 10th day of November,

1908, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Asiatics other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegates James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear and H. W. Churchill of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists was chartered by the American Federation of Labor and conceded, so far as the American Federation of Labor has a right to do so, jurisdiction over all work performed by machinists, regardless of where such work is performed; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted a charter of affiliation to the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the protest of the International Association of Machinists, because the jurisdiction claims made by the International Union of Elevator Constructors, namely: that members of the said organization should be conceded the right to assemble, erect or repair engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has always had, and still claims, jurisdiction over the assembling, erecting and repairing of engines, pumps and dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators or performing similar work, regardless of where said machines may be assembled, erected or repaired; and

WHEREAS, The executive officers of the International Association of Machinists, with a view to adjusting said dispute between the two organizations, and with the further view of carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, appointed a committee of its national officers to meet with a similar committee of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. Said meeting was held between the representatives of both organizations at the headquarters of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, 1529 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., August 29, 1908. No adjustment or agreement was reached. The representatives of the International Union of Elevator Constructors refused to concede that the assembling, erecting or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators was the work of a machinist; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Association of Machinists to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to bring this controversy to

tials of the Operative Plasterers' delegation:

We have received credentials from the Operative Plasterers' International Association for John Donlin, Peter G. Cook, James O'Connor and John G. Twyford, as delegates to this Convention. They are not entitled to seats, however, in view of the fact that charter has not yet been granted to this association.

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Delegate Mangan—I will accept the Secretary's amendment

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Labor, or by any national or international organization, connected with this Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or national or international union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section."

Delegate Ford—I move you that the report of the Committee on Credentials be concurred in. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Mahon and Mr. Rowe, of the Flint Glass Workers' Union.

When Mr. Rowe had spoken the full time allowed under the rules Delegate Kemper moved that his time be extended. The motion was seconded and carried.

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RESOLVED, That this Federation instruct the officers of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, to order the seating of said delegates as per Section 2 of Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic laborers; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other Asiatic immigrants on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual convention assembled this 10th day of November,

1908, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Asiatics other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegates James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear and H. W. Churchill of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists was chartered by the American Federation of Labor and conceded, so far as the American Federation of Labor has a right to do so, jurisdiction over all work performed by machinists, regardless of where such work is performed; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted a charter of affiliation to the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the protest of the International Association of Machinists, because the jurisdiction claims made by the International Union of Elevator Constructors, namely: that members of the said organization should be conceded the right to assemble, erect or repair engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has always had, and still claims, jurisdiction over the assembling, erecting and repairing of engines, pumps and dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators or performing similar work, regardless of where said machines may be assembled, erected or repaired; and

WHEREAS, The executive officers of the International Association of Machinists, with a view to adjusting said dispute between the two organizations, and with the further view of carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, appointed a committee of its national officers to meet with a similar committee of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. Said meeting was held between the representatives of both organizations at the headquarters of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, 1529 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., August 29, 1908. No adjustment or agreement was reached. The representatives of the International Union of Elevator Constructors refused to concede that the assembling, erecting or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators was the work of a machinist; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Association of Machinists to the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to bring this controversy to

the attention of this Convention, with a view to having a decision rendered that should be binding upon both organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates assembled at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the assembling, erection or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators in buildings or elsewhere.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegate James Whittaker, of Federal Labor Union 11823:

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union 11823 of Evanston, Wyoming, consisting of machinists' helpers, pipe men and helpers, boiler washers, fire lighters, stationary firemen, engine wipers and wrecking engineers employed on the Union Pacific Railroad, have been reduced 30 to 50 per cent. in the last year, and we can not secure any redress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That an organizer be placed in the field to cover the entire Union Pacific System from Omaha to Evanston for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the above named employees of the Union Pacific into federal labor unions, to the end that they can resist further reduction and secure improved conditions.

Referred to Committee on State Organizations.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Robert Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has adopted a label to be used exclusively on blank books, to which the Allied Printing Trades labels do not apply, such as ordinary daybooks, journals, plain ledgers, blotters, exercise books, cash books or any class of books without printing therein; and

WHEREAS, Such label has received the endorsement of the Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades; and

WHEREAS, The general use of this label will materially aid in organizing this particular branch of the bookbinding industry which has heretofore been found difficult to reach by reason of the fact that much of this class of work is produced by cheap foreign labor to a large extent on a sweat-shop basis; and

WHEREAS, A great deal of this class of goods is constantly in use in our thousands of labor organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do hereby recommend that all labor organizations affiliated herewith do encourage, to the extent of their ability, the use of the "Bookbinders' Blank-Book Label" by giving preference to such blank books as bear the label of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and we further recommend that all labor journals do aid and encourage, through their columns, the use of the same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, The principle is generally applied in United States federal and state law that work performed for federal, state and municipalities shall be executed by citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such provision, in the opinion of this American Federation of Labor, serves to conserve the American standard of wages; and

WHEREAS, The attention of this American Federation of Labor having been called, by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, to the fact that the firm of Cedric Chivers, limited, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bath, England, are contractors for the bookbinding required by the public libraries of Greater New York, and other large centers of the United States, and do, in violation of the law above referred to, constantly ship this library binding to their Bath, England, factory, where it is bound under wage conditions that compare to about 30 per cent. of the American wage standard, the American wage being \$20.00 to \$25.00 per week, as compared with \$7.00 to \$7.50 at Bath, this work being permitted, under the United States Tariff, to be re-admitted into this country free of duty; and

WHEREAS, The volume of this work required by the public libraries is of such magnitude as to cause most serious loss of employment to this particular branch of the Bookbinding craft; and

WHEREAS, A palpable injustice is hereby done to all citizens who, by their contribution of taxes that support the public libraries, are deprived of the benefits that should accrue to the community from this industry; in addition to which, they are unwillingly assisting to place in the hands of themselves and their children books bound under conditions that tend to lower the standard of American citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby strongly protest against public work being sent out of the country to be performed by cheap foreign labor to the detriment and menace to the American wage standard; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does strongly recommend to organized labor that they render all possible assistance to the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders in their efforts to eradicate this manifest evil.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 8—By Delegate Charles T. Smith, of the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention that all subordinate unions of International and National unions are hereby requested to immediately affiliate with the city central bodies of their respective localities.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Frank J. Pulver, Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Blue Cross buttons or pins which originated in Denver, Colo., and which have been so persistently pushed and become so universally known as the Union Label League emblem; and

WHEREAS, We, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, believe that much good can and will be accomplished by a general use of such emblem; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, That we endorse the Blue Cross buttons or pins, emblems of the Union Label League movement, and that the same be placed upon the colored and official Union Label Bulletin issued by this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 10.—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, There has been presented to Congress by the Keep Commission a bill for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, which bill has been referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and is expected to be passed upon by the next Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, take this occasion to unqualifiedly express our endorsement of the principles of our National Civil Service Law and urge the enforcement of it in its true spirit. We also emphatically favor the passing of some suitable retirement bill, both as a matter of justice to the employees themselves and of value to the government, and as a worthy object lesson for states, counties and cities, and for large employers of labor in our land.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, at Norfolk, Va., November 11, 1907, did instruct its Legislative Committee to support any remedial legislation that should be introduced in the 60th Congress looking towards better hours and pay for postal clerks; and

WHEREAS, Bills have been introduced along these lines in the present Congress, and are known on the calendars of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as follows: H. R. 11808, by Mr. McDermott of Illinois, on the matter of hours; Senate 4491 and H. R. 18868, by Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Mr. W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, on the question of pay, and H. R. 16871, by Mr. Nichols of Pennsylvania, extending the leaves of absence with pay; and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks acknowledge and are grateful for the aid ever rendered their cause, and are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor can assist them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing these several bills, copies of which accompany this resolution, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use its utmost means, power and influence to secure for the officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks a hearing in committee on the above bills.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate Chas. T. Smith, of Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Foreign steamship interests introduced Senate Bill 5083, which would virtually repeal section 42, a much needed humane provision requiring more air space and better sanitary conditions on immigrant ships; and

WHEREAS, The illiteracy test is the most practical means for the restricting of the present immigration of cheap labor, whose competition is so ruinous; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union that we earnestly beseech and petition Congress to enact the illiteracy test into law, and to refuse any modification of section 42, unless it be to increase the amount of air space and to require better sanitary accommodations in the steerage.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Union Label is the trade mark of our trade unions; and

WHEREAS, This trade mark has been adopted to be used by all members of trade unions as a guide to distinguish the fair union made products from those that are unfair; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has adopted a blue label for the express purpose of giving the purchaser undisputed proof that the tobacco he buys which bears the blue label is the product of union labor; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' blue label has received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions, and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union that the greatest possible patronage shall be given to the tobacco products bearing the union label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Denver, November, 1908, hereby reaffirms its previous endorsement of the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the affiliated unions are requested to lend their assistance in creating a greater demand for tobacco bearing the blue label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 14.—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Recent court decisions have practically negatived the prosecuting of boycotts on unfair corporations and industries, thereby depriving the workers of a means of redress for oppressions imposed; and

WHEREAS, A means of redress for wrongs and oppressions imposed is necessary for the protection of the workers and those dependent upon them; and

WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this purpose and end will require the more systematic, vigorous and constant agitation among the trade unionists and among those who are not members of any trade union, but who are open to conviction as to the true merits and meaning of the "Trade Marks" of the trade unions, education being necessary to the success of our noble movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That an arrangement be effected by and between the National and International Unions (that have a trade mark that the public generally should be in closer touch with and have a greater knowledge of), whereby a space of one or two pages in each monthly journal shall be devoted to the advertising of a given number of Union Labels each month. That a system of electrotypes of a standard size be gotten up of

a given number by National and International Unions containing a cut of the respective labels with suitable reading matter around it, giving instructions as to where each particular label will be found on the products of that particular craft. That these electrotypes be shipped to the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and there grouped and numbered so that each label will be presented to the members of each National and International Union during the succeeding 12 months. That each group of labels for assignment shall be numbered, and the respective journals be also numbered. That one group be shipped to each journal from the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and after that, Journal No. 1 shall ship, after publication, Group No. 1 to Journal No. 100, or whatever the highest number be after the numbering has been completed, each group number being moved up each month until each group has appeared in each one of the journals entering this plan of label advertising.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

At 5:30 p. m. the Convention adjourned, to reconvene at 9 a. m. Thursday, November 12.

THIRD DAY—Thursday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 12th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Klapetzky, Noschang, Huber, Sanders, Richardson, Barnes, Loeberberg, Thomas, Cable, McManus, Feeney, Williams (J. J.), Pfeiffer, Price, Grout, Valentine, Wilson (Jas.), Tracy (Wm. J.), Paravicini, Byrnes, Powell, Smith (Wm. J.), Welch, Hood, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Piggott, Chrisman, Hart (C. E.), Whalen, Leonard, Nutt, Snyder.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

New Orleans, Nov. 11, 1908.
Hon. Samuel Gompers, Denver, Colo.

The members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, in national conference, sends the American Federation of Labor fraternal greetings.

C. S. BARRETT, President.

Secretary Morrison also read a communication from the Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, in which an invitation was extended to the delegates to visit the sanitorium of the society during their stay in Denver. The communication also spoke of the growth of the work of the society.

Delegate Coombe, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following report:

Your Credential Committee begs to submit the following supplemental report:

The indebtedness of the following organizations having been paid, we recommend that their delegates be seated:

Foundry Employees' International Brotherhood—George Bechtold, 7 votes.

United Textile Workers—John Golden, Samuel Ross, 129 votes.

Lake County, Indiana Central Labor Union—Emmet Flood, 1 vote.

Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union—Chas. T. Smith, 1 vote.

Tobacco Strippers' Union 10,422—Melvia Richter, 1 vote.

We recommend that E. F. Hart be seated in the place of J. L. Hon, as dele-

gate from the Lithographers' International Protective Association, notification of the change having been received from the International Secretary.

We further recommend that Phil. Wurster be seated as delegate from the Central Labor Union of Evansville, Indiana, with 1 vote, and I. B. Kuhn as delegate from the McSherrystown, Pennsylvania Central Labor Union, with 1 vote.

Mr. L. W. Quick will be unable to be present, and R. P. Rubin has been appointed to serve in his place as delegate from the Order of Railroad Telegraphers. We recommend that Mr. Rubin be seated in Mr. Quick's place.

Respectfully submitted,

ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,
PATRICK F. DUFFY, Secretary,
ALVIN C. HOWES,

Credential Committee.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Coombe, for the Auditing Committee, presented the following report:

To the Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—The committee appointed, as required by the Constitution, to examine and report upon the receipts, expenditures and financial condition of the American Federation of Labor, have attended to that duty, and submit for your consideration the following report:

The total income of the Federation from all sources from October 1, 1907, until September 30, 1908, inclusive, was \$207,655.23, as follows:

Per capita tax.....	\$116,110.93
Supplies	10,590.10
The American Federationist.....	20,722.41
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,753.10
Assessment, Textile Workers.....	30.00
Assessment, Los Angeles.....	15,342.02
Assessment, Buck's Stove &	
Range Company.....	15,665.70
Legal Defense Fund.....	11,822.26

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

Defense Fund	14,327.20
Premium on bonds.....	1,261.51
Total receipts for the year.....	\$207,655.23
Balance on hand October 1, 1907.....	127,910.02
Grand total	\$335,565.25

The expenses from October 1, 1907, until September 30, 1908, inclusive, was \$196,937.36, as follows:

General account	\$161,501.56
The American Federationist.....	20,649.84
Assessment, I. T. U.....	1,640.00
Defense Fund	12,124.00
Premium on bonds.....	1,021.96

Total expenses for the year....\$196,937.36

RECAPITULATION.

Grand total receipts.....	\$335,565.25
Total expense	196,937.36

Balance on hand October 1, 1908..\$138,627.89

We find certificates of deposit and bank deposits (certified by the cashiers of each bank) to correspond with the above account, as follows:

In the hands of Treasurer John B. Lennon, \$136,627.89, deposited in banks at Bloomington, Ill., and in possession of Secretary Frank Morrison, \$2,000.00, deposited in Riggs' National Bank, Washington, D. C.

President Gompers has in his possession and properly executed, twenty-two (22) certificates of deposits; twenty (20) for \$5,000 each, one (1) for \$10,000 and one (1) for \$5,737.24, which the committee examined, finding them correct.

The twenty-two (22) certificates are deposited in various banks at Bloomington, Ill., as follows:

McLean County Bank, six certificates, \$5,000 each, August 28, 1908, at 2%	\$ 30,000.00
Corn Belt Bank, two certificates, \$5,000 each, July 5, 1907, at 3%	10,000.00
German American Bank, two certificates, \$5,000 each, July 21, 1908, at 3%	10,000.00
Peoples Bank, three certificates, two at \$5,000 each and one at \$5,737.24, July 21, 1908 at 3%	15,737.24
Third National Bank, five certificates, \$5,000 each, October 5, 1908, at 2%	25,000.00
State National Bank, one certificate, \$5,000, July 21, 1908, at 2%	5,000.00
State National Bank, two certificates, \$5,000 each, October 5, 1908, at 2%	10,000.00
State National Bank, one certificate, \$10,000, October 5, 1908, at 2%	10,000.00
Cash accounts as follows:	
Treasurer John B. Lennon has on deposit in the State National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., subject to check.....	\$ 20,890.65

On deposit in Riggs' National Bank of Washington, D. C., October 1, 1908, subject to check of Frank Morrison, Secretary	\$6,965.55
Outstanding checks.....	4,965.55
	2,000.00

Total balance in banks, October 1, 1908

We desire to express our appreciation of the business methods employed in conducting the financial affairs of the American Federation of Labor, and also for the courteous consideration accorded us in the discharge of our duties.

Fraternally submitted,
ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,
PATRICK F. DUFFY, Secretary,
ALVIN C. HOWES.

Auditing Committee.

On motion of Delegate Sinclair the report of the committee was concurred in. Delegate Smith, secretary of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, presented the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting: We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, beg leave to submit the following report:

RULES.

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the Convention:

Rule 1—The Convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon; re-assemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2—If a delegate while speaking be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3—Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6—A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the Convention.

Rule 7—Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by vote of the Convention.

Rule 8—A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

Rule 9—At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10—When a question is pending before the Convention no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11—Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

Rule 12—A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13—Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the Convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of unavoidable absence he may so report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 14—It shall require at least 12 members to move the previous question.

Rule 15—All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of the organization he represents.

Rule 16—No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 17—No resolutions shall be received after Friday session, November 13, without unanimous consent of the Convention.

Rule 18—Roberts' Rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided.

Rule 19—The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1—Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.

2—Report of Committee on Credentials.

3—Report of Officers.

4—Report of Regular Committees.

5—Report of Special Committees.

6—Unfinished Business.

7—New Business.

8—Election of Officers.

9—Good of the Federation.

10—Adjournment.

Respectfully submitted,
ALVIN C. HOWES, Chairman,
GEO. K. SMITH, Secretary,
A. B. LOEBENBERG,
E. J. BRAIS,
J. J. MOCKLER,
FRANK KORALEK,
JAMES MCKENZIE,
HARRY F. McCORMACK,
HENRY H. BOETTGER,
FRANK DETLEF,
JOS. W. MORTON.

Delegate Mahon—Has the committee made any report on the question of the casting of the entire vote of an organization when part of the delegation is absent?

President Gompers—That could not be settled by a rule; that is provided for in the Constitution. The organization is entitled to the vote. The delegates represent the organization.

The question raised by Delegate Mahon was discussed by Delegates Mahon, Wheeler and President Gompers.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer an amendment to the report of the committee in regard to the question of introducing substitutes and negative motions while the report of a committee is pending. I offer the following as a rule to be added to what has been submitted: "When a report of a committee is pending, no negative motion or substitute shall be in order."

Delegate Lewis—I move that the report of the Committee on Rules be taken up serialim and acted on. (Seconded and carried.)

Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

Rules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were read by the secretary of the committee, and each one adopted as read.

Rule 11. Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

President Gompers—It seems to me some addition or qualification is necessary to Rule 11. If a motion is made that the subject before the house be laid on the table for a definite time, it seems to me the subject of time is then debatable. I would suggest that the following be added: "Unless the motion to lay on the table shall apply to the time, and then be only amendable or debatable as to time."

Delegate Lynch—Why not add instead: "Except as limited by Roberts' Rules of Order?"

President Gompers accepted the amendment suggested by Delegate Lynch, and the amendment was accepted by the committee.

Rule 11, as amended, was then adopted.

Rule 12 was adopted as reported by the committee.

Treasurer Lennon—The rule I offered, if it is to be adopted, should follow Rule 12. I offer the following new rule: "When a report of a committee is pending, no negative motion or substitute shall be in order." (Seconded.)

Vice-President Mitchell—Does that mean a negative substitute?

Treasurer Lennon—Yes.

Delegate Fairgrieve—I move to strike out the word "substitute" in the proposed new rule. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Lewis, who spoke in opposition to the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon.

Treasurer Lennon moved that the amendment be referred to the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegates Lynch, Mahon and Smith spoke in opposition to referring.

The question was discussed in a general way by Delegate Walker.

Delegate Savage moved that the entire subject be laid upon the table.

The motion was seconded, but lost by a vote of 99 to 71.

President Gompers—I suggest that this be referred to the Committee on Rules, they to report at the earliest possible moment.

Treasurer Lennon—I accept that.

Rule 13 was adopted as reported by the committee.

Rule 14. It shall require at least twelve members to move the previous question.

Delegate Mahon—I move that the rule be amended to require at least thirty members to move the previous question. (Seconded and carried.)

Rules 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 were adopted as reported by the committee.

The order of business was taken up serialim, and each section adopted as reported by the committee.

Delegate Lynch—I desire to offer the following amendment to the report of the committee: "When a roll call vote has been taken, and all delegates present have had the opportunity to record their votes, the ballot shall be declared closed." (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison suggested that the rule be amended to read "delegates or delegations," instead of "delegates." The amendment was accepted by Delegate Lynch.

Heretofore the count has been taken and while in process of tabulation delegations have come in and recorded their votes. We should have some rule so

that in closely contested cases we will know where we stand.

The question was discussed by Delegates Gallagher, McKee, Howes, Mahon, Lynch, Lewis, Walker, Smith, Kemper, Treasurer Lennon and Vice-President Duncan.

The amendment to the report of the committee offered by Delegate Lynch, as amended by Secretary Morrison, was adopted.

Delegate Kemper moved the following amendment to the report of the committee: "When a roll call ballot has been ordered that no adjournment take place until the result has been announced." (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Mahon, Kemper and Secretary Morrison.

The motion offered by Delegate Kemper was carried.

President Gompers announced that, according to the custom of the Convention, the time for hearing from the fraternal delegates had been fixed at ten o'clock Thursday morning, and introduced to the Convention Mr. John Wadsworth, one of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, who said, in part:

Mr. President and Delegates—It is hardly necessary for me to say that I am exceedingly delighted to be at this Convention held in this city in 1908. This is the first time that I have had the opportunity and the privilege of seeing the new country, and seeing its people on its own soil. I wish I could be assured that I was going to pay a few other visits in the near future and to attend other conventions of this Federation. We have been here scarcely a fortnight, yet my wife, my colleague and myself have seen a great deal of the country. We are exceedingly obliged to you for the very great kindness you have shown us since we landed at New York.

I am pleased to be here, Mr. Chairman, because this is a representative meeting of the Trade Unions of America. I would much rather attend a meeting of this description than a meeting of any other description, political or otherwise. I have been a Trade Unionist ever since I was a little boy and have seen the results wrought in the old country through the efforts of the Trade Unions. I remember working in the pit when I was quite a little fellow. In those days it was not a question of eight hours from bank to bank, or from any other point. We used to work, especially in the winter time, without seeing daylight from Monday morning until Saturday night. That condition of things has been altogether altered as far as Great Britain is concerned.

This is a great country, but as far as I can see from observation up to the present time, large as it is, you have the same difficulties to a larger or smaller degree, to face in the very near future, that we have had to face in the old country in years gone by. Some of our friends in the old country tell us everything is content-

ment and peace so far as America is concerned. I am very much afraid that is not true. We in Great Britain look up to the United States of America as a world within itself, and when we come to realize that Great Britain is composed of about 10,000 square miles of territory, and when we learn that the United States is composed of two and a half million square miles of territory we are amazed. It appears to me that it does not matter very much whether working people live in free trade Great Britain or protected America, if they are not in a position through their organizations to force out of the employers of labor and capitalists their fair share of the profits made by their labor. I believe, as I have believed all along the line, that there is nothing more efficacious, nothing that will serve the interest of labor better than powerful organizations. Those organizations ought to be established in every trade. Where people have to work they are bound to be united together to get the justice and equity they ought to have.

In England we have gone through a great deal, as some of you know. It used to be that we could not have a public meeting even in Great Britain. By and by we got the Trade Union Act in 1871. We went on with that charter for thirty years or over, then we had the same condition forced upon us you are having forced upon you in this country—that is known in England as judge-made law. We have our injunctions just as you are having them in this country. Trade Union funds were made attachable for damages, and in consequence they were of no power to serve the workmen. They were not satisfied with that, and for a time the great capitalistic interests there were delighted with the results of the Taff Vale decision given in Great Britain. They were not satisfied with the Taff Vale decision, but they attacked the associations' funds. They sued us for damages. The damages they sued us for would amount in this country to over \$1,000,000, but the Trade Unions were determined that they would not be put down by any Taff Vale decision or judge-made law. I hope that will be the position taken by our friends on this side of the water. I hope you will not rest satisfied until you are made free men once more.

We had a great struggle, and you in this country will have a great struggle, and if the workers are not united—nay, and if they are united, you will have a struggle from now on to get better wages and conditions and to keep intact the wages and conditions that you have got that are satisfactory up to the present time. We have got through Trades Unions for twenty years a great deal in Great Britain, not only in the mining industry, but in the iron, steel, ship building and cotton industries. All that has been gained has been through the men of Great Britain becoming organized. If they were not organized we would not be in the position we are in to-day. Since 1888, as far as mining is concerned, a great deal has been gained; and what is true of mining is true of the iron, steel, ship building and cotton industries. In 1888 we were working for very low wages and in some instances for very long hours. In that year we commenced to agitate for better wages. The owners and capitalists of the old country, like the owners and

capitalists of the new country, said it was impossible for them to pay higher wages without ruining the industries of the country. We pressed forward, however, and got an advance, which was followed by other advances, until we had forty per cent. above the 1888 rate.

In 1888 we had notices given for a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in wages. That we resisted for four months. Ultimately we got what is known as the "Lord Rosebery Agreement." We secured as a minimum wage thirty per cent. over and above what was paid in 1888. We went on then until we secured thirty-five per cent. above the rate of 1888. The present agreement gives us thirty-seven and one-half per cent. above the wages of 1888. Now we are trying to have that made a basis rate. We got the Scotch miners to form a federation, which was followed by a federation of Welsh miners. Now we have three great branches, all amalgamated in one federation and working for one end. If we stick together, we are sure that we will ultimately succeed in the objects we have in view.

In England we have got free from the Taff Vale decision. We have a Trades Dispute Bill that puts us back to the position that we occupied previous to the Taff Vale decision.

We have an old-age pension bill which comes into operation on the first of January next year. It is not the bill we wanted, but it is a start, and we hope to improve it as time proceeds. At the present it will include somewhere about 600,000 people seventy years and over. Ultimately we hope to get it down to sixty-five years. Then we intend dealing with workers who are sick and lame and not capable of working. We have not done that as yet, but we passed, last year, the Small Holdings Act, which will prove beneficial to the working people of England. This act already has had a number of applications. Already 19,000 applications have been made for 300,000 acres of land by the working people of Great Britain, and we believe when this act is thoroughly established, it will assist the workers to a very considerable extent.

We have not been able as yet to get on the statute books anything that is satisfactory in dealing with the unemployed. We have a kind of promise that next year the present government will do something towards dealing with the question. This year the government will spend £300,000 towards a central fund for the relief of the unemployed. That is a fair start in that direction. They are going to find employment for 2,100 men in repairing work at the docks, and they expect to spend some £75,000 in that direction. Then they are going to find employment for about 2,400 men in building ships. I rather regret that, because the ships they are going to build are warships, and that is not a thing that working men in either this country or the old country wish. It would be far better for Great Britain, America and the continent as far as the working people are concerned, to build railroads and bridges.

It is not my intention to keep this Convention from its business. I imagine you have a great deal of work to do. There are a great many things I might talk about, such as boycotting and other things we have had to go through. The minimum wage question with us put ter-

ror into the capitalists. I suppose they thought the world would come to an end if the working men would have better wages, shorter hours and better conditions. However, since we got the extra money, trade has been better, profits have been higher and everything more satisfactory than when the workers received only about one-half the wages they have at the present time. Therefore, all we have to do in the old country and the new is to all press our demands and see that the men and women workers have justice and equity.

I want to say, in conclusion, that I am extremely obliged for the very great kindness shown to myself and my wife since we landed in New York. That kindness has been continued wherever we have stopped throughout the country. At Niagara Falls we were met by friends who were just as kind as they were in New York. We went to Indianapolis and met kind friends there, and when we reached Denver, we were welcomed warmly by both men and women. We have enjoyed ourselves ever since. I thank you, each and all, for the great kindness that have been shown to us, and I trust that this Federation will grow in numbers and in strength, and will, by its force—we can do nothing without force—attain the end it is seeking. We do not like strikes, but if it were not for having the power to strike in our hands, we would not be in anything like the position we are in at the present time. This is a large country, and though you have nearly all the resources the world can supply, if the men are not organized and determined to show the capitalistic classes that they have some power, as time goes on the working people of this country will be very much worse off than they are now. You should build strong unions and amalgamate together for the good of all. That will gain for you much more in the way of justice and equity than can be gained by remaining outside of the unions.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. J. H. Skinner, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, who spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Trades Unionists: I feel it a great honor to share with Mr. Wadsworth the representation of the British Trades Union Congress. I feel it also a great honor to share with him the privilege of conveying to you the heartiest greetings of the trades unionists of Great Britain and Ireland. This fraternal relation costs a great deal of money, but if the cost were trebled it would be justified by the effect it has upon the movement. It has created a friendly feeling, a bond of sympathy and brotherhood between the trades unionists of the two countries.

I ought perhaps to explain here that I am in the nature of a substitute for a gentleman who was elected to share with Mr. Wadsworth the honor of representing the British Trades Union Congress at this Convention. Mr. Gill, a member of Parliament, like Mr. Wadsworth, was selected to come to America. On account of an unfortunate dispute in the cotton trade he was unable to come. He is Secretary of the Cotton Spinners'

organization, and could not leave his people in their time of trouble and difficulty. I regret the unfortunate circumstances that compelled Mr. Gill to be absent, but I feel that Mr. Lynch echoed my sentiments when he said that if the Cotton Spinners had to have a strike it was just as well they had it about this particular time.

I am glad to say that, so far as the general movement in Great Britain is concerned, it was never in a healthier condition than at the present time. There are many things we are inclined to thank ourselves for. We do not feel inclined to thank other people for them. Trades unionism is a power in Great Britain at the present time. One of the things we have under consideration is the starting of a labor daily newspaper. I am sure my friends, the typographers, will be interested in that. The matter was brought forward by the London Society of Compositors. A special congress was called to discuss the matter, and it was decided a movement should be made to start the paper. I am not quite sanguine about the result, but I want to say there is a strong feeling among the British trades unionists that they are not receiving fair treatment at the hands of the capitalistically owned newspapers of Great Britain. We can not be surprised at that; we can not expect the capitalists who own newspapers to do justice to the labor movement whose interests are not identical with theirs. That has created a very strong desire to have a daily labor newspaper in order to put before the workers of the country the acts and positions of the labor unions.

You are greatly interested in the question of the label. In fact, it seems to be the thing one finds everywhere in America. Wherever you turn you will find evidence of the existence of the label. That is to your credit. We know very little about the label. There are a couple of unions—the Hatters and the Cigarmakers—who make some use of the label, but I do not think it is quite the success among them it should be. Possibly the idea has not quite sunk into our people yet. When it has, possibly it will be more successful. We of the printing trades have borrowed the idea of trying to use the label from our friends in the United States. We have discovered that to the printers here the label has been of immense value. We had a meeting last June and decided we would make the attempt to introduce the label on printed matter. We are going to limit our operations for a while, however, to Ireland—a place where so many experiments of a political character have been made. The Home Rule party is making an attempt to see that all the goods consumed in Ireland are produced in Ireland. We want Ireland to go a little farther than that. We sympathize with them in the desire to develop the country industrially, but we want them to go farther and see that not only shall the goods consumed by Ireland be produced there, but that they be produced under trade union conditions.

I think you make more of the eight-hour day than we do at the present time. A few years ago when some of us were young men and agitating for the eight-hour day we thought we ought to have it in about five minutes. We have not got it yet, and some of us are tired of waiting for it. Of course, if we should pass an eight-hour law it could not be destroyed by the judges as it can in this country. The Allied Printing Trades in Great Britain have decided to move for a universal eight-hour day throughout the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Wadsworth referred to our political movement. Perhaps I ought to say that Mr. Wadsworth and I belong to two different forms of thought, but we appreciate each other's position thoroughly, and do not fall out about it. We have several points of difference. I do not know that we have many so far as principle is concerned, but we may have differences in regard to policy. I belong to the section that is enthusiastically favorable to the existence of an Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, while Mr. Wadsworth occupies a seat in the House of Commons, and belongs to what is styled in England, the Trade Union Group. They work hand in hand with the Labor Party Group in Parliament. He referred to the Taft Vale decision. We are proud of that decision. It was the thing that caused British trades unions to enter politics on independent lines. The money that was spent on that decision was well spent in arousing the people of Great Britain to a realization of their rights. When the time came for a general election, all the workers were determined that the effect of that decision should be wiped out, so far as their votes were concerned. The Labor Party was formed from the British Trades Congress, the same way you may form an Independent Labor Party. If you adopt such a plan, I hope it will lead to the same success it did in our country. Since the advent of the labor party in the House of Commons, a great deal has been accomplished. We have, of course, spent considerable sums of money, but we believe it has brought about better results than if the money had been spent in other ways. We have, of course, to maintain our members in the House of Commons. We are proud to know that while the men in the trades unions will give us their votes, they will also give us their money to maintain the representatives.

The Labor Party consists, not only of trade unionists, but Socialists as well. The main body of the Socialists in Great Britain are allied to the Labor Party, and they are as anxious to maintain it as are the more moderate section styled the trade unionists. We are proud of that alliance between the Socialists and the Labor Party. I believe a great deal of the work that has been accomplished in an advance direction for the workers of Great Britain has been due to the sacrifices, the hard work and the energy of the Socialists who are connected with it.

We must look after the children of the nation; we must look after the unemployed, and after the men who are thrown upon the industrial scrap heap when they have served their time for the good of

the nation. One of the first things we tried to do was to see that the hungry children of the nation were fed. Whatever might be the faults of the parents, we resolved the children should not go to school hungry. A law was passed enabling local authorities to levy rates upon communities to provide children with free meals in cases where destitution and poverty prevailed at home. Then the question of workmen's compensation came up. There was an act in operation before the present government came into power, but it was extended to embrace a further six millions of workers. It brought seamen, domestic servants and clerks under it. It is necessary in many instances for the trades unions to fight these cases in the courts. The employers hand over their liabilities to the insurance companies, and the insurance companies are more inclined to fight than the employers would be.

The Miners' Eight Hour Bill has been before the House of Commons, and the government is favorable to it. We have the House of Lords, as you have the Senate. I don't know which is worst, or which is best. I don't know whether the Senate is an improvement upon our House of Lords. If it is, I congratulate you. We are getting tired of the House of Lords. There is one thing the House of Lords did not do, and that is to destroy the measure of the House of Commons in the Trades Dispute Act. The House of Lords knew that the country wanted the Trades Dispute Act, and while they said it would ruin the trade of the country, it was passed. There is some danger, however, that they may throw out the Miners' Eight Hour Bill.

A few years ago we had to fight our battles with our hands tied behind our backs, and you are in that position today. I believe it is necessary for the maintenance of your organization to have your laws altered. Your Chairman's address at the opening of this Convention was, to my mind, a noble inspiration for you to do all that you can to free your organization from the trammels that afflict them at the present moment on account of judge-made laws. It seems to me that I hear a great deal about the Constitution, and that it will not permit a legal eight-hour day. It occurred to me that this Constitution is made an asset which the employers claim absolutely for themselves. We say sometimes that the employers of Great Britain claim the British flag as an asset belonging absolutely to capital. The employers of this country seem to be using the Constitution in the same way. I hope the address of your President will be taken to heart, and that you will act so as to free the trade union movement in America from the oppression it rests under at the present time. When you have better laws you can spend the time, money and attention you now spend on trying to get them in remedying other evils. Then you will be able to do something to make the conditions of life better for children, the unemployed and the aged toilers.

The Labor Party and the Trade Unionists are trying to do something for the toilers of our land. We believe that you could direct your attention in this country to this matter better when you are placed in a better legal position.

I have not seen much evidence of poverty in America such as we have in the old country. Nobody has shown me the slums of any city. I hope they do not exist. If they do not, then we have something to learn from you. If you can teach us to carry on the affairs of the city without poverty or slums or bad housing, we should be very glad to have the information and be very try to act upon it.

It is our desire to try to make the general conditions of life for our people better in the removal of vile housing conditions that exist, not only in large cities but in small villages in the agricultural districts.

That condition exists there because the land is owned by some lord or duke who forbids the building of houses on the land or the extensions of villages. We want to change this condition, and to secure the highest degree of happiness we can in a general way for our people. When the toilers of all the civilized nations make up their minds that the condition of the people shall be better, we will all live under much happier conditions and more fully realize the kingdom of Heaven upon earth than we do at the present moment.

I wish you the greatest and heartiest success in the Trades Union movement of this country, and trust we shall remain on as good terms forever as we are at the present time.

I also must express my thanks for the great kindness I have received at your hands. I shall go back feeling that in this country there is a body of men who are doing their very utmost without fee or reward to serve their own class, to make the people of the nation better and happier, and to enable them to grow up having more opportunity for mental and physical development.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. P. M. Draper, fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who said in part:

On behalf of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, I desire to extend to this Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the Canadian Organization that I have the honor and pleasure of representing.

The last Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Halifax, Nova Scotia, from September 21st to 26th, 1908, was the most successful in the history of that body, forging, as it did, the last link in the bond of fraternity and mutual interest between the wage earning classes of our broad Dominion, from one end to the other, and demonstrating to the whole people the unity of purpose, the harmony and unanimity of effort, the determination, the vitality and strength of the organized labor movement in the Dominion of Canada.

From a modest beginning, the Congress has advanced, step by step, until to-day it represents roughly 50,000 Trade Unionists and indirectly 150,000 wage earners of the Dominion. The gain of the past few years has been simply phenomenal, coinciding with the period of the bitterest attack on International Trade Unionism, and thus demonstrating the fealty of the organized workers to the cause that best

represents their true interests, that safeguards the material, moral and intellectual welfare of themselves and their families, and that, in the last analysis, constitutes the real bulwark of true citizenship for both Canada and the United States.

The bonds of International Trades Unionism have never been stronger than at the present time, notwithstanding the attempt by a few disgruntled workmen to establish a movement based on narrow sectional grounds, rather than on the broad basic principle of common humanity and universal purpose that actuates and makes strong the International Trades Union movement on this continent. This sectional and misguided effort styles itself the Canadian Federation of Labor—aping the great Federation that I have the honor of addressing to-day. But, while the American Federation of Labor is the happy fruition of associated effort and is itself the apex of an organized movement, the so-called Canadian Federation of Labor represents but the groping for notoriety of a small number of self-seeking, spurious Trades Unionists, whose hearts fail them when the real test of manhood comes to them either in the shape of a strike, or worse still, the payment of a per capita assessment to support, say, such a laudable ambition as the inauguration of an eight-hour day.

This "lip-loyalty" to Canada amuses rather than misleads those to whom the appeal is made, and I have every confidence in the correctness of my assurance to this Convention that the Trade Unionists of Canada, are welded, irrevocably and indissolubly, to the great cause of International Trade Unionism, and that they are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brothers to the South in asserting the claims of universal brotherhood and common humanity; in upholding the principles of charity, of justice and of fair dealing; in protesting against the hardships and oppressions that affect our fellow workers; and in proclaiming to the world our loyalty, not less to the cause of our suffering brothers than to the welfare of every citizen of our country.

Another feature of the work of the Congress that will be of interest is the maintenance of a representative at Ottawa during each recurring session of the Dominion Parliament. In this way the interests of International Trade Unionism have been particularly safeguarded. It is recognized by the opponents of organized labor that its great strength lies in the international connection and a constant endeavor is made to vitally injure that connection.

IMMIGRATION.

For the last two years Canada has received a very large influx of immigrants from Europe. The coming of these mechanics and laborers has detrimentally affected all Canadian toilers in the sale of their labor. In Canada we believe it is better that our population should be small and the people happy, prosperous and contented, than that it should be large, discontented, poverty-stricken, workless and suffering. At our last Convention in Halifax the Congress reaffirmed its attitude on this question by the following resolution:

"1. That the organized workmen of Canada desire to see Canada peopled by a free, enlightened, moral, energetic and law-abiding class of citizens, and recognize that this can only be done by the influx of immigrants from other countries.

"2. That this influx should be the spontaneous movement of the immigrants themselves, and in this regard we declare against any system of assisted immigration or the granting of bonuses for that purpose.

"3. That while every regard should be had for the welfare of those who seek our shores, that the first consideration should be the welfare of the Canadian people and the betterment of our common country, and that this consideration requires the exclusion of certain nationalities and classes of people who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualifications, habits, customs or want of any permanent goal which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship.

"4. That amongst the classes that are not desirable acquisitions we include Chinamen, Hindus and all other Asiatic peoples."

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION.

At present the forces in the Canadian political arena are feeling their way to the light. At our general election, held on the 26th of last month, several independent labor candidates were nominated in the various industrial centers and polled a very good vote, the President of the Congress, Mr. A. Verville, of Maltonneuve, Montreal, being elected by a majority of 4,300 over his opponent, receiving the largest majority of any candidate for parliamentary honors.

Believing that it may be interesting to the representatives of the toilers of this Great Republic, assembled at this Convention, to know the position taken by the Canadian Congress in the political field, I herewith submit a resolution adopted at the Victoria Convention in 1906, and which is being followed throughout the Dominion by the organized wage-earners, viz.:

"WHEREAS, The organized workers of Canada have, for years, through this Congress, been endeavoring by legislative action to secure the amelioration of their conditions and to promote the passage of laws concerning the welfare of the workers in the mines, the factories, the forests, in fact, in all walks of life. And, whereas, it has been made manifestly plain that effective legislation in this regard and sympathetic and energetic enforcement of the laws can best be obtained by the presence in Parliament and in the Local Legislatures of representatives elected by labor for the direct interest of labor. And, whereas, this Congress has been, and must continue to be, the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor in Canada, irrespective and independent of any body engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to Parliament and the Legislatures of this country. And, whereas, the Platform of Principles of this Congress contains the epitome of the best thought and effort

of organized labor during the period of its existence and struggles in Canada; therefore, be it resolved:

"1. That this Congress endorse the idea of sending representatives of labor to Parliament and to the Local Legislatures for the direct purpose of conserving the interests of the working people of this country."

"2. That such action as may be necessary to attain this object shall be independent of this Congress.

"3. That the Platform of Principles of this Congress be recommended as the platform to be adopted by those engaged in this independent effort.

"4. That immediately upon the adjournment of this Convention the Provincial Executives of this Congress take the preliminary steps to summon a Convention of the trade unionists of their respective provinces, and those in sympathy with organized labor, for the purpose of forming the necessary association to carry on thereafter the work of electing labor men.

"5. That upon such Conventions being summoned and convened the functions of the Provincial Executives in this regard shall cease."

I do not intend to take up any more of your time this morning, but to thank you for your patience, and to say that, notwithstanding statements that may be made by others pertaining to division between us in Canada and you as Trade Unions, that we intend to belong to your organizations. I would invite as many of the International Officers or their representatives as can do so to come to Quebec next September to attend our Convention. We need you, and if you can spare the time to come you will be very well received. An impression has gone abroad in this country that men living in the United States that are at the heads of international organizations are not wanted in Canada; that, in fact, if they come to Canada to settle trade disputes they may be arrested. Some years ago a bill was introduced in our senate aiming at our International Officers, but owing to the able work of the American Federation of Labor Organizer, the other International Organizers and the Trades Congress that bill never came out of the senate. You are just as free and welcome to come there to give us the benefit of your experience in settling disputes as you are in any part of this country.

I again thank you for your patient hearing, and wish you every success under the wise policy inaugurated by President Gompers and your Executive Council and I have no doubt your Federation will grow as successfully in the future as it has in the past.

President Gompers announced the following special committee to consider the application of the Operative Plasterers for affiliation with the American Federation of Labor: Frank Duffy, C. D. Wheeler, James Cruickshank, Jacob A. Tazelaar and John T. Taggart.

The President also announced the following changes in committees on account of the absence of some of the members

first appointed: On the Building Trades Committee, Delegate Jo Evans substituted for Frank Byrnes; on the Committee on American Federation of Labor Office Building, Delegate John R. Holmes substituted for Robert Woodmansee, and on the special committee to consider the dispute of the Electrical Workers, Delegate William A. Sexton substituted for Joseph Weber.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the various committees:

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate Gustav A. Ehret, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The jewelry manufacturing industry taxes the nervous system to such an extent as to shorten the lives of journeymen, due mainly to the long hours of work, viz.: from nine to ten hours daily, often producing those dread diseases known as Bright's Disease and Consumption or Tuberculosis; and often by forcing men to hurry their work, thus straining the nervous system to such an extent as to produce extreme cases of despondency, causing some of the most skillful workmen to become hopelessly insane; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor: That we urge upon all members of affiliated organizations to give publicity through their various labor journals to the frightful conditions existing in one of our affiliated craft organizations—the Jewelry Workers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we demand the Jewelry Workers' label be placed on all work produced by jewelers, and that we will endeavor to bring the manufacturing association to a full realization of the necessity of making eight hours the maximum working day for all journeymen jewelers throughout the United States and Canada.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 16—By Delegate T. W. McCullough, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, For the purpose of propaganda, it becomes necessary at times to reach the individual members of organized labor directly; and

WHEREAS, Much difficulty has been met at various times because of the inability of access to the membership directly, and by reason of this inability, the dissemination of needful and often important information is greatly retarded, and thus the cause suffers; and

WHEREAS, It is often desirable to reach the mass of unorganized labor as individuals for the purpose of imparting information that may be of service to organized labor, especially in the matter of education of the unorganized in the fundamentals of the labor movement, and the necessity of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommends to central bodies of the various cities and industrial centers of the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor that the secretaries of such bodies provide, whenever practicable, lists of the memberships of the several affiliated unions composing such central bodies; such lists to contain the postoffice addresses of the memberships, and to be carefully preserved under rules to be made by the central bodies for the protection of the membership. These lists to be available, under proper restrictions, at any time to the properly recognized bodies of organized labor for the purpose of spreading needed or useful information to the members. And that the secretaries of the central bodies, as far as possible, provide similar lists of the non-union workmen in their several districts, such lists to be similarly kept and used as the lists of union members.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegates Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, Joseph F. Winkler and Geo. D. Woodill, of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, It has become a custom for institutions, founded and conducted for the purpose of caring for, rearing and educating children, to organize in such institutions bands of music composed of some of the inmates, whose ages range from six to fourteen years, ostensibly for educational purposes, which is to be commended highly and altogether unobjectionable; but the almost universal rule is that as soon as these children are taught to be sufficiently proficient to play a few tunes, the melody of which may be recognized, they are at once placed in competition with adults under conditions and for remuneration that makes competition on the part of professional musicians impossible, and on account of the novelty of children endeavoring to play on instruments which are considered difficult for adults and demand the strength and mature experience of older persons, but more on account of the much smaller remuneration required to employ such children, they are often given the preference while fathers of families are deprived of such employment; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor recognizes the evils of child labor, however applied; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, declare this form of child labor most unfair, and all State and Central Bodies are requested to assist the American Federation of Musicians in every legitimate manner in their endeavor to eliminate this growing evil, and thus confine such juvenile bands within these institutions to purely educational purposes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:

The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America do hereby notify the assembled delegates of this

Convention that our International Convention, to be held in the near future, will adopt an emblem or design as a trade mark of our vocation in the shape of a uniform rubber stamp, and an ink impression of this stamp will be placed in a prominent place on all display advertising in our line, viz.: what is known as indoor and outdoor advertising. The emblem will be planned at our next Convention. We now have in use a stamp in different cities denoting that the advertising was handled from a union standpoint, but on account of it not being uniform in design, we take this means of notifying the Convention of the proposed change. We expect that our stamp (fac simile) will be given the necessary trades union publicity in the various channels at the American Federation or Labor command. In view of the foregoing, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention does hereby concur in this proposition of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America immediately on the adoption of a uniform stamp for advertising by our coming Convention.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:

WHEREAS, It has been the custom of labor organizations in the past to give balls, dances, excursions, receptions, benefits, etc., and it has been the custom to have bill posting and advertising done for same; and

WHEREAS, The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That whenever any labor organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have any work of this description done, either bill posting, indoor or out-door advertising, it shall be

given to members of our Alliance or firms that employ our members.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate Francis Creamer, United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union, No. 7417, American Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 12,669, known as Sewer and Subway Timbersmen of New York, was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in February, 1908; and

WHEREAS, The said Local Union No. 12,669, Sewer and Subway Timbersmen of New York, agreed with the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417, American Federation of Labor, not to interfere in, or with, any work or jurisdiction claimed by or belonging to the said United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417; and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 12,669, Sewer and Subway Timbersmen of New York, have grossly interfered with and violated this agreement, by accepting work at 50¢ less than the House Shorers' prevailing rate, and have failed to transfer men working at House Shoring as agreed upon; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That at this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Denver, Colorado, that the charter of Local Union No. 12,669, Sewer and Subway Timbersmen of New York, be and is hereby revoked, for failing to maintain the recognized prevailing rate of wages received by the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers of New York, who have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor since 1899.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 12:20 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 2:15 p. m.

THIRD DAY—Thursday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:15 p. m., Thursday, November 12. President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Noschang, Huber, Sanders, Richardson, Thomas, Feeney, Morton, Williams, Landers, Moffitt, Price, Potter, Valentine, Miller (Owen), Wilson (Jas.), Alpine, Tracy, Paravicini, Miller (Jesse), Byrnes, Powell, Fairgrieve, Keough (Frank), Walter, Smith (William J.), Welch, Garrett, Hood, Moore, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Piggott, Christian, Hart (Chas. E.), Anderson, Whalen, Leonard, Nutt.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention the Rev. Charles Stelzle, fraternal delegate from the Department of Church and Labor, Presbyterian church, who said in part:

Mr. President and Delegates: This is the fourth annual Convention which it has been my pleasure to attend, and I am coming to feel almost like a veteran labor leader. My wife sometimes fears that I shall kick over the traces and apply to the American Federation of Labor for a job as an organizer; but I rather think the job I am now on may be made more effective than that of an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, much as I should feel honored by occupying such a position. And if that thing were to come to pass, I have an impression it would not be a far cry from the position of Superintendent of the Department of Church and Labor to that of an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

A long time ago it was said that the voice of the people is the voice of God, and quite a number of papers have adopted as their motto the Latin

phrase, "Vox populi, vox Dei," which expresses that thought. Sometimes the expression or the will of the people has come as a shock; it has come as a shock to some people who were satisfied with conditions as they were. They felt uncomfortable when the expression of that will was forcibly presented to them. In history the leisure classes, the so-called upper classes, have always been on the wrong side of the battle in the fight for progress. The common man—the man with uncommon sense—to him the world owes a debt of gratitude because he is the man who has brought things to pass. If they have not been obstructionists—the so-called upper classes—they have failed to understand the real significance of that great movement represented by the working people. The voice of the people has been to them only a roar of discontent, but if they would have listened, and listened attentively, they might have heard, like the prophet of old, the still small voice of God coming out of the earthquake. The common people, as one reads history and as one studies them to-day, have higher ideals and higher aspirations; they have known better how to suffer and how to sacrifice. If any man would learn the will of God, let him keep close to the masses, for there he will come to discern it.

It is because this is true that the Church and Labor have so much in common. It is among the labor guilds of 2,000 years ago that the church was established. The author of a book entitled "The Ancient Lowly" has come to the conclusion, after making a very careful study of the tablets found in the British Museum, that Christianity was simply a great labor movement; that the early Church was a great labor union. Of course, that is somewhat exaggerated, but in those days practically every working man belonged to the guild composed of the men of his craft. I think it is not unlikely that Jesus Christ himself was a member of the Carpenters' Guild of 2,000 years ago, and that the Apostle Paul was a member of the Tent Makers' Union. He was a tent maker; he worked at his trade for a living. He constantly travelled from place to place, and presumably was dependent upon the artisans to supply him with work. He sought out those engaged in the same craft as himself. Those who are familiar with the story of the Acts—and I tell you there is some mighty good labor stuff in that book—will recall that he came to two strangers who were occupied as tent makers. This we know without dispute; it was among the labor guilds of his period that this great apostle organized the churches whose names are given us in the inspired records. In other words, he practically converted this great labor movement into a church organization, because they had so much in common that, without the violation of a principle, they might easily accept the principles of the Nazarene. He who had become known as their friend and their champion. So closely were they tied up that this author declared the great movement, Christianity, was simply a great labor movement.

If I know anything about the labor movement, and if I know anything about the Church, they both stand for three Christian principles: First, the value of human life; second, the value of the human body, and third, the development of the human soul. And these principles are typified in several things for which organized labor is contending. We find it, first of all, a very important thing in the fight organized labor is making for the abolition of child labor. That is the sort of thing it is seeking to blot out. It is typified in its endeavor to secure a fair deal for womankind, equal wages for equal work for men and women. Furthermore, these principles are typified in securing proper conditions for the tenement house workers. In the report made by President Gompers, the other day, he again called attention to the fight organized labor is making for universal peace. Some day war shall cease, but if we wait until that edict comes from The Hague, a conference of war experts, I rather think our patience will be exhausted. War will cease, but it will be when organized labor throughout the world declares it will no longer go forth to shoot down fellow workers in order to satisfy the pride, the ambitions or the avarice of their rulers. These principles are purely and distinctly Christian principles upon which the Church and labor men may unite.

Some time ago I was present at a sociological conference. A man made a statement there that during the past twenty years social unrest had increased three-fold, and that during the same period the Church had increased three-fold. Therefore, he argued that the Church, as a means of keeping down social unrest, had been absolutely non-effective. As though it were the business of the Church to keep down social unrest! Rather is the opposite true—it is the business of the Church to create social unrest. There are no labor troubles in darkest Africa; you never hear of a strike or lock-out among the heathen in that land. But if the missionaries were sending there are on to their jobs, you will hear about labor troubles before many years have gone by. There are some men who insist that the Church shall adopt Socialism, or Communism, or Anarchism, or some other ism, as an economic theory which must solve all of our social ills. And because the Church, or a particular preacher, does not accept Socialism or Anarchism as an economic theory, the preacher is looked upon as a hypocrite, a knave, a grafter or something else which is not very complimentary to him.

Personally I think it would be a great mistake for the Church to adopt any economic theory as the one which is to work out the social salvation of the masses. The Church must not adopt any of these systems, first, because it has not yet been agreed by the exponents of any of these systems as to how they will work out, nor is it agreed as to the particular policy which will be applied by these exponents. They are not yet agreed among themselves, and since they are not, they have no right to insist that another organization should adopt a plan or policy which will meet with the approval of only a particular branch of their organization.

But ever, though it were true that a particular social system would meet the needs of this twentieth century, that particular system would not be applicable in the next generation or in the next century. Our ideals are advancing; our solution of the labor question, I care not what it may be, will not be satisfactory to the next generation. I rather think that fifty years from now, the delegates who will come to the annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, will look upon this and some succeeding Conventions as consisting of men who had a very narrow vision. Yet you think you are striving for great things, and you are. According to your light you are doing the best you can for to-day; but you can not legislate for twenty years from to-day, because the people twenty years from to-day will not be satisfied with it. The labor question will never be settled until the last day's work is done. Therefore, even though there were a system which might meet the needs of the twentieth century, you have no right to demand that the Church shall accept a system or a principle which in twenty years from now, will be looked upon as a back number.

Fifty years ago there were some very earnest Christian people and some churches that declared that the Scriptures proved that slavery was perfectly legitimate. They were sincere, because almost everybody believed it. Who believes it to-day? I dare say there are few men who would be presumptuous enough to say any kind of slavery would be accepted by any kind of an organization that pretends to have any sort of an ethical standard. Yet those men are saying to us that we must make precisely the same mistake that the Church and other organizations made fifty years ago. Furthermore, the Church has no right to insist upon my accepting an economic system in which I do not believe. For these reasons, then, I think you will see the logic of the argument I am trying to make. No man and no political party and no organization has any right to insist that the Church must accept officially any particular social system which men are discussing in these days. On the other hand the Church and Labor must both be opportunists. They must make the most of every occasion which presents itself. They must never tie up absolutely to systems which may prove to be fallacies. On the other hand, it seems to me that both the Church and Labor must adopt certain broad, fundamental principles which are applicable to every case and to every generation. The Church does not stand for the present social system. It stands only for so much of the present system as is in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ. It does not offer the Gospel as a mere sop to make men satisfied with the present situation, or because it is afraid that some day labor will bring on a revolution. It is in the world, if I understand it, for the purpose of turning the world upside down until this old world is turned right side up. And this, also, is the business of the trade union. The labor union has been accused of the same

thing. We at least have this in common. We have both made mistakes, both the Church and Organized Labor. One need not go very far back into the history of the Church to find duplicated everything that some men deplore in the organized labor movement of to-day, even down to boycotting and to slugging. We have no right to hold up our hands in pharisaical supremacy and say we are so much better than organized labor in this respect. The Church was compelled to pass through its period of hysteria. The same must be true of every great organization which stands for an advanced movement, and it would be rather unique for the labor unions not to pass through a similar experience. We have both made mistakes. Let us each be more generous to the other, because I think neither of us can afford to be anything but generous in our consideration of the other.

The labor union has a distinct mission. Nobody will do the work that you are contemplating to do for yourselves; nobody else can do it. All the victories that come to you will come to you through the exertion of your own efforts. It is true that there are individuals who will create sentiment that will make your path easier and your burden lighter, but in the last analysis it is up to you. And yet, while all that is true, the Church must have a clear-cut message concerning the social problems of the day. It must rap child labor as hard as it can rap it, and harder than anybody else is rapping it; and unless it is doing just that it is false to its commission. The Church must rap the system of making that sort of thing possible, and if the Church fails to do that it is false to its commission. We must fight for these things for which organized labor is fighting—an absolutely square deal for every man and woman and child in God's universe, and if I felt for a moment that the Church did not believe in that sort of movement, and if it did not come out squarely for these reforms, I rather think I would write to President Gompers to-day and ask him to commission me as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mrs. Raymond Robins, fraternal delegate from the National Women's Trade Union League, who spoke in part as follows:

I feel very much at this moment as I did once upon a time when I was a little girl of six. My father and I were very close friends and comrades. There had been established in our home a rule that when my father came home and entered his study that no one, not even I, must interrupt. I rebelled at that rule. I have always been a rebel; that is one reason I am here with you to-day. One afternoon when I felt that that rule was quite intolerable and it was not right for me to stay out, I looked in through the crack of the door and there I found my father, not busily working as I had expected, but sitting laughing and holding up a paper with colored pictures. As I pushed open the door, I discovered in black letters at

the head of this sheet P-U-C-K. Then I went in and said "I don't think you are working." He said, "No, I am not," and I said, "I know why you are not; you could not work without me, so I have come."

I have the honor to represent something like 35,000 trades union women in America and I feel you could not work without us. Very briefly, what are we trying to do? We are trying to interpret the trades union movement to the women of America, to the unorganized women workers, to the women of privilege, to all the women of America, because there is one particular work which cannot be done unless we get the women to help in doing it. The men go forward in their splendid work for individual achievement, but we women have always seen to it since the life race began that the very least of these, the little ones, come along; and cannot you see the picture of those olden days when, in the very beginning of our life race history, the men went forward in their pioneer work, went forward to new achievement, and the woman, standing as one of her group, and saying: "Not so fast; we must come with you; we bear the child." And just so to-day I would like to say to you when you are going forward in your splendid achievement: "Not so fast, my brothers; make it possible for us to come with you, because we bear the child." And what we women do is to make possible the social adjustment, which has always been our work since life began with men and women. We have created the social conditions, so that the home is possible, the child is possible, and great, strong womanhood is possible. You must have the great, strong womanhood—you cannot have a great, strong manhood without it. In this attempt to arouse the women of America to understand it is the same old work we have been doing, and the only difference is one of method and not of kind. We are trying to interpret the trades union movement to the women of America, and in interpreting it to young girls of fourteen or sixteen years old, is it not right that we should interpret it differently from the interpretation that we are bringing to you as men? Our Women's Trade Union League is trying to interpret this modern way of doing the work of the women of the race; trying to control social conditions so that never in Chicago will we live through a period when over six hundred babies died in one month. They were the babies of the unemployed men and women workers of Chicago. They were the children born of those mothers we gave you a picture of on our postal cards that are being nursed while the mother goes on with her work. How are we going to control those conditions except through concerted action? How can we do it unless we get every woman in the land to stand with us to see that the same social control that we had over the work we have done in the past will go on, only with modern methods in control. And so we are trying to interpret it. We have in Chicago, Boston, New York and St. Louis four leagues. We are an integral part of the labor movement of America to-day. In interpreting this trades union movement to the young girls of fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, we are doing very simple things. We have a

chorus with eleven nationalities represented. The girls are learning to sing together. We are teaching and bringing to them the rich possibilities of life and trying to get out of them those dormant energies which lie buried within them. It requires a great soul as well as a great mind to arouse the dormant energies and make them work creatively for good. That is what we are trying to do with the girls. We have our women organizers in these four cities, not only trying to reach the labor leaders in the movement, but the rank and file of the young girls, the rank and file of the women who are going to be taught it is their work and their duty to get back again that social control which we as women have always held, because to us has always been trusted the child life and home life.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Miss Anna Fitzgerald, fraternal delegate from the Women's International Union Label League.

Miss Fitzgerald said in part:

Mr. President and Delegates: I assure you it is not only a great surprise, but a great honor and pleasure, to have the opportunity to say a few words to you this afternoon. Mr. Steile told you of the part the church takes in labor organizations and Mrs. Robins told you of the part women workers should take; but neither one has touched upon the part that I realize is of equally as great importance—the part the women in the homes take in the labor movement. We find that very few wives of trade union men know anything about whether the articles they purchase are made under fair or unfair conditions. For that reason we find it necessary, not only to organize the women workers into trade unions, but also to organize the women in the trade union households. We realize that as the women do seven-eighths of the purchasing for the home it is their duty to see that the Union Label appears on each article they buy. We have endeavored to organize branches of the Women's Label League throughout the country in order to educate them to the true meaning of trade unionism. Child labor, sweat shops and all such evils may be remedied through a greater demand for goods bearing the Union Label. We realize if such goods are in greater demand we would not have sweat shops in our great cities as we have to-day. It is not only a protection to ourselves, but it is a great benefit to labor organizations. In this way we are endeavoring to interest the wives of the union men as well as organizing girls into trades unions and helping them as much as possible.

You may not realize that this is such an important question. Each man may say that his wife does this, that she will not permit goods made under unfair conditions to come into his home; but we must have an organized effort to secure the end we seek.

Delegate Andrew Furuseth, fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the British Trade Union Con-

gress of 1908, was introduced to the Convention by President Gompers, and before presenting the formal report said:

"Speaking for myself personally, and as a preliminary to the report proper, I desire to say that the political condition in Great Britain is vitally and fundamentally different from our own. They have the pure parliamentary system of government; we have not. Any individual can rise in his seat and direct inquiries that must be answered to any of the representatives of the different ministries who are present in the House, and there is no special permission from the Speaker needed in order to do this, either. As a consequence, a few men in the House of Commons who have the ability and strength can raise quite a row, and they do so once in a while. 'Blessed be those who raise a row!'

"Dealing with the industrial condition as we found it there, I want to say to the Machinists in the United States that they had better look to their laurels, because we found women attending the lathe in England. They are pitting the sexes against each other in industry, and the children against both. Personally I believe if they would get the children out of the work shop and the women back into their homes, especially during the period of bearing and nursing children, they would have done very much to have changed the condition and very much to take away from England its permanent army of unemployed."

REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 7 TO 12, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Greeting: We, your delegates selected by your last Convention to attend the Forty-First British Trades Union Congress, held at Nottingham, England, from the 7th to the 12th of September, this year, respectfully beg to report as follows:

It may be said that in a sense the Congress began on Sunday, the 6th, with a church parade, which began at the Market Place, passed through several streets to St. Mary's church, where the bishop preached a sermon, in which he stated that twenty-five years ago, as a young curate, it had been his privilege to preach to the Trades Union Congress then held at Nottingham. He characterized the labor movement generally and the trade union movement especially, as co-workers with himself in the great work of lifting the down-

trodden and lightening the load of the burden bearer.

The membership of the Congress, in passing through the streets, had seen sights which, if it was necessary, gave point and application to the bishop's discourse. The procession was taken through the poorest part of the city and the sidewalks on both sides were lined with evidences of extreme poverty, women and children under-fed, nay, starving, and clothed scantily and in rags, evidently, at least in the majority of cases, through no fault of their own.

It was a revelation to the delegates and even to local men, so much so that it formed the topic of conversation, not only during that day, but the next, and was frequently referred to in one way or another by speakers during the Congress.

Your delegates frequently discussed this matter with local men trying to ascertain the cause most immediately at hand, and we learn that there was a great trade depression, that there were three women to one man in Nottingham, that the women work at nearly all kinds of work, even in machine shops, and that the employment of children was general, that in good seasons the wages of the women and the children was necessary, owing to the low wages paid to men, and that when either of the three, through depression in trade, became unemployed want immediately set in.

On the third day of the Congress, in accepting an invitation from Sir Charles Seeley to partake of a luncheon at his magnificent country estate, the estate being seven miles out in the country, the fact that struck your delegates most forcibly in looking at the beautiful green fields, was the absence of cottages. It seemed as though no one lived on the land, and upon inquiry we were told that probably the large part of the agricultural workers lived in the city. Judging from the appearance it would seem that the agricultural population has moved into the nearest city, or village, either from choice or have been driven there in order that their competition might assist in creating a surplus force of labor to bid against their fellows and thus keep wages down. That such arrangements should intensify the poverty and want in periods of depression follows as a matter of course.

On Sunday night there was a great meeting of the unemployed on the Market Place. The meeting seemed intensely in earnest, but aside from that was remarkable in the calm and peaceful demeanor of the crowd. There seemed to be demonstrations of the unemployed over the whole country, and there had been a kind of Coxey's Army, calling themselves the "Hungry Marchers," going from provinces towards London. In one of two instances there had been incipient bread riots, notably at Glasgow.

It was inevitable that the Trade Union Congress meeting under such conditions, would be deeply tinged with the situation in the country generally, and that there would be numerous prop-

solutions before the Congress, having for their purpose temporary or permanent remedies for the existing evils. Resolutions offering relief or remedy were offered on the following lines:

First, such resolutions as would tend to increase wages, shorten hours and take the children out of the industrial competition and send them to school and would, at least, in recognized unhealthy employment either regulate or forbid the employment of women.

Second, such as maintained a right to work, at least, at a living wage and would make such a right to run against the state, making it the state's duty to create the employment needed.

Third, nationalization of the land, railways and canals.

Fourth, education, in which was included demand upon the community for medical inspection of the children and furnishing them with the necessary food, as well as general instruction, from which the resolution would exclude all teaching of religion in any form; indeed, so earnest appeared a section of the movement and of the people in this matter, that at a meeting held on Sunday afternoon a statement to the effect that the Ten Commandments were unfit to be taught to children was applauded.

Fifth, with a view of preventing reductions in wages, threatened, owing to conditions, resolutions providing for compulsory inquiry in labor disputes, industrial appeal court to prevent men from being victimized, compulsory conciliation and arbitration, and the establishment of a legal minimum wage, especially in what is commonly called "sweated industries."

The remedy offered by a large and influential section of the press is tariff reform on the line of protection, and about this a pretty general opinion seems to be amongst the workers that this would only intensify the evil by still more increasing the cost of living; in other words, that if it is to come at all it will include agricultural products of all kinds. There is much in the public discussion on the market place and in the press that reminds your delegates of the discussion at home in 1894 and 1896, the evident purpose being, justly or unjustly, to make use of existing conditions to change the policy and the government.

Dealing with the unemployed problem from the point of view of shortening the hours of labor, excluding children and in dangerous occupations women from the industrial competition, the Congress considered resolutions asking for a legal eight-hour work day, eight hours for bakers, miners, reduction of the hours of labor for shop assistants, the abolition of Sunday work, the payment for Sunday work on the railways, direct employment by the government in all government work so as to abolish all kinds of sweating in all government workshops, the abolition of what is called the "Imperial Bonus System" (special inducements to bring employees to a rate of speed beyond their natural capacity), a minimum wage and maximum hours in all government establishments, the abolition of contracting out on government work, abolition of piece work, especially in dangerous occupations and dealing with explosives, and, as subsidiary to these reso-

lutions, condemnation of any form of employment of those employed by the government in any capacity in competition with workmen in private establishments.

In the discussion on these propositions it was evident to your delegates that the passing of the Trades Dispute Bill, which restored to the unions their power of self-help, had increased their courage and self-reliance, especially so in trades that in proportion to the men engaged therein are well organized and on a sound financial basis. These sundry resolutions were all adopted, many of them simply agreed to without a formal vote.

Dealing with the remedies grouped under the second head, the Congress dealt with resolutions for the immediate absorbing of the present unemployed, in different ways, and laying the foundation of a permanent organization of industry on co-operative basis, compulsory state employment, legal minimum wage and the granting of subsidies during times of panics to organizations paying out of work benefits. The Congress refused to adopt any resolutions looking to the permanent reorganization of industry upon co-operative basis, but called upon the government to further extend steps already taken to begin at the earliest opportunity any public work of utility, already determined upon or in serious contemplation. The seriousness of the whole situation may well be judged from a resolution introduced by the London Compositors and adopted by the Congress, calling upon the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive deputations upon the subject of granting subsidies to trade unions paying out of work benefits.

The more permanent remedies aside from the taking of children away from industrial competition and measures looking towards doing the same with women, is in the third group, under which Congress dealt with and adopted resolutions for nationalization of railways, canals and the land. Speaking about this last subject, your delegates found considerable discussion in the public press advocating the revaluation of the land, there having been no valuation for purposes of taxation since the reign of Queen Anne; it is stated that such revaluation is necessary as a preparation to any possible further action.

Fourth, education—it may seem somewhat far fetched for your delegates to report upon education as a sub-heading under unemployment, yet the contents of the resolutions offered, the main reasons given for their passage and the avowed purpose to thereby minimize some of the worst results of unemployment, we think is full justification for so doing. The resolutions dealing with education require, first, individual medical inspection and record of physical development of all children attending state schools, the establishment of properly equipped centers for medical treatment, the state maintenance of school children and that the cost of education should be met by grants from the Imperial Exchequer and by restoration of misappropriated educational endowments. It will be seen that this has to do with the physical development, that it recognizes the parents' inability to furnish it, the importance to the state of children's proper physical

development, and, therefore, does not alone bear upon the remedying of immediate need, but would, so it is hoped, produce a type of men and women so developed, physically as well as mentally, as to be better prepared than now to hold their own in the struggle of life; associated with this power and duty of the state to take care of and be responsible for all children, there is a resolution which would prohibit the state from teaching any form of religion or of ethics based thereon. Its champions insist that it would put all religious denominations on the same level, and that religion in any form is better taught in the home and Sunday School than in any public school. This resolution caused more debate and more signs of feeling than any other considered, and was finally adopted by an overwhelming majority on a formal vote.

Other remedies dealing with the prevention of reduction in wages and the waste arising from labor disputes, such was the statement of its champion, Congress considered and adopted resolution asking for legislation to prevent the dismissal of employes because they are members of trade unions or co-operative societies, and other means to reach the same end, the establishment of Industrial Appeal Court, the extension of the Conciliation Act of 1896, condemnation of federated employers locking out their employes and refusing arbitration. There was considerable discussion on the two resolutions dealing with compulsory inquiry and industrial appeal courts, and it appeared to your delegates, viewing it as a matter of course from their own experience, that the action taken by the Congress can hardly be considered final. The resolution for an industrial appeal court was passed on a card vote, which indicates, we think, an imperfect appreciation on the part of the delegates of the full meaning of the resolution and results necessarily to flow therefrom. The resolution dealing with compulsory inquiry was defeated by about the same majority with which the appeal court was adopted, and your delegates believe that a full understanding of the inevitable results of a compulsory inquiry and report during the pendency of an industrial dispute will be such as to call for a greater condemnation than that which was administered to the proposition. The sundry resolutions dealing with compulsory arbitration were grouped together, and, after a short but direct discussion, were defeated by a vote of about two to one.

Arising out of the condition of unemployment there have been, for some time past, agencies established for the purpose of collecting together groups of men who have been sent to continental countries to be used as strike breakers. Congress dealt with a resolution on this subject, emphatically condemned those engaged in the traffic, as well as those who permitted themselves to be hired for this purpose, and the Congress, treating them as mercenaries, asked that the foreign enlistment act be applied in order to stop an evil which can have none but evil consequences to Englishmen as individuals or as a nation.

On motion of the Cigarmakers, Congress adopted a resolution calling for the passage of a clear law authorizing the

issue and specifying the ownership of trade union rates.

A large number of resolutions were introduced and adopted to give further protection to the health, life and limb of working people, amongst them resolution urging that engines and boilers on shore should not be placed in charge of any except those who, upon examination, had received a certificate certifying that they were competent to do the work; on the same line resolutions calling for amendment in the Employers' Liability Act. Another number of resolutions dealing with the safety of life in mines were, by unanimous consent, withdrawn, pending the report of a royal commission on that subject.

Closely related to this system of legislation is a system of industrial insurance, through which the employer relieves himself of individual responsibility by insuring himself against law suits, thus defeating the real purpose of all employers' liability acts, which is not payment for being hurt or crippled, but enlisting the employer's self-interest in his workers' safety. As a consequence Congress asks for a full inquiry into the industrial insurance systems and methods and for legislation based upon such facts as shall develop.

In the matter of old age pensions, which have been adopted by Parliament this last year, Congress asked for a minimum pension of at least five shillings per week and a reduction in the age limit from seventy to sixty. The Congress also considered and adopted some resolutions which may be considered as purely political, dealing with changes in the Parliamentary procedure, the establishment of a Minister of Labor, electoral reforms, including adult franchise, female as well as male, and the amending or abolition of the present system of the House of Lords.

It also considered and adopted some amendments to standing orders, so that its Parliamentary Committee would not be compelled to serve as a compulsory arbitration court in jurisdiction disputes.

Relating to the political movement we can report that there is in the House of Commons one member elected as a Socialist, thirty-one distinct Labor Party members, twenty-three Trade Unionists, mostly sitting as Liberal, all acting in perfect union on any question recognized as a labor question. The Labor Party is financed by an affiliation fee of fifteen shillings per thousand per year, to be used as a working fund, and two pence per member per year for what is known as the maintenance fund (out of this fund members of Parliament elected under the Constitution of the Labor Party are entitled to two hundred pounds per year). Some of the members accept it, others turn it into their societies, from whom they get their maintenance in a regular yearly wage and who pay all the election expenses, except twenty-five per cent. of the returning officers' fee. The independent Labor Party has twenty thousand members, outside of the membership of trade unions, and pays proportionately into the fund. Co-operative societies are admissible, but have so far not taken much advantage thereof, there

being but two small co-operative societies in the Labor Party.

We found from government publication, dealing with wages and hours of labor from 1888 to 1906, that there has been a gradual decrease in the hours and increase in wages in all lines where there is fairly effective organization, and less in proportion as the organization is less effective or non-existent, and that the tendency to go to the government for indirect and then for direct aid increases in proportion to the weakness of the organizations and its numerical strength in proportion to the number of men or women working in the same calling, and, therefore, entitled to affiliation. Speaking with individuals who had an opportunity of comparison, we were informed that there prevailed at this Congress a stronger and more distinct leaning to trade union methods and trade union remedies, as compared with those usually called socialistic and having due regard to the feeling and temper produced by the present industrial stagnation and the vast number of unemployed, the Congress was remarkable for the calmness in its discussion and the conservative tendency and caution in nearly all of its action.

The Congress was composed of 518 delegates representing 213 societies and a membership of 1,776,000, as compared with the last session held in Nottingham in 1883, when there were 163 delegates representing 163 societies and a membership of 471,651. At its opening it was welcomed by the mayor, the sheriff, the three members of Parliament sitting for Nottingham, the bishop of the diocese and the president and secretary of the local movement. Aside from your own fraternal delegates, there were seated fraternal delegates from the Labor Party, the Federation of Trade Unions and the Co-operative Society.

The work of the Parliamentary Committee for the year was submitted in printed form and distributed amongst the delegates, considered point for point and adopted with very little objection on the part of any of the delegates. The vast majority of it was, indeed, received and adopted under manifestations of genuine appreciation.

The address of the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, and by virtue thereof, Chairman of the Congress, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, who will be pleasantly remembered as the fraternal delegate at the Norfolk Convention, was an able paper and was received with very cordial applause and every manifestation of approval by the Congress. Besides the many other good things contained in the report, it referred to the International Convention seventeen years ago called by the Emperor of Germany with a purpose of arriving at an international agreement on legislation for the preservation of health, the safety of life and limb, the protection of women and children in industrial occupations, and then goes on to state that the government would be acting in accordance with the desires of organized workers of this country if they took the lead and arranged for such a Convention to be held in London, such gathering to have a

proper number of actual representatives of labor in its membership.

The chairman stated that in this matter he should be glad of a direct expression of approval or non-approval of the Congress on this particular subject. The approval of the Congress was swift and decisive and heartily in accord with the report.

The reception accorded your delegates on the other side was of the most hospitable character. It was not confined to the members of the Parliamentary Committee, or the Trades Unionists or people of Nottingham, but every one we came in contact with in England seemed to take particular delight in making our stay as pleasant as could be possibly done and which your delegates hold in the keenest remembrance and the highest sense of gratitude.

Among the many pleasant entertainments in which we participated, none impressed us more forcibly than the Temperance Fellowship Tea. This Temperance Fellowship consists of officials and representatives of trade and labor unions only, organized for the purpose of promoting temperance among the officials of the labor organizations.

We were requested by the Parliamentary Committee, stating they felt sure they spoke for the Congress as well, to bring back to the United States an invitation to President Gompers to come to the Trades Union Congress next year, coupled with a special request to the American Federation of Labor to send him as a special representative, in no way interfering with the two regular delegates. The next Congress will be held at Ipswich, and Mr. A. H. Gill, from the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners, and Mr. J. Wadsworth, of the Miners' Federation, were elected as fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion your delegates desire to express the opinion which is the result of several years of thought, and which has not been altered by our presence at the Congress, that in order to get the most possible good out of the exchange of fraternal delegates we should invite the British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor to participate in the discussion at the Convention whenever in their judgment they could be helpful in coming to a right conclusion, by stating the experience which they have had with the same or similar subjects or matters in Great Britain.

Thanking you for the honor conferred and the opportunity given us as your fraternal delegates, we are,

Very respectfully and fraternally yours,

ANDREW FURUSETH,
JAMES J. CREAMER.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. Hugh Frayne, fraternal delegate to the last session of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Before presenting the formal report Delegate Frayne said:

"There are two particular subjects that came before the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada I will speak of, on which I shall quote the verbatim report as it came before the Congress. I shall not be expressing my own opinion. One of the subjects deals with independent political action; the other is the report of their special representative to England in regard to immigration as carried on by the Salvation Army. I report this as it was presented to the Congress by their representative's report and in a speech by J. Kier Hardie."

REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATE TO THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Brother Delegates: As your delegate to the Twenty-Fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 21st to 26th, 1908, I desire to submit the following report for your consideration and approval:

Convention opened Monday, September 21st, at 9 a. m., in the Legislative Assembly Chambers. The session was opened with an able address of welcome by Mr. R. E. Scott, President of the Halifax Trades and Labor Council. Hon. Geo. H. Murray, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mayor Crosby of Halifax, also welcomed the delegates as the official heads of the Provincial Government of the city of Halifax. Their warm welcome was fully appreciated by the delegates, who liberally applauded the sentiments of good feeling expressed toward them.

To give you a full report of the doings of the Convention during the week would be almost impossible. I will only deal briefly with a few of the most important matters considered. The report of the executive officers dealt with the matter of independent political action, immigration, interviews with the federal government on the appointment of a minister of labor, the passage of a Dominion workman's compensation act, the Lemieux act, technical education, eight-hour day law, establishment of old-age pensions, international trades unionism and many other important questions affecting the wage earner of Canada.

One of the most important reports to the Convention was that of Mr. W. R. Trotter, the delegate sent to Great Britain by the Congress last year to report on the misrepresentations alleged to have been made to intending immigrants to Canada. His report, which was an exceedingly lengthy one, made numerous strictures on the immigration schemes of the Salvation Army. After showing that the unemployed problem was becoming pressing in Canada, and that men were coming in where there was already an overflow of labor and thus adding to the number of unemployed, he proceeded to deal with the Salvation Army scheme thus:

"With the exception of the manufacturers' association, no society meddling with immigration has earned for itself such universal condemnation as has this body. The workers of the Dominion, who are in the best position to know and understand the efforts of their policy, are now up in arms against a continuance of this system, and as the public become better acquainted with the methods employed by these people a revulsion of feeling will set in which will demand that public money shall no longer be disbursed by irresponsible parties, whose lack of knowledge of the effects of their interference in the labor market is now historical. The Salvation Army has now entered into the immigration business as a commercial speculation. Existing solely as it does on the unquestioning benevolence of an indulgent public who have been grossly misled as to the nature and extent of their so-called 'social work,' the 'Army' is enabled to advertise and boost its own schemes upon the money thus subscribed, with the result that to-day it ranks as the most widely known combination of immigration touts in the British Isles. Almost every newspaper contains advertisements of the supposed advantages of booking to Canada through their agency. Huge posters decorate the boardings, and in some places electric signs tell you to 'book to Canada through the Salvation Army.' In the immigration section of the 'Army' one notices all the features of the old time agency, combined with just enough of the odor of sanctity to blind the aforesaid indulgent public, and to some extent disarm criticism."

His report went on to show that where city councils that sent out immigrants by the Salvation Army, the councils had all the expense and the "Army" got all the glory, besides a considerable margin of profit in each case. The report also said the Army mutilated Immigration Department booklets by pasting labels over sections of them that referred to free information from the Dominion agents.

Brigadier Howell and Colonel Lamb, of the Army staff, were present and were given an opportunity to reply. Colonel Lamb, who is in charge of the Army's immigration work to Canada, took up a large number of Mr. Trotter's charges and replied to them. Brigadier Howell, in replying to the various statements, said he did not think anything he could say would bring about a better understanding. He would like to get on a friendly basis with the Congress, and suggested that a committee be appointed to meet the Army and discuss the various questions. The Army had tried not to interfere with any labor questions, and whatever may happen in the future he would be glad to consult representatives of organized labor in placing men. As a result of Mr. Trotter's report and the Army officers' attendance at the meeting of congress, the following telegram was received later by Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper, from Brigadier Howell of the Salvation Army: "It might interest the Trades and Labor Congress to learn that we have decided to discontinue chartered ships of next year. We will also exercise greatest

care and be governed by conditions here. Hope and believe much good will result from Monday's conference, arrangements for which we appreciate deeply."

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Draper was of a highly gratifying character. It showed an increase in receipts within the past ten years from \$611 to \$8,506. In every particular the report showed growth surpassing all previous records, the increase in membership last year alone being 7,731 and in the revenue from per capita tax of \$2,153.74, making a total membership of 40,723 directly affiliated, representing 628 unions.

A number of resolutions of importance to the trades unionists of Canada were dealt with by the Congress, among which was one condemning the "Lemieux bill" and asking for its repeal.

This resolution caused considerable discussion, many friends of the bill opposing the repeal. The following amendment was made and carried: "That the trades immediately affected by the Lemieux act be requested to submit to the Executive Council of the Congress the necessary amendments to make the bill effective from the working class standpoint, and that the Executive Council be instructed to obtain these amendments to the act, and that in the event of the government refusing to grant these amendments a referendum be submitted to the trades affected by the act, and that the Congress pledge itself to that vote."

The report of Organizers W. R. Trotter and R. P. Pettipiece were very interesting, showing the progress made during the year in organizing.

Rev. Dr. Shearer, Secretary of the Department of Moral and Social Reform, of the Presbyterian church in Canada, addressed the Congress at some length. The general tenor of his address, which was an admirable one, and heard by the Congress with the closest attention, was to invite the active co-operation of organized labor with the Department of Moral and Social Reform of the Presbyterian church to attain results which are their common aim. In this connection, I desire to say that the Rev. Dr. Shearer represents the Presbyterian church in Canada in the same manner as the Rev. Charles Stelzle represents that denomination in the United States in the Department of Church and Labor.

It was decided by the Congress to send out a circular to all affiliated unions and friendly unaffiliated unions asking for a ten-cent assessment to defray the cost of keeping W. R. Trotter, as agent of the Congress, in Great Britain, for the education of the public there regarding immigration to Canada, and other purposes.

Mr. J. Kler Hardie addressed the Congress on political action. He held that trades unionism without political action is lopsided. Labor must, said he, enter the political arena if it is to successfully combat the forces opposed to it. Mr. Hardie remarked that while he was personally a Socialist and hoped for the triumph of Socialism at the earliest possible time, he desired most of all to effect a united trades unionism. He

showed in England where the term "Socialism" has no such restricted meaning as in Canada and the United States. He argued that in this country there were all the materials for a great Socialistic movement, but he would say in all kindness that with the present attitude of the believers in socialism and the champions of organized labor pure and simple, it meant a divorce of interests resulting in permanent injury to both.

The present position of the Socialistic party in Canada he would describe as that of Phariseism. The autocratic attempt to force their ideas upon the people did not tend to the uniting of the ranks of the workers.

In conclusion, Mr. Hardie urged as vital that the political movement must be financed by trades unions.

Mr. Hardie was presented with a handsome ebony, gold-headed cane by the Congress, at the conclusion of his address, to which he suitably replied.

In concluding this brief report, I desire to say that it is urgent upon the various International organizations to have their organizers visit Canada as often as possible to assist the Congress in organizing the unorganized help; keep the organized within the fold and oppose the efforts of the National movement, which is gaining considerable headway in some sections of the Dominion.

The Congress while in session disposed of a great deal of important work which is bound to be of lasting benefit to the wage earners of Canada, and on every possible occasion during its sessions the delegates voiced their confidence and high regard for the American Federation of Labor and its officers.

The many courtesies shown me by the officers and delegates of the Congress will always remain one of my most pleasant memories.

Quebec was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the following officers were elected:

President, Alphonse Verville, M. P., re-elected unanimously.

Vice-President, James Simpson, re-elected.

Secretary-Treasurer, P. M. Draper, re-elected.

Fraternal Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention, P. M. Draper.

Fraternally submitted,
HUGH FRAYNE, Delegate.

Secretary Morrison: As there is very little business before the Convention this afternoon, and I see in the hall a gentleman who is giving a great deal of his time to work along the same line as labor organizations, I would move that he be invited to address this Convention for a short time. The gentleman I have in mind is an eloquent speaker, and many of the delegates have heard him. I refer to Mr. Raymond Robins of Chicago.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Robins was introduced to the Convention by President Gompers, and said:

Mr. President, Fellow Delegates, Fellow Citizens, Men of Labor, Men and Women Who Work and Think and Have Some Large Purpose in the Common Life of the World: I am glad to talk with you for a little while this afternoon as one man speaks to other men, and as a man speaks to his friends. Underneath all this great struggle that marks the conflict of labor in the world of men is really a great idea. And every form of that struggle is simply an expression in one aspect or another of a great idea; and the divisions between men and society, earnest men, capable men, who divide, on the one hand, friendly to organized labor, and others who divide, on the other hand, in sometimes bitter enmity to organized labor, is really, when it is sifted down, to be determined upon one real principle underneath the whole struggle.

The Danbury Hatters' case, injunctions granted by judges at night while propped up by pillows in their beds, with nobody present but the lawyers for the employers—all these conflicts are to be explained on one ground. That ground is this: the whole conflict in this country and in the world between the men of labor on the one hand, and the men opposed to labor on the other hand, is this: that the men of labor are advancing and affirming and declaring and maintaining the citizenship values of the working man; and the other group is advancing and maintaining and advocating the profit values of the labor of man; and the whole struggle comes out of the point of view whether or not you are interested as a citizen of the Republic, as a man, in the citizenship values of human labor, or whether you are interested chiefly in the profit values, the property values of human labor as an asset for certain individuals, or people, or corporations or employers. There is the whole conflict, and you will find intelligent and able men whose minds are devoted to the question of the money side of the conflict, who become so biased and so set in their judgment that they lose sight of the human values in the controversy altogether. They do not care especially for child labor, they do not care especially to stop women from those employments that break down their health and destroy their possibility of becoming mothers. You can get the basis of the conflict on whether the group is interested most in the human values, the citizen values, or most in the property values, the profit values of the men. There are able and honest men sitting as judges in high courts who believe that judgments in protection of property rights that are manifestly in destruction of human rights are really good, because they see only the property values in the controversy.

And this brings me, men of labor, to the thing I am glad to say in this Convention this afternoon. The problem before labor in America and the world is a problem of interpretation. It is a problem of getting out the citizenship values in the possession of organized labor, and forcing the recognition of these values upon the men and women of fair purpose and honest intentions in the community and in the state and in the nation. There are more fair-minded men than there are of the other kind. There

are more people in the world who want to do the right thing than who purposely want to do the wrong thing; and while there are those implicated in the steal directly, men and women who profit greatly out of the social injustice and wrong in the industrial situation of our country, they will never be the people who will lead in the cause of labor. It is also true that when you convince a man or woman, whether they are friendly to labor or are opposed to labor, that the values of manhood and womanhood and childhood are involved, you break down the efficiency of that man or woman in opposing the just demands of labor for the future. All over this country there are large groups of men or women not directly engaged in the struggle who do not understand themselves and their relationship to the struggle. Two millions of working men, more or less intelligent, on the one hand, and half a million employers, more or less intelligent, on the other hand, and a great mass of men and women in between who have not the true values of this struggle in their mind, and who, if they do have the true values, would support many of the just demands of labor. It is a problem of interpretation, a problem of making the real human value manifest to many men and women not directly interested personally in this struggle.

While organized labor fought its battles on the industrial field we made advances. You know that struggle intimately. You know that when labor with its committee met with the committee of the employers and sat down at the table and discussed the demands of labor we made advances. We made advances because the great human values under our contentions carries us on in spite of the ability and the greed of the opposing forces. But there came a time in this country about ten years ago when a great number of employers began to form into more or less secret organizations. They were called manufacturers' associations in some cities, employers' associations in some states, citizens' alliances in some towns; but the purpose behind them all, regardless of the fair promises and fair-spoken words, the definite and organized and powerful purpose was to break down trade unions in every industry in this country. How did they go about it? Not by discussing it in the open. They went about it by forming lobbies in various legislatures, by forming a lobby in the Congress of the United States, by engaging the services of lawyers who were friendly to special judges—who had the "pull," as it were, of friendship and past favors upon judges on benches in state and federal courts. Let us speak the facts as they occurred. Organized labor then found itself contesting on the industrial field with the more or less fair manufacturers of the country—and I wish to say there are some manufacturers who are as fair and reasonable and decent men as can be found anywhere, and we are mighty glad to have those men. We found ourselves dealing with them, on the one hand, in the industrial field, while the other group, the employers of scab labor,

the labor skimmers, the labor crushers, were organized and bringing their power to bear upon the legislatures and courts of the country. In Illinois, where it has been my privilege to live for some time, we have a good many men and women working to-day in occupations that may be called dangerous trades by reason of the machinery used and the conditions of the industry. There is not one word on the statute books of Illinois which really protects those men and women from crippled hands and lost limbs, from crippled bodies and lost lives in those industries. As a matter of fact to-night the men and women in Illinois in dangerous trades are less protected than men and women in Finland—and we think Illinois is a civilized community! Now what happened? Organized labor bore the burden of the struggle, just as organized labor has been the power behind the passage of child labor laws and all laws that really save the life of man. They took up the struggle and presented a reasonable and fair bill in the legislature in the state of Illinois. It was about to be passed. The Manufacturers' Association of Chicago and Illinois sent to the legislature its secretary, an able and clever man, who is not too careful of the truth when he makes statements about labor men. He established a lobby and had one or two very able and clever lawyers at his shoulder all the time. He began to make arguments to the legislators and they were not all addressed to the mind; some of those were addressed here (touching his pocket). Some of those legislators built nice houses when they went home, although they did not have any money when they went to the legislature, and they were supposed to get only \$1,000 for their year's service! That bill was lost. Is there any fair-minded man of any political persuasion whatever who can bring himself to object if organized labor in the state of Illinois says, "As long as you fought us on the industrial field we were content to remain on that field and we wanted to stay there, but if you retire and bolster yourself up behind a lobby on the political field and begin to contribute to the election of legislators for the purpose of betraying us, and begin to contribute to the campaign fund of judges for the purpose of getting unfair injunctions against us, in the name of men and women and children in the state of Illinois, we will go into politics and drive you out."

That is the general situation when you get down to the real facts. Then you will find organized labor has been content to discuss its issues on the industrial field, but the other fellows have not been. They have had their power, their education and ability, but they did not trust that. They never sat down to discuss a proposition with us that they did not have two or three trained lawyers ready to help them on the monied side. I have sometimes sat in such a controversy when it seemed to me that if God Almighty had come down and said a certain thing was good for the workers they would have objected to it. I have no objection to lawyers. I have known lawyers who were honest, but I

tell you, my friends, you have to sift pretty close to find them. That is the situation that has faced organized labor in this great nation of ours; and if organized labor, responding to the action of employers of scab labor, follow them up and drive them out of the political forces of our people that were made to serve the whole people, I think organized labor will be doing a service to the whole nation and not to any class.

You can not escape this struggle. The strongest organized union that may look down on the field and say, "We are safe" is deluding itself if it makes any such statement anywhere in the industrial field. As a matter of fact, the strongest union isn't any stronger in the last analysis than the weakest union, and we have to learn that great truth. The working class will stand or fall together. And when I say "class" I do not mean class in any foolish, doctrinaire sense. I mean the men and women who really earn what they eat in any capacity, whether it be by mind or hand. Those people have got to get together against the people who are the common plunderers of the whole nation, regardless of class.

Now, my friends, when I say we can not escape this struggle, on what grounds do I base that statement? Not on guess work; I base it on facts. I want to say to you, men of labor, you who represent America's toiling thousands, that I know something of the labor end of the game also, something of unorganized labor in a Southern mine where I worked day after day for twelve hours a day, side by side with colored men, and got a dollar a day for the work. That is not specially high wages! We were not organized; we were poor, common white trash on the one hand, and poor, worthless niggers on the other hand, and we were making people rich while we worked there. We were good enough to do that. I didn't like it; I don't deny that for a moment. I broke away and went to Alaska. I was one of the bunch of men who went up there and fought their way over Chilcoot Summit and down White Horse Rapids. I was one of those who did well. Most of them went broke. When we passed on over the great frozen stretches of Alaska in the spring of '88, we stopped on a cliff that looked out over Behring Sea to the utmost limit of the Western continent of North America. And the great cold there worked the same magic the great heat does in the desert. It lifted up far over the tops of the icebergs and the great ice sea the cliffs of far Siberia, seventy miles away, and we saw on the horizon the cliffs of that old Asia, that ancient human hive from which came forth the men that made Western civilization. I didn't know what it meant then. I turned back and went through the valleys and over the mountains of Alaska and made a stake, so I am free to be here to-day. Now I know what it meant. It meant that the great frontier, which for a hundred years gave an opening to the surplus labor of America, had passed forever from the

world. It meant that that great Western movement that came out from the East, that came across Western Europe and laid the foundations of human liberty and justice in that "tight little island," then forced its way across the ocean and established on the Atlantic shore the thirteen colonies; then passed across the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains, until its waves met the waves of the Pacific, would rest there. It rested there a while, and then the old hunger for opportunity, the hunger of the boy to try his life against the life of the world, drove the men of '98 over the Chilcoat Summit, but it will not drive them in the future anywhere. They will go out into the ocean and drown.

To-day, as you sit here discussing the great interests of humanity bound up in the cause of organized labor, in every little town of the country, in every farmer's home, there is a bright-eyed boy thinking of the future, thinking of leaving his narrow surroundings and trying himself against the world. Where will he go? He will not go to the frontier; he is not thinking about it; it has ceased to exist. He is thinking of San Francisco, of Denver, of Chicago, of New York, of the industrial centers of America, and he is coming there tonight; he is marching, while you sit here, to come into the labor struggle of the great industrial cities, with no knowledge of the struggle of labor for a hundred years to get hours and wages, without any knowledge of the strain and labor of countless men and women to make conditions fair. What does he want? He wants opportunities. He will work under any conditions, he will take long hours and small pay, and hope for promotion sometime. He is the ready tool of this combined scab labor group to hurl against the standard of every organized trade in the land.

My friends, we can not escape! Every man of labor here has got to accept the supreme obligation of universal organization, from the man who digs the ditch to the most highly skilled mechanic in the land. There is no man too mean, there is no occupation too servile to justify your lack of organization efforts, not because they will add strength to the union in great numbers, but because the mere fact of organization among them is the protection and guarantee and sure hope of the strongest union in the land. Now, men, that is no mean job. That is a job so big and tremendous that it is only equalled by the tasks before those pioneers who dared to hope for a free nation and dared to lay its foundations on those rocky New England shores. But they had hope. Are we less worthy than our fathers of faith in the future of mankind? Shall we, in the presence of the accomplished fact of a great republic, whether or not it be wholly free—it is at least with conditions of government that give possibilities of freedom to every man and women in the land—are we to be heard to question the power of men in society to organize all industry and make all labor honorable, not in name, but in fact?

My friends, there is a real dignity of labor in the heart of the world. The men and women who actually do feed and clothe and house this country and the world are really worthy of all honor, with all cant and humbug thrown aside. You have got to dare as much in the great pioneer work of organized labor, in the great moral and human values of this industrial struggle as the men of old, the fathers of our land, dared and braved in the interests of political and religious freedom. You are facing, as the inheritors of a great tradition, the third great struggle in the history of civilization. At first the lines of men divided upon the question of the freedom of the human mind. For five hundred years, aye, for a thousand years, that struggle went on, and it was won. It was won for every man and woman and child. The meanest man in this Republic and Western civilization can believe in one God, or seven gods, or no God, if he wants to, and there is no power of Church or state can say him nay. It was no mean gain that came from that great struggle.

And then the dividing lines of mankind formed over the question of political liberty, over the right of every man to have some share in the government of which he was a part. And that struggle expresses five hundred years in which the people of England, among all the nations of the earth, led the vanguard of human progress, and dared to lay down the most permanent and abiding principles on which human liberty shall forever rest. Men can not wait; the great forces of civilization move onward and forward while generation succeeds generation in the life of the world. You men who are inheritors of that great past are facing to-day a struggle compared with which the two great struggles that preceded seem to us as though they were but the material of a summer's day. It is not so, but it seems so. You are facing the third great problem of civilization—the problem of industrial liberty, the problem so splendidly put by the President of this great Federation when he said that the conflict waging now was upon the question of whether a man's laboring power and his purchasing power belonged to him or whether they belonged to somebody else. The problem to-day is to secure for every man and women of labor in the land the right to the possession of their labor power absolutely, and the right to the possession of their purchasing power absolutely, and to have declared by the legislatures and upheld by the courts the fact that employers of America have absolutely no property right whatever in either the working power or the purchasing power of the workers. We will vindicate that right, not because some of us are eager to undertake the struggle, but because we must vindicate it. We won't be able to have any rights at all if we don't vindicate that right, because this is an industrial age, and industrial rights take the front of the stage in the controversy of mankind.

Now, men, we can win. We can win because we are right, and because there are more of us. The whole problem to-day is whether we have got as much sense in getting together and standing together as the scab employers have on the one hand, or as the free working men of Great

Britain had on the other hand. That is the problem. I was talking to a wise and clever pirate of industry, one of the able men whom God gave great gifts to, who had the mind that sees, the mind that grips, the mind that analyzes, and he said: "Robins, you can not win." I said, "Why?" "Why?" he said, "the fool working men of this country haven't got sense enough to get together, and as long as we keep you divided we can skin you any day in the year."

A long time ago one of the wise men of the world said, "A house divided against itself can not stand." It is as true of the great temple of human labor as of any other house built by the hands of men. That great temple has been laid course by course, and bloody fingers have handled the bricks, and hungry women have starved that it might be built, and little children have been deprived of daily food that it might be established among men. I do not believe that the house of labor will fall; but I do know that the house of labor must cease to be divided if it shall hope to stand. A long time ago it was said that the stone which the builders have rejected has become the head stone of the corner; and the stone which the builders of empire have rejected in the history of men has been the great group of toil. That stone was rejected in the history of men has been hearing was when in the great council of the people of Great Britain there was present the members of that despised group—the group of toil—who stood there in Parliament for great human values, the greatest values for the empire that had ever been advocated in that great house of Parliament in the history of mankind. My friends, a great labor man of England, with whom some men delight to differ, but who is nevertheless the best expression of my thought of what is best in labor, is a member of the ministry in Great Britain—John Burns. He came up from the people, and whether or not he is able to stand against the temptations of the times, nevertheless he is the first man who ever sat behind the council table of Great Britain with an intimate personal knowledge of the life of men and women of toil. How long will it be before America, the great industrial nation of the world, has at the council table of her nation some man who, in his own body, has suffered the burdens of common toil, who bears on his own back some of the testimony of the common lot of poverty and labor? Men, it well becomes the Republic to have some man of labor at its council table, if for no other reason than to bear that testimony from the men and women who have made America what she is to-day. It was said by that brave man and follower of the simple carpenter of Nazareth, Charles Stelzie, on this platform this afternoon, that the leisure class did not make good. My friends, I want to add to that just this: The leisure class in the history of mankind never did make good; it never will make good, because it never can. When-

ever a boy or girl is raised under conditions where he does not have to work for what he gets, whenever he is surrounded by privilege and opportunity, he becomes careless and indifferent, and his mind and body is not capable of the service that the working child, if he has good food and good air and decent conditions, is capable of giving to the world.

The battle is in better shape to-day than ever before. More men of labor understand what their great work is to be. More men outside of labor's rank are in sympathy with the ultimate purpose, the citizenship rights of the manhood and womanhood of labor than ever before. Let us gather courage, let us dare to believe in each other, let us dare to believe in our leaders. My friends, the other fellows don'ticker and divide their forces in the face of the enemy on the day of battle. God grant that the day will come in the history of organized labor when, after we have decided what is best, we will stand together, submitting and surrendering, if need be, our personal choice in the interest of the common good. I want to say that I look forward to the unity of organized labor, not behind any party—thank God, I dare to be free! I have voted the Republican ticket and the Democratic ticket, and I thought I was doing right each time, and I will vote any old ticket that looks to me as being best for the human values of this country any time it comes to the front. But, men, we have no power worth considering on the political field for any party or any principle until we get together. I don't know what the future holds. Even such a wise man as this old leader of labor, Samuel Gompers, knows not what the future holds. I do know that there is no future of any kind for us until we have sense enough to lay aside personal differences, agree on a program and then stick to the bitter end.

Men of labor, when we fought our way over Chilcoot Summit and went over the glaciers of Alaska there was one truth hammered into us every day of the three years we fought the trail, and that truth was that men can only win when they stand together. One man in Alaska is a lost soul,—he is as much lost as an unorganized man in a big factory. You know the condition of the unorganized man. He has that lovely liberty that some scab employers of labor preach so much about,—the liberty to work twelve hours a day for fourteen cents an hour and then have his wages lowered so that his employer can contribute \$500 to the building of some nice charitable institution. It is that liberty the cat has in a tub out in the lake. The cat doesn't want to stay in the tub—of course not! The cat is at perfect liberty to jump out in the lake any time it doesn't like the tub! That is the way with the unorganized man or woman. They do not have to stay in the shop; they can go out and starve any time they choose. In that Alaska struggle, if one man lay down the other could not go on. You could not do anything without your partner going hand in hand with you. Out of the struggle of that mighty time, and it was a mighty struggle, there came a byword in Alaska, and every one

of the twenty thousand miners who risked their lives along the trail would risk his life for that word. We used to say, "Well, there are just three things in this world I hate more than any other three things, and the first one of them is a quitter, the second is a quitter, and the third is a quitter—damn him!"

Now, friends, isn't that really the doctrine of the men of labor? As a matter of fact, the man with money and labor can go it alone. He can stand the strain, but the man of labor and the woman of labor have got to stand together or they won't go anywhere. I wish that this great Convention would realize how important in one aspect the organization of women is. There are six million women in gainful occupations in the United States to-day. What about them? They are being used to-day for the purpose of breaking down hours and wages in every trade where they are not organized. Why is it that some of the sweat shops and big stores can work a girl overtime during the rush season three or four hours and send her back to her little tenement home at the end of the rush season? Why can not they work a hod-carrier that way? Because they have to pay him time and a half for every minute over eight hours, because he is organized. And the women who are being exploited, who are being robbed who are being disinherited from their right to a home and to maternity, from having little children they can call their own, are being robbed to-night simply because they are unorganized. Friends, a high court in this land has said that the great organization of the United Hatters of North America is a conspiracy in restraint of trade because those men told other men and women of labor, in the interests of humanity, in the interests of themselves, not to wear Leow's hats—they were blood-stained hats. I say to you, my friends, that goods made under anti-social or immoral conditions, where there is child labor, women working overtime and men being paid less than a fair wage, are of greater injury to this country to-day than crime and pestilence in any other form. The time will come when the great moral value of organized labor will be recognized in this land. We talk of wages and hours. That is the first thing we have to talk about. I know two hat factories in America, one organized and the other unorganized. They are within three blocks of each other. In the unorganized factory about a year ago a big stiff of a foreman insulted a little girl who was a hat trimmer. She stood up and told him what she thought of him, and was discharged for insubordination. She wrote a letter to the owner of the factory, but never got any reply. About six months ago, in the organized factory, where these people who have been said to be in a conspiracy in restraint of trade have an organization, there was another big stiff of a foreman who tried to insult a poor, little, helpless foreign girl. Another girl, who happened to be the floor-woman of the United Hatters, looked at him and said: "You cut that out; we won't stand for it in this factory. You must apologize to that little girl." He said: "I will see you in a warmer land." She called that floor into a shop meeting; they laid down their tools and went out

on the street, where she told them the situation. They said they would starve before they would go back if that man did not apologize to the little girl. The boss came down in his big automobile, went to his office and called in the foreign girl. He also called in the big stiff of a foreman, who began to weaken, as any big coward will. Let it be said to the eternal glory of that particular hat manufacturer that he had decency enough to discharge the foreman on the spot. Now, I want to submit to the universities of Colorado and America as well, I want to submit to the churches of Colorado and America as well, that the United Hatters in that particular shop had more moral value, not only to protect hours and wages, but to protect the sanctity of personal virtue and the sanctity of the home than all forces in Christendom combined. Win with a cause like that? Why, of course we are going to win! We are going to win by the argument based upon the great human values under organized labor, we are going to throw back into the faces of those people—sometimes ignorant and honest—sometimes cunning and hypocritical—who put up to labor its dishonest leaders this statement: "Yes, we have had dishonest leaders, and the church has had dishonest preachers, and the political parties have had dishonest leaders." We will say to them: "My brothers, when you drive the crooks out of the Democratic party and the Republican party, it will be time to come to us and talk about dishonest leaders." We don't like crooks, we try to put them down and out, and sometimes we do it. The human values of organized labor will not stand for crooked work, and they are about the only values that have the courage to fight against the crooks in this country to-day.

Let us not have divisions regarding the future. We don't know what we are going to do. We are going to fight the fight like men, decide on a policy, and more and more of us are going to stand by that policy as one man every day that goes on from now until we win final victory. It may be that we will be with the Republicans next election. Yes, I mean that. I thank God that it is true that there are just as honest, able and sincere men, men who love liberty and justice, in the Republican party to-day as there ever was in any party whatever. There are the same sort of people in the Democratic party, and there are the same earnest sort of people in the Socialist party. There are honest men who voted the Independence League ticket. I don't know where we are going to go, but I do know that we are not going to amount to anything until we get together. We may be with the Republicans, we may be with the Democrats, we may be with the Socialists. They will have to settle which one of the fifty-seven varieties we are to go with; but let us, as free men leading forward the hope of this great nation, resolve to stand together, to surrender personal divisions, to look out upon a great and broad horizon that sees the future of mankind and sees the future hosts of labor marching to the music of freedom's deathless song. Let us together agree, forgetting divisions of the past, but deter-

mining upon unity for the future. Go forward to realize that great tradition of our nation, a tradition the greatest ever hoped for in the mind of man; the tradition not of a great class, not of great individuals, not of millionaires, not of Morgans and Rockefellers or that group, but the tradition of a great nation, a great people, the manhood and womanhood of that people, from the man who digs the ditch to the last exalted expression of genius, guaranteed by the law and protected by the court, and upheld by the opinion of the people; the right to a decent day's work and a decent wage for that work, the right to have a home and bring up free children to carry forward the tradition of a people that fear God, that love liberty, and that fear nothing else under Heaven.

Delegate Lewis—There is a matter I would like to bring to the attention of this Convention. We have heard a great many good things to-day, but I think we should complete the session by hearing something else good. If it is in order at this time, I would move that we invite President Lynch of the International Typographical Union to tell us something of the institution we saw yesterday—the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

President Lynch of the International Typographical Union spoke at some length in regard to the history of the Union Printers' Home.

President Gompers—During the proceedings the Chair desired to say something in regard to the speeches presented to this Convention. It was my purpose to enter into a more extensive statement than I think would be proper or appropriate at so near the close of the session. I am sure that this day's session has been an exceeding mental advantage to all the men and women participating in this Convention. The fraternal greetings of hope and confidence in our movement, the history of the efforts that are being put forth and the experience detailed have all been of the most material value. There are congresses often held in our country as well as in others in which men are invited to give addresses or read prepared papers; but I doubt if there has been or could be brought together another gathering, other than the American Federation of Labor Convention, where, without previous invitation or preparation, such magnificent addresses, eloquent in thought and expression, conveying messages more deeply concerned with human justice and human liberty than we have had the privilege

of hearing to-day. It is a magnificent tribute to our Federation that it has proved itself of sufficient magnetic force to attract the luminous minds and sympathetic hearts of the men and women who have addressed us, and there has not been, so far as I can recollect, one expression uttered to-day in our gathering to which we can not all of us say, with perfect confidence, Amen.

I did want to say a word or two to our friends from Great Britain particularly, because it is not always in the mind of every man to understand the great struggles necessary to be made in our country, and the great difficulties and obstacles that we are called upon to overcome. We meet to-day in Denver, and some say it is a Western city. Ask the men who come from that portion of the country where the sun sets, who are now in Denver, and they say, "Why don't you come West?" You heard to-day the gifted orator who said that in San Francisco he and his fellows went West. When you arrived at the port of New York you were considerably West of the extreme eastern portion of the United States. You have traveled nearly 2,000 miles from New York to Denver, and we are about two and one-half days' quick travel from San Francisco, Seattle or Los Angeles. You may therefore imagine, with a country so vast in length and so vast in width, with oceans and inland seas, and mountains and deserts and prairies, the difficulties we have to bring about a great, comprehensive, united movement of the workers of the United States. After all we are only a century and a third old as a nation, with nearly ninety millions of souls, speaking all the languages and tongues of all the lands in the world, and while I believe that we have among the employers of America some of the most sympathetic and the most humane employers, men who will compare favorably with any other employers on the face of the globe; but it is equally true that you can find the most rapacious Gradgrinds that can be found anywhere. It is a difficult task now, but we are trying to man ourselves to the duty. You have had your Taff Vale decision, and you have overcome it. We have had decisions, both in injunction cases and in a case where the Supreme Court has decided that our trade unions are subject to be sued for three-fold damages, in effect, exactly as the Taff Vale decision was rendered.

We have presented our ideas as to bills to overcome this discrimination, and the unjust and improper decision in which our labor movement has been placed, and have tried to make a fight for it. The difficulty is, I think, to a considerable extent, that even among our fellow workers in our country the hold and influence of party domination is stronger than it ought to be. We believe that if the American workingmen, if the American citizenship, were freer from political party domination and more independent as men and citizens, we would have more justice and more success upon the legislative field. The bills we prepared and submitted to Congress, the Pearre Bill and the Wilson Bill combined would be in effect the Trades Dispute Act passed by the British Parliament, and we are going to get it. It has been hinted to me since I came to Denver that there is a plan afoot to see to it that Congress shall pass some sort of a bill, both amendatory of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and to serve notice before injunctions shall be issued. I say here and now that as a man and as a citizen, if not as President of the American Federation of Labor, I will fight that proposition in Congress! They cannot attempt to give us what may appear as a sweet morsel, but which will take the very vitals out of our organized movement, or shackle us by the pretense of giving us freedom. In our labor movement, during the ordinary course and general work, when all of us do our duty, there arise in the labor movement, as there do always incidents in the history of nations, times when the term may be employed that was uttered by that great man who gave life and energy, and renewed life and energy, to the movement for the establishment of this independent nation. Tom Paine said to the American colonists: "Now is the time that tries men's souls," and when such periods arise, the critical and crucial hour of the struggle, may we hope to have absolute unity in our ranks. "We cannot escape the struggle," was a remark made by one of our friends who addressed us. No, we cannot, and, better still, we won't. Upon the shoulders of the men of labor the world over devolves the duty of making the struggle for human liberty. We could not escape it if we wanted to, and we don't want to.

I can not tell you how deep the impression that has been made upon my mind and heart to-day while listening to the

splendid addresses, some of them in homely fashion, some of them in gifted, transcendent eloquence, but all of them breathing the word of human brotherhood, and all of them conveying the hope and the faith that we have in the fullest fruition and success of the hope that the men and women and children of our time shall do their duty and not defer the contest to some future day and indulge in an academic division now. It is the duty of man to see to it that he sticks to his colors and adopts as his motto for life, "Never quit! Never quit!"

Brothers Wadsworth, Skinner, Draper, I want to say to you that I greet you as a man to men, representing the heart and the very soul of Britain's best men. We can not tell you how welcome you are among us. We want you, during these proceedings, to give us the advice of your counsel and your experience. We need it. We are proud of our intelligence, but that very pride makes us realize how little we know; and in the same degree that we are intelligent, we know there is much to learn. The women who addressed us to-day aroused deep interest and human interest by their magnificent utterances. Their words will be remembered long, and they will have their reflex in the actions of the men and women who attend this Convention, and the great messages submitted by our fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada are worth remembering. And then, capping the climax, we had that magnificent oration, so full of transcendent feeling and logic from which there was no escape. We have to thank you all, if I may assume to speak in the name of the delegates to this Convention; to thank you for them deeply, earnestly and sincerely, as well as for myself as President of our Federation.

I desire to say that about an hour ago I received a letter which does not concern me alone. I shall ask Secretary Morrison to read it.

Secretary Morrison read the following letter:

Lincoln, Neb., November 10, 1908.

Hon. Samuel Gompers, Federation of Labor Meeting, Denver Colo.:

My Dear Mr. Gompers—I have been intending to write to you at Washington, but seeing you are in Denver, I write to say that I appreciate most sincerely the

powerful support which you gave to our ticket. We have not won, but we deserved to win, and I think that you especially are entitled to great credit for so ably supporting the party which took the laboring man's side on the questions at issue.

I recognize that all of the laboring men are not free to vote as they wish—many to a certain extent being intimidated by the threat of their employers—and for this reason I appreciate the more the enthusiasm of those who dared resist intimidation.

I recognize, too, that some, because of their hostility to the laboring men, opposed us mainly because the labor organizations favored us, but instead of abandoning that which we think to be best, we should proceed to convince those who are hostile that social progress and permanent prosperity are only possible when there is harmonious co-operation between labor and capital, and that this co-operation is only possible upon a basis of justice to those who toil.

Thanking you again, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. J. BRYAN.

President Gompers announced the distribution to various committees of the following portions of the President's report and the report of the Executive Council:

"Local Strikes," to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies; "Building Trades Department," to the Building Trades Committee; "Brewery Workers—Engineers—Firemen—Teamsters," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Plumbers—Steam Fitters," to the Building Trades Committee; "Hod Carriers and Building Trade Laborers—Brotherhood of Cement Workers," to the Building Trades Committee; "Wood Workers—Carpenters," to the Committee on Adjustment; "Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers—Bridge and Structural Iron Workers," to the Building Trades Committee; "Sheet Metal Workers—Stove Mounters," to Committee on Adjustment; "Upholsterers—Carriage and Wagon Workers," to the Committee on Adjustment; "International Ladies' Garment Workers," Committee on Adjustment; "Pavers and Rammermen," Building Trades Committee; "Moving Picture Machine Operators," to Committee on Adjustment; "Brotherhood of Railroad Clerks," Committee on Adjustment; "Labor's Campaign for Justice," to Committee on President's Report; "Injunction—Anti-Trust Law Decision," Committee on President's Report; "Libel Suit," Committee on President's Report; "Los Angeles," Committee on Organization; "Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," Committee on Resolutions; "Uniform Laws to Protect Human Life," and "Old-Age Pen-

sions," to Committee on Resolutions; "Industrial Education" and "Farmers' Organizations," to Committee on Education; "Label Conference," to Committee on Labels; "Alaskan Fisheries" and "Poulsen Defense Conference," to Committee on Resolutions; "International Conference of Trade Unions," Committee on President's Report; "Conservation of Natural Resources," Committee on Education.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the various committees:

Resolution No. 21—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union is making a most vigorous label campaign, in this connection expending thousands of dollars; and

WHEREAS, Every well-conducted, consistent and persistent label campaign is of value and assistance to all other label crusades, and in the propagation and extension of the sale and use of union-labeled products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all International, National, State, City Central and Local Unions be requested to aid the International Printing Trade Unions by attaching label stickers (which may be obtained in any quantity desired from the International Typographical Union), to non-labeled printed matter and returning it to the party, firm or corporation responsible for the issuance of this non-labeled printed matter.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 22—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union issues in pamphlet form and convenient for vest pocket reference, a list of weekly, monthly and quarterly publications produced under union and non-union conditions; and

WHEREAS, This list is intended for the guidance of friends and supporters of fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists be requested to secure a copy of the list referred to, and that they guide themselves by its contents in the purchase of weekly papers and monthly or quarterly magazines.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates D. J. Tobin, P. D. Daely and Harry McCormack, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has at all times pledged itself to help and assist any international organization chartered and working under its banner; and

WHEREAS, It has repeatedly denounced rival organizations and seceders from regularly chartered international bodies; and

WHEREAS, There exists at the present time in some of the large cities a dual

organization of teamsters, which is attempting to deceive the rank and file of the workers of that craft and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby proclaims that the only bona fide organization of teamsters and helpers chartered under the American Federation of Labor is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to disrupt organized workers and strengthen the power of unjust employers; and it is further

RESOLVED, That all Central bodies and State Federations refuse to allow any organization of teamsters and helpers not chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to affiliate with them; and if any such dual or seceding organizations are at present affiliated with them are seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such Central bodies or State Federations until such time as they become chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, Unscrupulous employers of Milwaukee, employing thousands of craftsmen of the metal trades, have in the past year reduced wages and at this time, while so many are unemployed, are endeavoring, and have started in some shops the system of piece or task work, and the members of the various metal trades organizations are doing all in their power to defend and sustain their constitutions from the wanton attacks of corporate power, which seeks to take advantage of this panic and fasten upon its employes a slavish condition of servitude; and

WHEREAS, The members of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America having been engaged in a bitter strike in this city for over two years, we feel that the conditions of the metal trades in Milwaukee must be looked after sharply; and

WHEREAS, As the situation presents itself to us, we view it with serious alarm and apprehension, for we recognize in it an insidious attack on organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Milwaukee Metal Trades Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, request the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct the President of that body to send an organizer of some metal trades craft to Milwaukee in the spring of 1909, for a period of not less than four months.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate Charles H. Leps, of the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers:

WHEREAS, It has been announced that the Operative Plasterers' Association has applied for a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Tile Layers and Helpers International Union have knowledge that in various parts of the country attempts have been made by locals of the Operative Plasterers' International Association to prevent tile layers from preparing for their tile work, and in some cases going so far as to attempt to prevent them using hawk and flat trowel; and

WHEREAS, To our knowledge no definite jurisdiction claim has accompanied the application of the Operative Plasterers' Association, as called for in Article IX, Section 11; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Tile Layers and Helpers International Union have not had an opportunity to investigate the jurisdiction claims of the applicant union in order to ascertain whether or not they can consistently give the written consent of their international union as called for in Article IX, Section 11; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the application of the Operative Plasterers' International Association for a charter be referred to the Executive Council, so that the case can be thoroughly investigated and the charter issued in accordance with the law and to the satisfaction of the parties in interest.

Referred to Special Committee on Plasterers.

Resolution No. 26—By Delegates James O'Connell, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear, H. W. Churchill and Eugene Sarber, of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, Upon the 16th day of March, 1908, the Denver and Rio Grande Company abrogated their contracts and agreements with their mechanics, including the entire shop force, thereby precipitating one of the most bitterly contested labor wars that has been fought in recent years; taking advantage of the industrial panic in an attempt to try to increase the hours of labor, to reduce the pay and deprive us of other conditions, which, as mechanics and laboring men, we are entitled to. And in place of our former agreements, they desire to put into effect a set of shop rules that would make employment in the shops a life burden. With one blow of the iron hand of corporate greed this mighty railroad corporation desired to check the progressive labor movement and set at naught all that we had gained by patience and perseverance in years, of sacrifices, struggles and strife; and

WHEREAS, The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company has seen fit to import strike-breakers by the thousands, consisting of thieves, thugs, assassins and bum mechanics, that their

agents are gathering from the slums of the large cities of the United States, which they hope to use to beat down their old, true, tried and faithful employees who have served them long and well, and have done their part to advance the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad from a mere trail through the mountains to the great scenic railroad of the world that it is to-day; and

WHEREAS, They have hired large numbers of armed guards, some of them noted as notorious gun-men of the West, for the purpose of giving so-called protection to their armies of strike-breakers; but, as we believe, for the purpose of seeking to intimidate the striking shopmen who are peaceable and honorable citizens of the states of Colorado and Utah, and that we believe some of those notorious men-killers have burned our tents and destroyed our signs under cover of the darkness of the night, thereby breaking the laws of the state of Colorado, but if such crimes were committed against the property of the railroad company attempts would be made by them to secure injunctions against us; and

WHEREAS, The said striking shopmen did do all in their power that honorable men could do to avert trouble, going so far as to offer to submit any or all questions involved in the controversy to arbitration, which was denied them by the company; the committee being met with the cold ultimatum that there was nothing to arbitrate, and that the men must work under the rules laid down by the company or not at all. And they are now boasting that it is only a question of a short time until the strikers will be starved into submission; and

WHEREAS, We realize that an injury to one is the concern of all, and if the Denver and Rio Grande Company should succeed in crushing their old employees it would only be a question of time until many other corporations adopted the same tactics. And we know that the result of this strike will have a great bearing on the future of thousands of our brother members of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and feel confident from knowledge we have gained that the Denver and Rio Grande strikers are putting up a noble and winning fight, doing their part as loyal trade unionists should do to uphold the honor and dignity of honest labor, trying to make through their efforts life a little bit brighter, burdens a little less hard to bear; trying to raise the standard of manhood, the ideals of womanhood and the conditions of childhood, for themselves, their fellow craftsmen, their wives and families in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we go on record in this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as extending our moral and financial assistance to these brave men and boys, to the end that the wives, children and other members of their families may not suffer or go hungry while the test is being made whether

liberty or slavery shall endure; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to donate immediately, and as liberally as their funds will permit, that these noble toilers may receive the support and encouragement that their just cause deserves.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The stability and progress of every labor organization can only be made secure and effective by joint action based upon solidarity; and

WHEREAS, Labor organizations are strengthened and advanced by such co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The Waiters' craft is one of those which can be placed upon a plane above all others if every branch connected proceeds of solid phalanx; and

WHEREAS, It being a fact that Waiters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B, ever since it was organized in 1885 under the name of the Amalgamated Waiters' Union No. 11, has done everything in its power to establish strict union conditions in restaurants, halls and parks, but could not accomplish very great results, because the necessary assistance was refused by the largest, strongest and mightiest union in our calling, the American Federation of Musicians No. 310 of New York, their co-operation being requested and urged for many years; and

WHEREAS, It is an indisputable fact that if these Musicians had supported the Waiters at New York not one non-union hall or park would exist, but all would be strictly union; and

WHEREAS, Great results would obtain by the co-operation of the Musicians with the Waiters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., urge the American Federation of Musicians No. 310 to act jointly with the Waiters' Local Union No. 5, Branch B, by only furnishing music to strictly union places and refusing to play in non-union places until union conditions prevail.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, A charter has been issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Bronx Labor Council, New York City, N. Y.; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity entered a protest against the granting of said charter to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, To request information at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., as to why such charter was granted without due notice being given to the protesting body.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegates James A. Cable and Thomas McManus, of the Coopers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the loyal support which is given to the Coopers' label by some affiliated organizations, it is nevertheless still lacking in prestige to accomplish the fullest measure of results; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, reaffirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon all unions and members of unions everywhere to assist in creating a better demand for same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegate Eugene Merz, of the Pittsburg Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of Pittsburg, Local No. 218, is and has been the duly recognized local of Steam Fitters and Helpers in the city of Pittsburg; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through a charter which grants to them the jurisdiction over steam fitters and helpers; and

WHEREAS, The United Association Plumbers' Local No. 27, through its organizers, is trying to disrupt the labor movement in the city of Pittsburg by endeavoring to create discord among the Steam Fitters and Helpers, and also trying to create a dual local to No. 218 of the International Association; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Iron City Central Trades Council do hereby protest against such work being agitated in the city of Pittsburg by the representatives of United Association Plumbers' Local No. 27, in disturbing the labor conditions that now exist, and hampering the best interests of the labor movement in general; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the actions of the United Association Plumbers in disturbing the conditions and forming dual locals of Steam Fitters and Helpers be stopped by the American Federation of Labor, and that the Convention so order.

Referred to Building Trades Committee.

Resolution No. 31—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union represents bread made under fair and sanitary conditions, honest wages and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is the only

proof of same, as it distinguishes Union from Non-Union and Trust-made bread; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Denver, Colo., endorse the label of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the Union Label on all bread he or she may purchase, thereby showing his or her loyalty to the cause of Unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a severe contest with The National Biscuit Company, commonly known as "Uneeda," and The American Baking Company, commonly known as Heydt, Condon, St. Louis, Freund, Wells-Bottler, Hauck-Hoerr and Home Bakeries of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The said trusts control a large portion of the bakery industry, thus making it difficult for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trusts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in pushing a boycott against each individual brand made by both The American Baking Company and National Biscuit Company, commonly known as "Uneeda Biscuit," and, be it further

RESOLVED, The American Federation of Labor request all affiliated State Federations, Central Bodies and local Unions affiliated by their International or National or Federal Unions, to assist the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by vigorously pushing a boycott of trust bread sold in their localities.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The fight against the McKinney Bread Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the Annual Convention of The American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with our International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of the long standing controversy, and if not successful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make their declaration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm and place on the unfair list the McKinney firm of St. Louis, Mo., and try its utmost to make a settlement satisfactory to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate James McKenzie, of the International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union:

WHEREAS, The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union is seriously menaced by reason of the fact that the various penal institutions are engaged in the broom making industry, thereby entering into direct competition with free labor to the detriment of the latter; and

WHEREAS, But a small portion of the Broom Makers are organized, because of the reasons above enumerated; and

WHEREAS, The Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union is unable, by reason of its small membership, to remedy these deplorable conditions, and they desire assistance from the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to detail an organizer to assist in upbuilding the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, and co-operate with the officers of that organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Alex Fairgrieve, of the Montana State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The American labor movement, as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federations and City Central bodies duly chartered, and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection; and

WHEREAS, Governments hold and maintain the respect of all people wherein just laws are enacted and enforced for their government. A nation or state whose laws are indefinite or inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended never attain that efficiency necessary to giving protection to their adherents; and

WHEREAS, The State Federations and Central Councils form integral parts of the American Federation of Labor and are important auxiliaries to the International and National Trades Unions in dissemination of thoughts inciting a desire in the minds of the unorganized in their respective vicinities to become united with the great labor movement; and

WHEREAS, At present the State Federations and City Central bodies are to a great extent retarded in their efforts

to advance the interests of organized labor by the refusal of some local unions to affiliate with the state and city organizations, and also by their withdrawal, on the least provocation, from the State Federations and City Central bodies, thus weakening the labor movement and aiding its enemies in consequence thereof; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that Article XI, Section 2, of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the executive officers of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to, within ninety days after the organization of a local union, notify such union that it must affiliate with the State Federation and City Central body, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, in the locality in which such local union is organized. The officers of the American Federation of Labor must, within the time specified in this section, cause all directly chartered trade and federal unions to affiliate with state and city central bodies in their localities chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It shall be the duty of all unions now organized to at once affiliate with said state and city central bodies."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 11,002:

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union movement of America in advertising union-made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the attention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

WHEREAS, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union-made goods; and

WHEREAS, There is now, and has been on the market for some time, a tobacco known and advertised as Union Leader, which is an infringement upon a Union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase the brand known as Central Union, bearing the Tobacco Workers' union label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

At 6 p. m. the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 10 a. m., Friday, November 13.

FOURTH DAY—Friday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Friday, November 13th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Sanders, Tracy (Thos. F.), Thomas, Feeney, Healy, Williams, O'Connor (T. V.), Stark, Potter, Call, Dardis, Tracy (Wm. J.), Clark (W. W.), Byrnes, Hawley, Heberling, Tobin (D. J.), Powell, Hawley, Ford, Walter (W. R.), Lynch (Patrick), Smith (Wm. J.), Welch, Garrett, Hood, Campbell, Breidenbach, Tobin (Wm.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Chavey, Witt, Piggott, Hart (C. E.), Leonard, Frazier (G. L.), Richter.

Delegate Coombe, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following supplementary report:

"Your Credential Committee recommends the seating of Arthur Kahn as delegate from the International Association of Fur Workers, with 4 votes."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Smith, for the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported that the committee recommended the adoption of the following additional rule: "That no negative motion or negative substitute shall be entertained."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes and President Gompers.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

Delegate Tazelaar moved the adoption of the report of the Committee on Rules as a whole, as amended. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes—I move as an amendment that in the matter of accepting amendments to or substitutes for resolutions of committee reports, they be received and acted on in the manner presented. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—That is hardly an amendment to the motion offered by Delegate Tazelaar.

Delegate Tazelaar withdrew the motion to adopt the report of the committee as a whole.

Delegate Barnes—My purpose is to prevent a misunderstanding or conflict in regard to negative motions. Therefore, I move that amendments or substitutes of a negative nature offered to resolutions or reports of committees be received and acted on in the order presented. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan stated that the question was covered by ordinary parliamentary procedure.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes, President Gompers, Delegate Ramsay and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate Barnes withdrew the amendment previously offered, and moved the adoption of the following rule: "That the reports of committees shall be subject to amendments and substitutes from the floor of the Convention, the same as other motions and resolutions." (Seconded.)

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Ramsay.

The question was discussed by Delegate Ramsay, Treasurer Lennon, Vice-President Duncan and Vice-President O'Connell.

Delegate Starke moved that the entire matter be laid upon the table. (Seconded, but not carried.)

The question was further discussed by Delegate Tazelaar, Delegate Lewis and Delegate Mahon.

The amendment to the report of the committee offered by Delegate Barnes was carried by a vote of 133 to 7.

On motion of Delegate Tazelaar, the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 10, 1908.

Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor Convention, Denver, Colo.

Heartiest congratulations, fraternal greetings and best wishes for a successful gathering.

I. HASKINS,

Auditor United Garment Workers' of America.

Secretary Morrison read communications from Mayor William B. Thompson, Detroit, and Milton Carmichael, Manager of the Detroit Convention and Tourist Bureau, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold the Convention of 1909 in the city of Detroit.

A communication from Mr. John Richert, Corresponding Secretary of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee, was also read, in which the Convention was invited to meet in Milwaukee in 1909.

Invitations were also read from Edward Devoy, President of the Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, W. F. Sanders, Secretary and General Manager of the St. Louis Business Men's League, and Charles F. Weneker, President of the Million Population Club, St. Louis, asking that the next Convention be held in that city.

A similar invitation was received from Lansing, Mich.

Secretary Morrison stated that he had been requested to read the following announcements:

Charles Stelzle, fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and Secretary of the Department of Church and Labor, of the Presbyterian church, will deliver an address at the Central Presbyterian church, Seventeenth and Sherman streets, Sunday morning, at 10:15 sharp, under the auspices of Dr. Coyle's Bible Class. All men are cordially invited.

Sunday evening, at 7:30, John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, will deliver an address at the Central Presbyterian church, Seventeenth and Sherman streets, on "Church and Labor." Seats will be reserved for members of this Convention, who are especially invited to be present.

A communication from the Knights of Columbus, Denver Council No. 539, was read by the Secretary. The delegates were cordially invited to attend a meeting of the Council Friday evening, at 1430 Champa street.

Owing to lack of time in which to prepare a complete transcript of the speeches delivered on Thursday, the following was omitted from the printed minutes of the third day's proceedings:

Delegate Lewis—There is a matter I would like to bring to the attention of the Convention. We have heard a great many good things to-day, but I think we should complete the session by hearing something else good. We all went to Colorado Springs yesterday. We enjoyed the hospitality of the Union Printers' Home, but many of us, on account of the weather, did not get to hear some of the things we expected to hear in regard to that splendid institution maintained by the printers. If it is in order at this time, I would move that we invite President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, to tell us something of the institution we saw yesterday—the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs.

Delegate Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union—Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: I will promise to be brief. We regret very much that the weather yesterday prevented the carrying out of the program we had arranged for. We expected to show you something of Colorado Springs, then to take you to the Union Printers' Home and serve dinner under a large tent. After that we expected to explain to you something of the workings of the Home. The weather spoiled all that. I want to correct an impression that may have gotten out yesterday, because we had to serve the dinner in the dining room in sections, that we serve the inmates that way and that they stand up. They are served as they would be at any good hotel. The food is good and wholesome. We aim to make everything as homelike as possible.

Briefly I will tell you something about the institution. We met with difficulties; some of them threatened the very existence of the Home. During our Convention in 1887 the delegate from the Philadelphia union presented to the International Typographical Union a check for \$10,000, \$5,000 given by George W. Childs and \$5,000 given by A. J. Drexel. The money was given absolutely without stipulation as to its use. The gift was accepted, and then began the usual schemes to spend the money.

I presume our membership spent twenty thousand dollars' worth of time trying to find a way to spend that \$10,000. Finally they decided on a home for aged and indigent members. After considering various sites we finally accepted a proffer of eighty acres of land at Colorado Springs, given by the city. The printer, with his usual business foresight, accepted the eighty acres on the top of a hill without any water in sight anywhere. But we started in to raise money to build the Home. We had this \$10,000, and on a certain birthday of Mr. Childs the printers on one side of the Mississippi contributed the price of one thousand ems. Then on a certain birthday of Mr. Drexel the printers on the other side of the Mississippi contributed the price of one thousand ems.

When that mammoth building was erected on the top of that hill there was no trace of a shrub there. A tax of five cents a month had been levied for the support of the Home. With that we improved the building and grounds as best we could. Finally we reached a point where the inadequacy of the revenue threatened the continuance of the Home. A proposition submitted for an increase in the per capita tax for the support of the Home from five to ten cents narrowly escaped defeat. It carried, however, and we went along until we held a Convention at Colorado Springs in 1896, when the Convention provided for further donations from the membership under which the hospital annex was erected at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. That was made necessary by the increasing number of tuberculosis patients that were coming to the Home. It was necessary to isolate these members from the aged and infirm members who were cared for in the main building.

Then we beautified the grounds and erected a cottage for the superintendent. Previous to that time he was domiciled in the large building. We have had several investigations of the management, and, to the credit of the institution, it has always come out clear. At one time the people who were sent there by the unions formed a chapel and tried to discharge the superintendent. Other things of that nature have arisen, making the Home for a time a constant source of trouble and almost threatening to divide the organization. But we have conquered all that.

I told you of the ten thousand dollars donated by Mr. Drexel and Mr. Childs. They contributed ten thousand dollars and we contributed about five hundred thousand in order to make the Home what it should be, and then again, with the usual business foresight of the printer, called it the "Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers." A young lady was at the Home at one time before we had the main gateway you saw yesterday. She drove up and one of the inmates who was sunning himself on the grounds opened the gate for her. He did not open it quickly enough to suit her, and she complained to the superintendent of his action. He promised to right the matter. Then on being shown over the building she asked to see the dining room. The superintendent said she could not see it then because the residents were at dinner. She insisted on seeing it. The superintendent politely, but firmly, refused to allow her to do so. Finally she said she would go back and report his conduct to her uncle, Mr. A. J. Drexel! After a few experiences of that sort we concluded to drop the name "Childs-Drexel Home" and substitute therefor the Union Printers' Home. It is a home for union printers, not for all printers. I ask that when you refer to the Home you do so not as the Printers' Home, but by its full title, the Union Printers' Home. It is for members of the organization who have belonged to it for five years and are incapacitated by reason of injury, sickness or age. We find that the unfair employers in our trade do not provide homes for the incapacitated "free and independent" non-union workers.

This institution has been successfully managed by trade unionists. No persons are eligible to membership on its board of trustees but members of the International Typographical Union. Every dollar of the seven or eight hundred thousand contributed for its support, except the ten thousand dollars I spoke of and one thousand dollars of which we can only use the interest, has been contributed by the members of the International Typographical Union. At our Colorado Springs Convention, notwithstanding the fact that we had a ten per cent. assessment for another purpose, we raised the tax for the Home to fifteen cents per capita per month.

I do not know whether this is the best form beneficence could take. It is a ques-

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tion from one side, but not from the other, and that is its advertising value. I have no doubt its advertising value to the International Typographical Union was a great factor in holding our members together in winning the eight-hour day. I believe we can not estimate in dollars and cents the value of one life we have saved in the tuberculosis sanitarium. We have restored to the craft numbers of our members who have come there afflicted with tuberculosis in the second and third stages. We can not, unfortunately, persuade all of those afflicted to come when in the first stage. As a result about fifty per cent. of the number we get are in the last part of the second stage or in the third, and all we can do is to endeavor to prolong their lives. The machinery installed in our trade is to blame for some of the cases. We now advise our membership, owing to the experience we have had and the cases that have come before us, that while they may be conservative in presenting wage scales and demands for reduction of hours, to be absolutely radical in demanding sanitary conditions in the workshop.

Members are admitted on indorsement by local unions, who pay all expenses of the applicant to the Home. Everything else is furnished by the Home—food, clothing, medical attendance, etc. A corps of trained nurses has charge of the hospital under supervision of the Home's physician.

I do not know that I can add anything to what I have said. The city of Colorado Springs presented us with eighty acres of land, then comparatively worthless, but now land along the frontage line is valued by real estate men at one thousand dollars an acre, but can not be purchased even at that price, and I presume our land could not be bought now for two hundred thousand dollars, as it has been greatly improved. We hold the value of the entire institution, buildings, stock and land at one million dollars. The Home has survived all its troubles, and the membership have now complete confidence in the institution and the Board of Trustees. From now on, as far as the management goes, as the Home conduct goes and as its benefits are concerned, it will be a distinct success.

We prepared yesterday five hundred pictures and five hundred sets of postal cards for the members and visitors. We

did not guard them very carefully, so some of the people who attended secured a plentiful supply, and others did not secure any. If there are any here to-day who desire pictures or postcards, if they will leave their cards with me I will see that they are sent to their addresses. I will be pleased to answer any questions in regard to the Home that may be asked at any time.

Vice-President Duncan—I move that after the announcements have been made the Convention adjourn to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, the committees to act to-day, and as this is the last day the delegates will have to introduce resolutions without the unanimous consent of the Convention, that the Secretary receive such resolutions until five o'clock this afternoon. (Seconded and carried.)

President Gompers announced the following changes in the membership of committees: Joseph Gibbons, substituted for Robert S. Maloney, who is not in attendance on the Convention, on the Committee on Education, and J. B. Kuhn, substituted for Frederick Shane on the same committee.

President Gompers announced that he would appoint members of the Committee on Federated Trades Bodies to fill the places of Delegate Longstreet, of the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Delegate W. B. Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, who were not in attendance on the Convention.

Delegate Smith announced that the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., would later in the Convention ask that the next Convention be held in that city.

A similar statement was made in regard to Toronto, Canada, by a Canadian delegate.

At the close of the session the following resolutions were introduced and referred by President Gompers to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 37—By Delegates Jo Evans and J. F. McHugh, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America:

WHEREAS, There is at present a dual organization of stone cutters styling themselves "The National Stone Cutters' Association," and

WHEREAS, This association is formed solely of seceders from the parent body, "The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America," and

WHEREAS, This dual organization was formed and is governed and controlled by the Employers' Association, who use it as a menace and a means of disruption to organized labor, sending its members

as strike breakers into every locality where trouble occurs between the Employers and the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That all local and central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed not to sit as delegates with the members of the aforesaid "National Stone Cutters' Association" in any local or central body; and that the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall be sustained in every possible manner by every member of the American Federation of Labor in the protection of their organization and the enforcement of their rights.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 38—By the Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America, through a want of necessity, to protect the interests of the cigarmakers, created an emblem known as the Blue Label, to be placed on each box of cigars, thereby guaranteeing the consumer that the cigars contained therein are manufactured under sanitary conditions and by competent workmen; and

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America represents the eight-hour work day and fair paid labor, thereby making the pronounced distinction between coolie, trust, tenement house and child labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Denver, Colo., re-endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The merchant seamen under our flag are still suffering under "involuntary servitude"—being compelled in a foreign port in the foreign trade, to continue to labor against their will on pain of imprisonment; and

WHEREAS, Hon. Mr. Spight, of Mississippi, during the last session of the present Congress introduced H. R. 14655 to amend the laws relating to American seamen, etc., that seeks to remove this injustice as well as to remedy many other wrongs hoary with age under which seamen suffer, and thus opening up a possibility of the native American boy seeking the sea; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we endorse this bill and urge its adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be sent to Mr. Spight, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate Chas. E. Jeske, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, A resolution was introduced at the Norfolk Convention asking for an organizer for Southern Wisconsin, and referred to the Executive Council for action, and since no organizer has been sent to this day; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to send an organizer to Wisconsin in compliance with Resolution No. 94 of the Norfolk Convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate Edward Stack, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Great Britain has enacted that no person shall be signed on any vessel as an able seaman unless he shall have served at least three years at sea on deck, and no person, unless he be a subject of the Empire, shall be signed on any vessel unless he shall have sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand orders given on board; and

WHEREAS, These laws have excluded a large number of inefficient men from English vessels, which men are now crowding into American vessels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, that we protest against the still further deterioration of the personnel in our Merchant Marine and demand that laws similar to the English in this regard be enacted by our Congress; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and to the Commission on Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate A. Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada has exerted its best efforts to organize this industry; and

WHEREAS, We succeeded in organizing three new local unions in New York City; and

WHEREAS, We have been severely hampered and injured by the Industrial Workers of the World, who forced us to appeal to the law and employ counsel; and

WHEREAS, Our treasury has become completely depleted and we now have an opportunity to have our label agreement signed by some sixty-two shops, adding about 2,000 new members to our International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Denver, Colo., in-

struct the proper officer to issue a loan of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars to our International Union, to be repaid in February or April, 1909.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegate J. B. Dale, of the California State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are in this country some three millions of agricultural workers and laborers, who seek work wherever it can be found, having no homes, chiefly because their earnings are such as to prevent them from assuming family responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, These men need organization as much as any men now in our country; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of our movement that these men should be acquainted with our movement that they may learn to love it; and

WHEREAS, By reason of their condition they can do but little for themselves, especially in the beginning; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Organization be instructed to go carefully into the form of organization that might be useful to agricultural workers with a view of the American Federation of Labor putting forth all the force available to help organization amongst these men.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Frank Detlef, of the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America:

RESOLVED, That jurisdiction over the Machine and Spindle Wood Carvers is hereby given by the delegates assembled in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

Amend Section 2 of Article II to read: The establishment of national and international trade unions, recognizing the autonomy of each trade based upon a close federation of all trades industrially, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 46—By the Delegates from the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The law enacted by the last session of Congress, delegating to the inspection service the power to determine the number of officers and men to be employed on steam vessels, passenger and freight; such law providing no standards of either skill, language or numbers by which such inspectors are to be guided; and

WHEREAS, This law has already worked great mischief and confusion and has reduced the crews both in skill

and in numbers, such being done upon recommendation of ship owners, thereby endangering life and property at sea and increasing the hardships of sailors and firemen who were already too severely burdened; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, that we condemn this law as dangerous to human life, and demand that it be amended so as to provide a proper standard of skill and a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand and obey orders given on shipboard, and a sufficient number to furnish each lifeboat on vessels carrying passengers with two skilled sailors to manage such boat in case of danger; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and the Commission on Revision of Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates Frank Duffy, Wm. D. Huber, Wm. Sexton, J. P. O'Reilly, Thos. Flynn, S. Botterill and M. J. O'Brien, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, An agreement was entered into between the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1906, distinctly stipulating that complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906, and that any evasion or violation of said agreement by either organization shall merit immediate revocation of the charter of the organization so violating; and

WHEREAS, The agreement was conferred in by said American Federation of Labor Convention, with but one dissenting vote; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America endorsed said agreement by referendum vote, as recommended by its Executive Officers; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union did not endorse the plan of amalgamation, as their Executive Officers did not recommend same, but, on the contrary, advocated distinct and separate organizations (see page 270, Proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor to bear this out); and

WHEREAS, The stipulated two years' time having now expired, within which amalgamation should have taken place; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to forthwith carry out the preamble of said agreement and revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor (presented by request):

The purpose of this communication is to bring to your attention a matter which is of vital importance to a great number of toilers who are now partially organized, and who, if proper recognition was secured to them, would augment their numbers three-fold in a short space of time.

The Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast were at one time affiliated with an organization chartered from the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

The organization under this name grew, both upon the shores of the Great Lakes, Pacific Coast and elsewhere. Some years after the formation of said International Longshoremen's Association, on account of its organizers on the Lakes being able to organize and control branches of industry not in any way connected with Longshore work, its officers saw fit to extend the name, and, as a consequence, its scope of jurisdiction. The name adopted is known as "The International Longshore Marine and Transport Workers' Association."

It will perhaps be no news to your Convention to tell you that the extension to the name was made without the consultation of the officers or body of the American Federation of Labor, and the further fact that the organization named is not now recognized by the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association. But is officially recognized by its former name, the "International Longshoremen's Association."

While, on the Lakes, the organization with its extended name was able to control its extension of jurisdiction to a great extent, not so on the Pacific Coast. Much difficulty was experienced in the extension of organization and control of work to conform to the new name. Jurisdictional strife arose between the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association locals and another organization closely allied with them, and, as a consequence of the continual controversy relative to the extended jurisdiction of the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, the locals on the Pacific Coast were compelled to relinquish their charters in order that they might have some semblance of organization. Let it be understood that the Longshoremen of the Pacific did not withdraw from their international in a spirit of secession or rebellion, but on account of circumstances over which they had no control they were forced to cease their affiliation with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association.

The Longshoremen have never been, and are not now, antagonistic to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and it has always been their desire to be in affiliation with the great labor movement of this continent.

As a matter of fact, some of the locals on the Coast retained their charters from the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association until a short time ago, in the hope of some re-

lief. But after the rejection of the award of President Gompers (of which you are familiar) the remaining locals—those of the Columbia River—ceased their affiliation. After being compelled to cease affiliation in the various ports, for most part the locals remained for some time distinct, independent locals, forming federations as time went on with nearby locals. A kind of water front central body, as it were, assuming various names.

In August of this year a call was sent out to the various locals and branches by two Federations of different localities for a meeting of elected delegates of the various locals on the Coast, with the object in view of forming a combined organization under one federation. The convention was called for Monday, September 21, 1908, and did convene at that time, and formed what is now known as The Longshoremen's Union of The Pacific, having now affiliated thirty-five hundred members. And if affiliation could be had with the American Federation of Labor, the number of members in affiliation could be made to easily reach ten thousand in a short time. This brief story is presented to your Convention for the purpose of bringing your attention to the condition of this craft in the locality named.

We want you to realize that we are not seceders or rebels.

We want to impress upon the delegates assembled that we earnestly ask for affiliation.

We desire to impress upon you the impossibility of maintaining our organizations under affiliations with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association for reasons already set forth, and known to most of the representatives present.

Now, in conclusion, we ask your Convention to consider this communication as an application for affiliation in some way with the American Federation of Labor, and appeal to your good judgment to consider our honest appeal, asking you to allow discussion of the merits upon the floor of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WILLIAMS,

President, Longshoremen of the Pacific.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 49—By the International Typographical Union Delegation, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union Delegation, and the Brotherhood of Bookbinders Delegation:

WHEREAS, A contest of unusual dimensions and extreme bitterness has been in progress for some years in the city of Akron, Ohio, one of the leading industrial centers of the Middle West, between local unions of many trades and an Employers' Association, which latter body has succeeded in destroying a number of labor organizations by the merciless use of injunctions, lockouts, blacklists, etc.; and

WHEREAS, In a contest between the International Unions of the printing trade and the unfair Werner Publishing Company of Akron, a private detective lost his life; and

WHEREAS, Two union men are, we believe, unjustly held responsible for the

death of the agent of the unfair firm; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to make immediate investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the tragedy herein recited, and if it is found that the result justifies support and defense of the lives and liberty of the trade unionists involved, the Council be empowered to urge the affiliated international, state and local organizations to contribute to a defense fund to secure for the accused a fair and impartial trial; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and hereby is instructed to take proper steps to reorganize the trades in which no unions exist, and to strengthen such locals as require assistance in the city of Akron, Ohio.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Edward H. Ellis, of the Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, One of the principal objects of the American Federation of Labor is the encouragement and formation of local trades unions in every city, as set forth in Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, There is no city or section of the country where organized labor is in a more deplorable and terrorized condition than in Battle Creek, Mich., the home of C. W. Post; and

WHEREAS, A few brave union men are standing together and fighting for their rights in spite of a strong combination against them, captained by the of the greatest enemies of organized labor in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the attention of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, and all the international officers in attendance at said Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, is called to the unorganized condition of the workers of that city, and that some effort be made to send organizers of the American Federation of Labor, as well as organizers of the various internationals, to that city to work in conjunction with the Central body and locals; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are requested to take up this matter at the earliest possible moment.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate D. D'Alessandro, of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, In localities other than cities and thickly settled centers, in the digging and construction of work undertaken by the federal and state governments, as well as by private corporations, conditions which are destructive of health and morals and dangerous to life generally obtain; that is, the workmen are generally huddled in large numbers in tiers of bunks, in freight cars, in cabooses, in sheds, with plain

boards for beds, with only sufficient room for the men to lie in rows, where for months at a time they have neither the facilities nor the opportunity to disrobe or attend to the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness and necessary changes of clothing, thereby impairing not only their own health, but helping to spread filth and disease among the people with whom they come in contact after the season's work is closed; and

WHEREAS, Such condition of affairs is not only brutal to the men employed on such work, but is dangerous to all our people and is repugnant to the spirit and concept of our time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled hereby expresses its abhorrence and condemnation of such treatment accorded to human beings; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to demand from the Federal Congress such legislation and from the executive heads and governmental departments that they shall provide for such laws and regulations as will afford workmen engaged in the lines of work indicated in the preambles to these resolutions, such quarters and sleeping accommodations as will conform to some such reasonable degree of sanitary and healthful conditions as can be provided in the prosecution of such work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the same efforts be made by the officers of the Federation of Labor of the different states, coming within the jurisdiction of the various states, and that copies of these preambles and resolutions be furnished by the President of the American Federation of Labor to the officers of such State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52—By Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The economic platform of the American Federation of Labor, adopted by the Minneapolis Convention and re-affirmed and amended by the Norfolk Convention, among other planks in its platform, affirms its belief in "Women Suffrage co-equal with man suffrage;" and

WHEREAS, In the annual report at the last National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was expressly stated that it was the "much abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of the rights, political, social, moral and industrial, of women;" therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, does now reaffirm this platform and expresses its belief in the need of full political equality for all women. That this political equality is as necessary to their economic independence as it is for their brothers in all branches of labor, and we pledge the affiliated unions of the

land to earnestly work for this political freedom.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate James Kotera, of the South Omaha Central Labor Council:

Present conditions within South Omaha demand that the work of organization be pushed with all possible vigor. Since the great strike of 1904 in all packing centers, the unions among the packing house employes of South Omaha have been utterly demoralized, and are in need of assistance at the present time. Present conditions and local sentiment make the time of re-organization strategic.

Furthermore the Clerks, Bartenders, Cigarmakers, Steam Fitters and other locals, who in the past have maintained unions, could be organized at the present time with great added strength to all concerned in the labor movement.

WHEREAS, The above statement of facts shows to a small degree the need, desirability and assured success of immediate action in the reorganization of dismembered unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Central Labor Union of South Omaha, Neb., that we urge the Organization Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, to send a salaried organizer to said city to spend a considerable time among the packing house employes and other unions, as the local Central body shall direct.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera, and other members of the Mexican Liberal Party, were arrested in Los Angeles, California, August 23, 1907, at the instance of the Mexican government, and have since been detained in prison, while extraordinary effort has been made to extradite them; and

WHEREAS, The Mexican government, as prosecutor, has succeeded in inducing the American authorities to hold them on varying criminal charges, ranging from petty larceny to that of murder; and

WHEREAS, The several charges, in turn and of necessity, have been abandoned when fully refuted by legal testimony, and the one active charge remaining is that of endeavoring to invade Mexico with an armed force, all of which proves by court records that these men are not criminals in any sense. If offenders at all, political offenders only; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extends its earnest sympathy to the aforesaid Magon, Villarreal, Rivera, et al., and commends to all affiliated organizations the consideration of proper means for their defense.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers of the country are practically unorganized, and because of this fact the employers in that industry are introducing an unlimited number of apprentices to learn the trade, with a view of flooding the market with labor of that class; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America realize that unless the carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers are properly organized and a stop put to the efforts of the employers to flood the market with so-called mechanics who have only learned to do a small part of the work required of a competent mechanic, this class of men will eventually be used as strike breakers in the future when disputes arise with the employers, and as a consequence it will affect all branches of the upholstering craft and be a menace to the welfare of our membership at large.

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America believe that the men in that industry can be successfully organized, and we are ready to place organizers in the field to bring about this result; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the full jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America over this class of work, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor instruct their organizers to co-operate in every way possible for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the craft.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Councils in the cities of Oakland, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal., have affiliated with them unions of carpet mechanics; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction of carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics' Unions affiliated with the above mentioned bodies have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor request all national unions affiliated to notify their local unions seated in the above mentioned Building Trades Councils to use their good offices in order to induce the Carpet Mechanics to affiliate with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the Carpet Mechanics failing to apply for a charter of affiliation from the Upholsterers' International Union within sixty days from the date of adjournment of this Convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall request all local unions seated in the above mentioned bodies to unseat

Carpet Mechanics' locals not affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegates D. D. Mulcahy and Richard Braunschweig, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The delegates representing the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union introduced a set of preambles and resolutions in the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Norfolk, Va., known as Resolution No. 119, and printed on page 270 of the proceedings of that Convention; and

WHEREAS, That instrument recited the record and position of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union in relation to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Said Convention decided that the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, should meet and make recommendations to both organizations in controversy; and

WHEREAS, The meeting was held at Washington, D. C., January 25, 1908, which adjourned to convene in Indianapolis, March 19th. Owing to circumstances the second conference was postponed by President Gompers; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union submitted a proposition on April 18th, which appears in the report of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, June 13, 1908. This proposition was submitted to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by President Gompers. No information has been given to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union as to action thereon by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and

WHEREAS, In October, 1908, a proposition in accordance with the Minneapolis agreement was submitted to the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union through the referendum which was defeated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention demand that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners desist from further molesting or interfering with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union in exercising their right to organize and maintain local unions of factory workers as defined in charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 58—By the Journeymen Tailors and the Garment Workers delegations:

WHEREAS, The courts of our country in several instances have denied us our

constitutional rights, and have frequently enjoined us from doing that against which there is no moral or civil law, and have restrained us from doing many things which are essential to the life and welfare of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Up to this time they have not enjoined us from putting union labels on products made by our hands for our employers who want labels on their output, and as we have not been enjoined from requesting our friends to patronize union-made products, nor enjoined from mentioning that there are union labels in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all delegates of this Convention, upon their return home, preach with greater energy than ever before the gospel of earnest work and fidelity for and to the label, and to insist that their organizations make its supply and demand one of the paramount objects in the field of their endeavor to uplift the wage earners of our common country.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:

WHEREAS, In Boston, Mass., and vicinity the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have instituted a campaign of proselytism among the already organized members of the International Union of Shipwrights; and

WHEREAS, The methods employed emulate those of the life insurance companies of our country, namely, they offer to pay greater financial benefits to seceders and others than that which they (the seceders) were already guaranteed by the International Union of their trade; and

WHEREAS, The employment of such vicious and discreditable methods, within the trades union movement, are a menace and a hindrance to the advancement of that noble cause, inasmuch as it has caused some of our most ardent and devoted workers to retire in disgust from the trades union movement altogether; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, As a remedy for so deplorable a condition within our great movement, that section 1, article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows: "No Central Labor Union, or any other Central Body of delegates, shall admit to, or retain in their councils, delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, or whose membership in part, or in whole, have seceded from or refuse to affiliate with the national or international organization of their trade, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of the same, subject to appeal to the next Convention."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegates J. J. Sullivan and W. F. Costello, of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers:

WHEREAS, Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution stipulates specifically that no Central body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union chartered by a national or international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Several locals of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers have made application for affiliation with Central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the same have been rejected; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the incoming officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately notify all Central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that they shall immediately comply with Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meet from time to time in various localities, for the purpose of transacting the necessary business coming before that body; and

WHEREAS, It has been the custom, to some extent at least, for the Council to meet in such locality or city as will serve the best interests of the general movement; and

WHEREAS, The Council has never met on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Council be requested to hold a meeting as early as possible in the coming year, in either of the cities of Portland, Ore.; Seattle, or Tacoma, Wash., in order that the localities named may have the benefit and inspiration necessarily induced by those meetings, and also be the means of allowing the membership to become acquainted as far as possible with the representatives of our great movement, and to hear their words of counsel and advice, which will naturally induce a greater activity and determination to preserve; and, in the last analysis, be of great benefit to the movement as a whole.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:

WHEREAS, The dispute between Local Union No. 60, Shipwrights' International, and Local Union No. 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (located at Tampa, Fla.), as contained in Resolution No. 89 of the Norfolk Convention, was referred (by

said Convention), on recommendation of Committee on Adjustment, to the general officers of the respective international unions; and

WHEREAS, The General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reporting on the subject-matter to the International Union of Shipwrights, stated that upon investigation he had found the matter had been satisfactorily settled by a committee representing the two local unions interested; and

WHEREAS, Third Vice-President Hankins of the International Union of Shipwrights (domiciled at Tampa, Fla.), reports that nothing whatsoever has been done to adjust the grievance; that members of Local 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, still continue to work for less than the standard rate of shipwrights' wages, and also work in harmony with non-union ship caulkers, thereby perpetuating the open shop; and

WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of members of Local No. 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is contrary to the principles of organized labor and should not be tolerated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates attending this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention request the President of the American Federation of Labor to instruct a district organizer to proceed to Tampa, Fla., and investigate this grievance with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement between the two local unions interested.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate Arthur Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The Fur Workers are in a continuous struggle for the betterment of their conditions; and

WHEREAS, They can be successful only by and through the aid of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request of the members of organized labor and its friends to ask for the label of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada whenever purchasing fur garments, and that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor appeals to all sympathizers to do likewise, and that we request all trade and labor papers to turn the attention of their readers to the label of said organization.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate W. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 174, of the Norfolk Convention, relates to the investigation and reorganization of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union by the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council, acting in a fair and impartial manner,

held a meeting at Washington in January, 1908. The defendant not being present, the Executive Council decided to refer the subject-matter to a sub-committee to meet in New York City for further investigation; and

WHEREAS, Said sub-committee met in New York City, April 15th and 18th, the matter was taken up, both sides represented, and as no agreement could be reached, the sub-committee of the Executive Committee suggested that a referee be appointed by the Executive Council, who shall be impartial and not familiar with the subject-matter in question and his decision to be final; and

WHEREAS, Both sides agreed to accept the suggestion of the sub-committee of the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council appointed Mr. Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, as arbitrator, who was not known to the parties to this controversy; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford had summoned the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local 10 to a conference, to be held in New York City, May 20, 1908, both sides represented; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford rendered the following decision, viz.:

"1. That the General Executive Board reinstate the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Association of Greater New York, formerly Local 10 of the International Union, to full membership and benefits as existed previous to the revocation of charter.

"2. That every effort be made by the General Executive Board which will clearly and specifically define the duties of district councils and local unions.

"3. That Local No. 10 furnish a General Local Board with the duplicate green sheets of the financial secretary's day book, provided by the General Office, and also to send in a quarterly financial report, ending March, June, September and December, and Local No. 10 pay up all arrears and assessments and one-half the per capita.

"4. Shop meetings to be called for all branches of the trade working in one particular shop. The business agents of the Tailors and Cutters to be present at such meetings whenever possible.

"5. That the question of the status of Local No. 53, or its membership, be decided as follows: To resume former relationship with No. 10."

WHEREAS, Said decision was endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Local No. 10 has received and accepted said decision of Arbitrator Ford; and

WHEREAS, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has failed to comply with the decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Ladies' Garment Workers be revoked, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to call a Convention of all unions of the craft for the purpose of reorganizing the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union upon trade union lines.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate Arnold B. MacStay, of the New York City Federated Union:

WHEREAS, At the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor Resolution No. 153 was introduced by Delegate James P. Holland, representing the New York Central Federated Union, relating to the controversy between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers and the Paper Hangers. Said resolution was amended, instructing the Executive Council to give a complete hearing of the Paper Hangers' grievance, and to settle the same consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report results to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to make a report at this Convention of their findings, and refer the same to the proper committees, so that a settlement of the difficulty complained of can be permanently settled at this Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegates T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, John H. Wallace, Thos. S. Farrell and W. Q. Sullivan, of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the women wage earners of this country are forced to labor under distressing and inhuman conditions, working long hours for miserably small wages, hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together, and wholly inadequate to maintain them in anything resembling respectability; and

WHEREAS, The women employed in public service establishments, such as hotels, restaurants, cafes and similar institutions are by reason of their unorganized conditions suffering under a species of bondage that should not prevail in a free country such as ours is alleged to be; and

WHEREAS, We believe that if the organized workers and such organizations that seek to ameliorate the distressing conditions under which the women wage earners of our country are forced to labor will lend their assistance, that with such co-operation our International Union will be able in the very near future to produce excellent results in establishing and organizing the women wage workers employed in the hotels, restaurants and similar public service establishments into good, active unions; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the organized workers of America are opposed to intolerable conditions and meager compensation for all the men and women of this land; Government statistics show that there are hundreds of thousands of unorganized female workers employed in the hotels, restaurants, etc., in these United States who by reason of the long hours they are compelled to toil and generally unsanitary accommodations are

seldom free from the necessity of medical care and attention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we pledge the moral assistance of every affiliated organization to the before mentioned female workers and urge the unionists and their friends to endeavor to establish in their respective cities unions of these female workers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegates Matthew Comerford, Robert A. McKee, P. C. Winn and A. M. Huddell, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor did order Double Drum Hoisters' Local Union No. 1125 to join the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

WHEREAS, Said Double Drum Hoisters' Local Union has not complied with said decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 1125 be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 68—By Delegate Matthew Comerford, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, By order of several successive Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers over members of the Steam Engineers' craft, were fully ratified and confirmed, as against the contesting claims of the United Brewery Workmen; and

WHEREAS, The United Brewery Workmen were, by order of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, forbidden thereafter to initiate into its ranks any person over whom the International Union of Steam Engineers were given jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, As a result of its continued defiance of said order the charter of the United Brewery Workmen was revoked; and

WHEREAS, Said charter was by order of the Norfolk Convention restored, with the understanding that the United Brewery Workmen would thereafter refrain from further interference with the membership of the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

WHEREAS, Since the restoration of its charter, as at all times before, the United Brewery Workmen have refused compliance with the mandates of this body, and have introduced into its membership engineers owing allegiance to the International Union of Steam Engineers, greatly to the detriment of said body; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be, and they are, hereby ordered forthwith to surrender to the International Union of Steam Engineers all engineers initiated since the date of the Minneapolis Convention, and that it

be required hereafter to refrain from initiating engineers into their body; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in any city or locality where the provisions of this resolution are not fully complied with, the endorsement and support of the American Federation of Labor shall be withdrawn from the label of the United Brewery Workmen, and the Central body of such city or locality is hereby instructed to unseat all delegates of the Brewery Workmen, pending a settlement of the difficulty; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of any Central body refusing to comply with this decision.

Referred to Committee an Adjustment.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate J. B. Dale, California State Federation of Labor, and David McLennan, San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union is composed, as the title signifies, of shirt and waist makers, cutters, collar and cuff makers, as well as bona fide laundry workers; and

WHEREAS, We, the Laundry Workers of San Francisco, maintain most emphatically that shirt makers, waist makers and collar and cuff makers belong by every reason of their occupation to the Garment Workers' Union, and that all people engaged in this class of work on the Pacific Coast do belong to said Garment Workers' Union and that the Garment Workers' International Union claims and desires jurisdiction over all people engaged in such work; and

WHEREAS, This amalgamation of people engaged in such divergent lines of occupation threatens the ultimate welfare and prosperity of both organizations, and as past experience has demonstrated that this policy of amalgamation has created a disposition to engender strife and foster jurisdiction disputes instead of to promote a spirit of co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The Laundry Workers' Union No. 2, of San Francisco, believe on account of the vast numbers of people engaged in their particular class of work throughout the entire country, that the Laundry Workers of all the cities of the United States are entitled to, and by every reason of equity and justice should have, a separate and independent charter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in regular Convention assembled does hereby endorse the contentions of the Laundry Workers and does hereby order that the present charter of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be changed to read, International Laundry Workers' Union, and that all persons employed in the manufacture of garments under the jurisdiction of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be transferred to the United Garment Workers of America; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor

be instructed to inaugurate this change of charter as expeditiously as possible.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED (1), That permanent rules of order and business be made a part of laws of the American Federation of Labor, and that Article III be so amended as to not include this Convention committee, as by past experience it has been shown that the committee's work is a waste of time, and that each Convention so amends the report as to fit the temper of the times, and that whatever actual business before the Convention will be transacted, no matter what rules may be adopted. (2.) That the hours belonging to the legitimate transaction of business be not taken up with hair-splitting discussions emanating from either obtuseness, obliquity or personal interest, to the detriment of actual business; be it the sense of this Convention that the present rules of order be made permanent for each succeeding Convention, and that a three-fifths vote be required to change any provision. (3.) That the secretary shall prepare and submit to the Laws Committee a concrete draft of the proposed addition to the laws, to be reported to the Convention for adoption as permanent provisions.

Referred to Committee on Rules and Order.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the observance of the patronage of union products of union men and of firms union exclusively shall be made as obligatory among union principles and tenets as that of maximum hours and the minimum wage; that political action shall be an asset of unionism and no excuse for non-observance shall be countenanced.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The Buck's Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., manufacturers of the Buck's stoves and ranges, has all of its polishing, buffing and plating done exclusively by non-union men, and as far as possible discriminate against members of labor unions in the operation of its factory; and

WHEREAS, The president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Mr. J. W. VanCleave, who is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has used such part of the million and a half dollars war fund as he has succeeded in hoodwinking the membership of the Manufacturers' Association to pay, for the purpose of defraying expense to prevent legislation from the United States Congress in the interest of labor and the people generally, and influencing

political parties from declaring in favor of relief prayed for by labor organizations; and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the objects of the said J. W. VanCleave, president of the Buck's Stove & Range Company, and president of the National Association of Manufacturers, to disrupt labor organizations, he has caused President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to be summoned in the District Court of Columbia to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the editor of The American Federationist, the labor press, all friendly publications, the committees of Central Bodies and all organizers of the American Federation of Labor who were requested to carry on a "campaign of education," at our last Convention, be requested to give the facts in this case the widest possible publicity; be it further

RESOLVED, That in order to afford the best legal protection possible to those who are at present defending themselves in the interests of Union Labor, and those who may be attacked on account of their attitude in the Buck's Stove & Range Company's case, that the Executive Council be authorized to levy special assessments, not to exceed one cent per capita per month, as their judgment decides is to the interests of the trades union movement; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That if the present contempt proceedings instituted against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison result in their being found guilty: that on the second Sunday after such finding all Central Bodies be requested to hold protest meetings and invite friendly societies and the general public to participate.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Branch:

WHEREAS, There are in the city of Quincy, Mass., upwards of three thousand men employed in the shipbuilding industry that are unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council be directed to consider the advisability of placing in the city of Quincy, Mass., an American Federation of Labor Organizer for at least six months of the year 1909.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegates Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Branch, and Wm. H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Brother Frank K. Foster has been confined to a hospital for upwards of a year, and, according to the best medical advice, is beyond recovery; and

WHEREAS, Through his long illness all his financial resources have become exhausted; through which fact the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, has opened a fund

for the purpose of affording him and his family financial relief; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be requested to consider the advisability of making such an appropriation from the general fund of the American Federation of Labor to the Massachusetts State Branch Foster fund as, in their opinion, the circumstances warrant.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that there are at present among the great industrial army of toiling workmen, thousands of unorganized Italians who need the protection of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated National and International Unions, and believing that the best results can only be accomplished by the employment of an organizer who can speak the language of these people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation shall consider the appointment of a man who can speak, read and write the Italian language and best fitted to fill the office of organizer, that these people may be given the opportunity to understand the benefit of organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, That for nearly three years the Quarry Workers' International Union has been engaged in controversy with the employers of granite workers in Bebe Plains, Quebec district, who have organized a dual union for their scabs, refusing to sign an eight-hour agreement with an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Paving Cutters' Union has deliberately and persistently sent the members of its organization into the affected district to cut stone quarried by opposition labor and taken the places of our men on strike for an American Federation of Labor union, and as the Paving Cutters' Union still maintains the same position; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the Paving Cutters' Union is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor in Canada and the United States, and is therefore condemned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of the Paving Cutters' Union is suspended until it ceases giving aid and comfort to an employers' association whose watch-word is Canada for Canadians and disruption of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Timothy Healy, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, The organization of the United Brewery Workers have absolutely refused to obey the mandates of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Their charter was restored to same organization at the Norfolk Convention with the direct understanding that they should obey and live up to the decision rendered in Minneapolis; and

WHEREAS, They have openly stated before the Adjustment Committee that they could not, as it would be impossible for them to do so, live up to or obey the rulings and decisions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor along the lines of the Minneapolis Convention decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the United Brewery Workers of America be revoked until such time as they agree to live and carry out the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegates Martin E. Goelnitz and T. E. Keough, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article IX, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads in part: "And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor;" and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 11,624, Spokane, Wash., is infringing on the jurisdiction rights of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, and Federal Union No. 12,222 of the same city for a like violation of the Constitution; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Union be and is hereby instructed to notify the above mentioned local unions to comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor and instruct members of Federal Labor Union No. 11,624 and Federal Labor Union No. 12,222, who are engaged in cement work, to affiliate with Local Union No. 68, Spokane, Wash., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the said Federal Labor Union No. 11,624 and No. 12,222 refusing to comply with the laws above quoted their charters shall be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robert J. Riddell, of the Double Drum Hoister Runners:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers presented an agreement to be signed by the Double Drum Hoister Runners; and

WHEREAS, The Double Drum Hoister Runners did sign the said agreement and requested the International Steam Engineers to also sign the same; and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers refused to so sign and adopt their own agreement; be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Double Drum Holster Runners, herewith appeal to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo., for redress and fair play, and that the International Steam Engineers sign the said agreement, and be it further

RESOLVED, That Resolution No. 141, adopted by the Norfolk Convention, be enforced.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

RESOLVED, That no delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall have the right to cast the vote for his whole delegation only by written consent of his respective organization or by his delegation. Such power must be proven before the delegate is allowed to cast the full vote of his delegation.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegate Wm. D. Huber, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, Dispatches from the general offices of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, dated September 25, 1908, and bearing the signature of Grand Vice-President McConaughy, furnish information that a dual organization of Electrical Workers has been established at an illegal Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, commencing September 15, 1908; and

WHEREAS, Some of the officers of the Pacific Coast Council of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers were in attendance at said illegal Convention in spite of the protests from various locals in good standing in the Pacific Coast Council; and

WHEREAS, Some of the officers of the Pacific Coast Council have become parties to the dual organization formed in St. Louis, Missouri, thereby violating their obligation as officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

WHEREAS, The funds of the Pacific Coast Council are held and controlled by the Pacific Coast Council, who have become parties to the aforesaid dual organization; and

WHEREAS, The said officers, by their action, have proved themselves unworthy of the offices they held and the confidence of the rank and file of the Pacific Coast Council; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the worthy members of the various locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, represented by the officers of their respective locals, whose names are hereunto attached, protest against the action taken by the officers of the Pacific Coast Council in associating with a dual organization detrimental to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and in distributing the funds of this Council to further and aid the forming of such dual organization; and, it is further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officers for this, the Seventh District of the Pacific Coast Council, be directed to take such legal steps immediately as are necessary for the protection of the funds of the Council from further distribution by the said officers of the Pacific Coast Council; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Union Savings Bank of Oakland, and the First National Bank of Oakland, State of California, who are the depositories of the Pacific Coast Council funds, be immediately notified to refuse to further pay any of the said Council funds upon warrants drawn by the said officials; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the companies who have furnished bonds for the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Council be immediately notified that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Pacific Coast Council has distributed the funds of the said Council contrary to and in violation of the published by-laws of the Pacific Coast Council, and that a strict accounting be demanded from him.

Geo. M. Flisk, President; Phillip Conway, Secretary; P. A. Clifford, W. H. Morgan, R. G. F. Coombes, J. Boyle, G. H. Jones, W. H. Happ, E. C. Loomis, K. Bernhardt, C. F. Lehman, W. M. Law, W. Watson, L. D. Moulin, A. E. Yoell, F. Marion, B. Moad, R. A. Simons, E. F. Holmes, A. B. Jones, J. R. Smith.

Referred to Special Committee on Electrical Workers.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Emil Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

WHEREAS, President Gompers has shown in his report that since 1895 all efforts of the American Federation of Labor to have protective laws for the laboring people passed by legislatures and Congress were met with defiance from politicians; and

WHEREAS, The law-making bodies of the United States consist of members of both corrupt political parties; and

WHEREAS, It is a fact, not to be denied, that organized labor can not expect any justice from these bodies; and

WHEREAS, Too much much energy of the American Federation of Labor and all trades unions is wasted in begging for favors from these politicians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby refuses to have anything to do with any corrupt political parties, and hereby instructs the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to use all their energies and time to organize all the workers of the United States and strengthen the labor movement of this country, independent from corrupt politics; educate the members of our affiliated unions that they can not get anything from politicians, but they can only gain better conditions by uniting and to fight for right and justice. We do not want the officers of the American Federation of Labor to go on the stump for any political parties.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegates Samuel Ross and John Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America:

WHEREAS, There are over six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, of whom sixty per cent. are women and children; and

WHEREAS, This latter fact greatly mitigates against the progress of these workers by organized effort, as we realize that women and children are largely dependent upon legislative action for an amelioration of their present condition; and

WHEREAS, The very small, and in some states the almost entire lack of remedial legislation prevents further progress in other states; and

WHEREAS, This playing of state against state has in the past, and bids fair in the future, to prevent the economic and industrial progress of women workers throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, go on record as favoring the appointment on each and every state commission on uniform state laws representatives of organized labor, to the end that these commissions may seek to put the worst states (in the matter of labor laws) on a level with the best, that the movement to uplift the standard of our women workers and to abolish child labor may be carried on in a more universal manner.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Massachusetts at its session last year, mainly at the request of the trade unions of that state, adopted the savings bank insurance and annuity system, by means of which the wage earner is enabled to get absolutely safe life insurance at its lowest possible cost, and is afforded the opportunity of securing out of his own earnings, by monthly payments, annuities to make his old age financially independent; and

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts savings bank insurance and old-age annuity system has now been put into practical operation, and under it the heavy expense of solicitors, collectors, high-salaried officials and dividends to stockholders have been eliminated, and a system established which is conducted wholly for the benefit of the insured—a system of the people, for the people and by the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, having given careful consideration to this project, and realizing its importance and far-reaching influence to the wage earners of the United States, hereby endorses the system and recommends it to the careful study and consideration of the organized wage workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 85—By Delegates E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters,

Decorators and Paperhangers, and J. T. Johnston, of the Chicago Heights, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, Education is a most important factor in the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of organized labor that every child should receive the highest standard of education; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that thousands of children are deprived of such an education on account of the poverty of their parents; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby declares itself in favor of free text books, furnished to the children in all public schools of the United States, and requests all affiliated unions to use all honorable means to further this cause.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 86—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, According to latest government statistics there are six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, over sixty per cent. of whom are women and children, many of them working long hours and for meager wages, making the work of organizing them both slow and difficult; and

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America are at the present time conducting an aggressive campaign of organization among their people, both North and South, having increased their per capita tax sixty per cent during the past year, principally to carry on this work, and to enable them to place more organizers in the field; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instruct the Executive Council to lend every assistance to the United Textile Workers of America in their efforts to bring about a better organization, and thereby better conditions among the many thousands of textile workers throughout the country, especially among the women and children.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, All metal goods having a polished or plated finish, if they are manufactured under fair union conditions, can be secured with the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass and Silver Workers' Union Label attached; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommend to its affiliated bodies and all friendly persons that they demand such goods bearing the label whenever making any purchase.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegate I. B. Kuhn, of the Hanover and McSherrystown Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The urgent need for an effective medium in the way of a general publication on the part of the American Federation of Labor must necessarily be apparent to all thinking members of the general labor movement; and

WHEREAS, A four or six-page monthly bulletin could be issued by the American Federation of Labor and to the great advantage of the individual members, which would result in the education of the rank and file of the Federation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby instruct the Executive Council to proceed, as soon as arrangements can be made, to issue, free of charge to every member of an affiliated organization, a four or six-page monthly publication, to be known as the American Federation of Labor Bulletin (or some similar name); and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor should become the editor-in-chief of this publication; and that a general circular be issued to all local unions from time to time requesting voluntary contributions for the support of this educating publication.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, Previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over varnishers, polishers and hardwood finishers; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union are doing this work despite repeated protests; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to notify the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union to transfer to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America all of its members engaged in varnishing or finishing wood; said Brotherhood to admit them without initiation fee.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 90—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Boston, 1903, San Francisco, 1904, Pittsburg, 1905, and Minneapolis, 1906, Conventions of the American Federation of Labor ruled that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over all painters; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg, 1905, Convention adopted a resolution providing that

the charter of the International Association of Car Workers be so amended as to preclude the admission or retention of Painters as members of said Association, which decision was reaffirmed by the Minneapolis, 1906, Convention, which instructed the Executive Council to enforce the decision of the Pittsburg Convention, requiring the International Association of Car Workers to transfer all painters to said Brotherhood of Painters; and

WHEREAS, Many Painters are still members of the International Association of Car Workers, which continues to solicit and accept applications for membership from painters, despite the repeated efforts of the Brotherhood of Painters to induce the said International Association to transfer its members employed in painting to said Brotherhood of Painters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to again notify the International Car Workers' Association to at once transfer all its members engaged in painting to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, that organization agreeing to admit them to membership without requiring the payment of an initiation fee.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Modern Woodmen of America, many of the members of which organization are also members of trades unions, is now erecting, at Colorado Springs, a home for its aged and indigent members, on which are employed workmen who are neither Woodmen nor members of the unions of their respective crafts; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of Colorado Springs has been unable to induce the Superintendent in charge to employ union labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to urge the Executive Officials of the Modern Woodmen of America to employ only Woodmen or members of trades unions in the erection and completion of the Home.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate Geo. R. French, of the Cigarmakers International Union:

WHEREAS, For many years it has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to, whenever possible, in disputes between employers and employees to apply the principle of voluntary arbitration; and

WHEREAS, This policy when intelligently employed has resulted in many instances to be of benefit to the organizations interested; and

WHEREAS, There is now pending before Congress a bill known as the 'Town-

send bill," which purports to be a measure in the direction of compulsory investigation of strikes, but which is really, in effect, the forerunner of compulsory arbitration, with all its evils; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has and is still opposed to compulsory arbitration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reindorse its opposition to the principles of compulsory arbitra-

tion as contained in the "Townsend bill" and recommend to our affiliated organizations that they use every honorable means to apply the principles of voluntary arbitration in disputes between them and their employes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

At 10:45 a. m. the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9:00 a. m., Saturday, November 14.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 14th, First Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Feeney, Winn, Williams (J. J.), Rickert, Schwarz, Hoag, McSorley, Price, Potter, Grout, Tracy (Wm. J.), Frazier (Wm. H.), Hart (Lee M.), Barry (P. T.), Byrnes, Carey (John), Powell, Hatch, Williams (F. H.), Welch, Hood, Breidenbach, Tobin (Wm.), Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Leonard, Nutt.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1908.

Frank Morrison, American Federation of Labor Convention, Denver, Colo.

Central Labor Union reaffirm political action, and again endorse Gompers.

J. H. BOYLE, Secretary.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 14, 1908.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Auditorium, Denver, Colo.

Resolved, by Essex Trades Council, That we express the utmost confidence in Samuel Gompers, and it is our wish that he be elected President of the American Federation of Labor. He may be out with Roosevelt, but he looks good to us.

HENRY F. HILFERS,

Secretary Essex Trades Council.

Secretary Morrison read communications from the following cities:

From William B. Thompson, Mayor of Detroit, Mich., urging that the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in that city. The communication stated that the Common Council of the city of Detroit had adopted a resolution at its meeting inviting the Convention to that city.

A communication was read from the House of Delegates of St. Louis, Mo., enclosing a resolution adopted by that body urging that the next Convention be held in St. Louis. A letter from the Belleville, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly also urged that the next Convention be held in St. Louis.

A communication was read from the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis,

Indiana, asking that the 1909 Convention be held in that city.

A letter signed by the President of the Council and the City Clerk of Kalamazoo, Mich., was read, urging that the 1909 Convention be held in that city. Letters from the Commercial Club of Kalamazoo and from the Kalamazoo Trades and Labor Council also urged that the next Convention be held in that city.

Vice-President O'Connell stated that the Adjustment Committee would be in session during the forenoon, and asked that the members of that committee be not recorded as absent.

Delegate Coombe, for the Committee on Credentials, offered the following supplemental report:

"The indebtedness of the Double Drum Holster Runners' Union No. 11275, having been liquidated, we recommend that its delegate, Robert J. Riddell, be seated with one vote.

"ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman;

"ALVIN HOWES,

"P. DUFFY, Secretary,

"Committee on Credentials."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

Vice-President Duncan announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to make a partial report.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3, introduced by Andrew J. Gallagher, of the International Photo-Engravers, was read by the Secretary of the Committee, with the following recommendation:

"Your committee recommends that the word 'coolie' be inserted between the words 'Asiatic laborers' and 'Asiatic immigrants,' and immediately before the word 'Asiatic' in the eighth line of the first 'Resolve.'"

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Gallagher, author of the resolution, opposed the amendment offered by the committee. Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee, spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate Furuseth spoke at length in opposition to the amendment of the committee, and moved that the resolution be referred back to the committee for further consideration. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Furuseth and Delegate Gallagher.

The motion to refer to the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, The principle is generally applied in United States federal and state law that work performed for federal, state and municipalities shall be executed by citizens of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Such provision, in the opinion of this American Federation of Labor, serves to conserve the American standard of wages and

WHEREAS, The attention of this American Federation of Labor having been called by the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders to the fact that the firm of Cedric Chivers, limited, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Bath, England, are contractors for the bookbinding required by the public libraries of Greater New York, and other large centers of the United States, and do, in violation of the law above referred to, constantly ship this library binding to their Bath, England, factory, where it is bound under wage conditions that compare to about 30 per cent. of the American wage standard, the American wage being \$20.00 to \$25.00 per week, as compared with \$7.00 to \$7.50 at Bath, this work being permitted, under the United States Tariff, to be re-admitted into this country free of duty; and

WHEREAS, The volume of this work required by the public libraries is of such magnitude as to cause most serious loss of employment to this particular branch of the Bookbinding craft; and

WHEREAS, A palpable injustice is thereby done to all citizens who, by their contribution of taxes that support the public libraries, are deprived of the benefits that should accrue to the community from this industry; in addition to which, they are unwillingly assisting to place in the hands of themselves and their children books bound under conditions that tend to lower the standard of American citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby strongly protest against public work being sent out of the country to be performed by cheap foreign labor to the detriment and menace to the American wage standard; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor does strongly recom-

mend to organized labor that they render all possible assistance to the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders in their efforts to eradicate this manifest evil.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, There has been presented to Congress by the Keep Commission a bill for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, which bill has been referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and is expected to be passed upon by the next Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, take this occasion to unqualifiedly express our endorsement of the principles of our National Civil Service Law and urge the enforcement of it in its true spirit. We also emphatically favor the passing of some suitable retirement bill, both as a matter of justice to the employees themselves and of value to the government, and as a worthy object lesson for states, counties and cities, and for large employers of labor in our land.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 10, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, at Norfolk, Va., November 11, 1907, did instruct its Legislative Committee to support any remedial legislation that should be introduced in the 60th Congress looking towards better hours and pay for postal clerks; and

WHEREAS, Bills have been introduced along these lines in the present Congress, and are known on the calendars of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States as follows: H. R. 11808, by Mr. McDermott of Illinois, on the matter of hours; Senate 4491 and H. R. 18868, by Mr. LaFollette of Wisconsin and Mr. W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, on the question of pay, and H. R. 16871, by Mr. Nichols of Pennsylvania, extending the leaves of absence with pay; and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks acknowledge and are grateful for the aid ever rendered their cause, and are of the opinion that the American Federation of Labor can assist them; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor go on record as endorsing these several bills, copies of which accompany this resolution, and that the

Legislative Committee be instructed to use its utmost means, power and influence to secure for the officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks a hearing in committee on the above bills.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 11, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Chas. T. Smith, of Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Foreign steamship interests introduced Senate Bill 5083, which would virtually repeal section 42, a much needed humane provision requiring more air space and better sanitary conditions on immigrant ships; and

WHEREAS, The illiteracy test is the most practical means for the restricting of the present immigration of cheap labor, whose competition is so ruinous; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union that we earnestly beseech and petition Congress to enact the illiteracy test into law, and to refuse any modification of section 42, unless it be to increase the amount of air space and to require better sanitary accommodations in the staterooms.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "That the resolution be amended by cutting out the words 'Washington, D. C.,' and inserting the words 'Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor,' and recommend its adoption when so amended."

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in by unanimous vote of the Convention.

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate Gustav A. Ehret, of the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The jewelry manufacturing industry taxes the nervous system to such an extent as to shorten the lives of journeymen, due mainly to the long hours of work, viz.: from nine to ten hours daily, often producing those dread diseases known as Bright's Disease and Consumption or Tuberculosis; and often by forcing men to hurry their work, thus straining the nervous system to such an extent as to produce extreme cases of despondency, causing some of the most skillful workmen to become hopelessly insane; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we urge upon all members of affiliated organizations to give publicity through their various labor journals to the frightful conditions existing in one of our affiliated craft organizations—the Jewelry Workers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we demand the Jewelry Workers' label be placed on all work produced by jewelers, and that we will

endeavor to bring the manufacturing association to a full realization of the necessity of making eight hours the maximum working day for all journeymen jewelers throughout the United States and Canada.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "That the first resolve be stricken out entirely, and that the first three lines of the second resolve be amended to read as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the efforts and influence of the American Federation of Labor shall be directed so as to assist the International Jewelry Workers' Union of America in creating a demand for their label."

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when so amended.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Ehret spoke at some length in favor of the original resolution being adopted.

Vice-President Duncan explained the recommendation of the committee, and the objection of Delegate Ehret was withdrawn.

Delegates Ehret and Grout discussed briefly the subject of labels on badges and similar articles. Delegate Ehret stated that the Jewelry Workers claimed the right to have their label on the metal part of the badges, but not on any other part.

The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegates Owen Miller, D. A. Carey, Joseph F. Winkler and Geo. D. Woodlill, of the American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, It has become a custom for institutions, founded and conducted for the purpose of caring for, rearing and educating children, to organize in such institutions bands of music composed of some of the inmates, whose ages range from six to fourteen years, ostensibly for educational purposes, which is to be commended highly and altogether unobjectionable; but the almost universal rule is that as soon as these children are taught to be sufficiently proficient to play a few tunes, the melody of which may be recognized, they are at once placed in competition with adults under conditions and for remuneration that makes competition on the part of professional musicians impossible, and on account of the novelty of children endeavoring to play on instruments which are considered difficult for adults and demand the strength and mature experience of older persons, but more on account of the much smaller remuneration required to employ such children, they are often given the preference while fathers of families are deprived of such employment; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor recognizes the evils of child labor, however applied; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, declare this form of child labor almost unfair, and all state and central bodies are requested to assist the American Federation of Musicians in every legitimate manner in their endeavor to eliminate this growing evil, and thus confine such juvenile bands within these institutions to purely educational purposes.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate Francis Creamer, United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union, No. 7417, American Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 12669, known as Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, was chartered by the American Federation of Labor in February, 1908; and

WHEREAS, The said Local Union No. 12669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, agreed with the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417, American Federation of Labor, not to interfere in, or with, any work or jurisdiction claimed by or belonging to the said United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers Union No. 7417; and

WHEREAS, Local Union No. 12669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, have grossly interfered with and violated this agreement, by accepting work at 50% less than the House Shorers' prevailing rate, and have failed to transfer men working at House Shoring as agreed upon; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That at this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Denver, Colorado, that the charter of Local Union No. 12669, Sewer and Subway Timbermen of New York, be and is hereby revoked, for failing to maintain the recognized prevailing rate of wages received by the United House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers of New York, who have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor since 1899.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the request that it be given their immediate investigation and consideration.

In response to a question by Delegate Creamer, Vice-President Mitchell stated that the Executive Council would meet at the close of the Convention or during its sessions.

On motion, the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates D. J. Tobin, P. D. Daley and Harry McCormack, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has at all times pledged itself to help and assist any international or-

ganization chartered and working under its banner; and

WHEREAS, It has repeatedly denounced rival organizations and seceders from regularly chartered international bodies; and

WHEREAS, There exists at the present time in some of the large cities a dual organization of teamsters, which is attempting to deceive the rank and file of the workers of that craft and organized labor in general; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby proclaims that the only bona fide organization of teamsters and helpers chartered under the American Federation of Labor is the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Helpers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention of the American Federation of Labor denounces and condemns seceding and dual organizations as tending to dis-rupt organized workers and strengthen the power of unjust employers; and it is further

RESOLVED, That all Central bodies and State Federations refuse to allow any organization of teamsters and helpers not chartered by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to affiliate with them; and if any such dual or seceding organizations are at present affiliated with them or seated in their councils, that they be immediately unseated or expelled from such Central bodies or State Federations until such time as they become chartered under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 23, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 26—By Delegates James O'Connell, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear, H. W. Churchill and Eugene Sarker, of the International Association of Machinists.

The committee offered the following recommendation:

That the second and third whereases be stricken out entirely and that the fifth whereases be amended to read:

WHEREAS, We realize that an injury to one is the concern of all, and should the Denver and Rio Grande succeed in destroying the organization of their employees it is but a question of time when other employers and corporations would be led to adopt similar tactics, a condition which would work to the serious injury of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and prevent it from protecting and elevating the American workingmen's standard of living.

"Your committee recommends that the first resolve be amended by striking out the words 'and financial' in lines 4 and 5, and the words 'or slavery' in line 10, and insert after the words 'men and

boys,' in line 6, the words 'and recommend the financial support of organized labor.'

"Your committee further recommends that the last resolve be stricken out entirely."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Handley asked that further consideration of the resolution be deferred until the amended resolution could be printed.

Vice-President Duncan stated that one of the signers of the resolution was a member of the committee and had agreed to the amendment.

Delegate Dunn stated that other metal trades were interested in the strike and should be included in the resolution.

Delegate Stark stated that while the resolution was signed by the delegates of the Machinists' organization the word "machinist" was not used in the resolution, but that it applied to all the organizations interested.

Delegate Dunn moved that the resolution be referred to the committee, and that those interested be given a hearing before the committee.

The question was further discussed by Delegate VanLear, Delegate Sarber and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate VanLear—I move that the resolution be referred again to the Committee on Resolutions, and that we be given an opportunity to appear before them. (Seconded and carried.)

Secretary Frey—Certain portions of the report of the Executive Council were referred to this committee. We desire to make a partial report on the sections referred to us:

UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

As we reported to you at the Norfolk Convention, in conformity with the instructions given by the Minneapolis Convention, we have endeavored to collect from every available source information relative to uniform laws to protect human life in various lines of industry. The Norfolk Convention directed that our efforts along these lines should be continued. However, notwithstanding our best efforts, but little if any additional information has been forthcoming, and the matter is therefore submitted to you for such further action as you may deem advisable to take in the premises.

"Your Committee on Resolutions recommends that the Executive Council continue its investigation of the subject

and report thereon at succeeding Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, compiling and tabulating such data as can be secured for the information of the Convention and the trades enumerated in general."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

ALASKAN FISHERIES.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 179 dealt with the wanton destruction of fish in the rivers of Alaska by the use of salmon traps.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and a hearing obtained. As a result of the testimony presented, an order was issued prohibiting the use of fishing traps in the Wood river and Nushagak river.

"Your committee most heartily approves of the action taken by the Executive Council upon this question, and recommends that the Executive Council be requested to lend its assistance and influence in a similar manner should similar cases arise."

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Wheeler, for the special committee, reported as follows:

"Report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the application of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada for a charter from the American Federation of Labor.

"To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

"The Special Committee appointed by President Gompers, by and with the consent of this Convention, to consider the admission of the Operative Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada to the American Federation of Labor, begs leave to report:

"That the entire subject-matter of the application of the Plasterers' Association for a charter, together with the protests of the Tile Layers and Resolution No. 26 of that organization, introduced by the delegate representing the Tile Layers at this Convention, as well as the protests of the Cement Workers, received our careful consideration.

"After an extended hearing from all parties concerned, in which the points at issue were clearly brought forth, we find that the objections raised against grant-

ing a charter to the Plasterers are not very serious. To be more explicit, the Tile Layer claims the putting on of the scratch coat and the brown coat in order to create a foundation for his tile. On the other hand, the Plasterer contends:

"First. That this has always been his work; that he does it now on all large jobs and does not concede it to any other mechanic on the building, except to the Tile Layer in cases where there is only a small room or two to be done.

"Second. That in the majority of the cases it is stipulated in the specifications that the Plasterer does the plastering work in preparation for tile.

"Third. That the brown coat, commonly known as second coat of plaster, is kept far enough back to give ample room to the Tile Layer to lay tile.

"Your committee, therefore, would recommend that the claim of the Plasterers in this case be granted, as we are firmly of the opinion that the application of plaster to walls and ceilings belongs solely to the plasterer.

"In the case of dispute between the Cement Workers and the Plasterers, we find that the Cement Workers have increased their jurisdiction claim since the admission of that body to the American Federation of Labor, and have gone so far as to claim all plastic material, and the application of same to walls.

"The Plasterers claim this work originally belonged to them, belongs to them now and is done by their members. They lay no claims whatever to the laying of cement floors, sanitary cement base, cement block, cement coping, sidewalks, alleys, curbs or streets.

"Your committee therefore believes that they should be granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor, and we, therefore, recommend that the Executive Council grant a charter to the Operative Plasterers' International Association in accordance with the official claim of jurisdiction made by that organization, and the conditions and terms herein stipulated.

(Signed)

"FRANK DUFFY, Chairman.

"JOHN T. TAGGART,

"JACOB TAZELAAR,

"JAMES CRUICKSHANK,

"C. D. WHEELER, Secretary."

Delegate Wheeler—The committee recommends the adoption of the report.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Huddell—If the report of the committee is adopted will it allow the Plasterers a seat in this Convention.

Vice-President Mitchell—That matter would come before the Committee on Credentials.

Vice-President Duncan—The law provides that a charter shall have been issued a month prior to the Convention, if delegates are to be seated.

Delegate Huddell—Could the Convention vote to seat the Plasterers' delegates?

Vice-President Duncan—That question is not up now. It would come up under the report of the Committee on Credentials. Action will be taken by the Executive Council upon the action of the Convention this morning if the report is adopted, and the Executive Council will report back to this Convention. Then it will be the property of the Convention to do with it as they may see fit.

Delegate Leps discussed the question at some length, and stated that under the laws of the American Federation of Labor a charter could not be issued to the Plasterers upon their application, as it trespassed upon the jurisdiction of other organizations. He stated as a point of order that the report of the Special Committee was in violation of the laws of the American Federation of Labor and of the rights of the Tile Layers' International Union, and asked the chairman to rule on the point.

Vice-President Mitchell—The chair is of the opinion that the point of order should not be sustained. The matter was brought before the Convention and was by the Convention referred to a Special Committee. The committee has reported. To sustain the point of order would mean that the report of the committee would not be entertained. Your organization will have a right to appear before the Executive Council. The chair understands that the report does not order that a charter shall be issued; it is a recommendation that it be issued.

Delegate Leps stated that his organization had not had its day in court.

Delegate Duffy, Chairman of the Special Committee—All parties to this controversy appeared before the Special Committee. We asked the Tile Layers and the Plasterers to get together themselves first and see if they could not adjust their difficulty. They did so. The result was that

they could not come to an understanding. Then we asked the representatives of the Plasterers and the Cement Workers to get together and see if they could adjust their difficulties. They reported that they could not. Then we went into session with the Plasterers and the Tile Layers. We went into all the details of the case. We gave them their own time. We did not curtail them in any way. After that we took the Cement Workers and the Plasterers together and did likewise. When we had all the information we thought necessary, or all that could be given to us, and after going over copies of their constitutions, the committee got together and made the report which has been presented. When any one of them say they have not had a hearing, or were cut short, I wish to say it is not so.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Leps, Keough, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Stemburgh, Murray and Leps.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Leps moved, as an amendment to the report of the committee, that the application of the Operative Plasterers' International Association for a charter be referred to the Executive Council, that everyone interested be summoned before the Executive Council, and that the charter be issued in accordance with the law.

Vice-President Duncan—The chair rules the amendment out of order. The regular procedure provides what shall be done. The subject-matter of the report, if adopted, will go to the Executive Council, the Executive Council will hear the parties in interest if they desire to be heard, and if the action of the Executive Council is not in accord with the view of the Convention, the Convention can express itself when the report is made.

Delegate Leps appealed from the decision of the chair, but afterwards withdrew the appeal.

Delegate Murray—I move that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council, and that all parties concerned be requested to submit specific jurisdictions.

Vice-President Duncan—The motion is out of order. It is practically the same motion.

Delegate Duffy, chairman of the Special Committee, discussed the question at length, and stated fully the reason why the Special Committee, composed of five Building Trades delegates, brought in the report they did.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Leps, D'Alessandro, Wheeler and Keough.

Delegate Keough—I desire to make an amendment. I move that the part of the report of the committee which contains the recommendation be stricken out, and that the entire subject-matter be referred to the Executive Council.

The motion was seconded, but not carried.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Boettger—I desire to ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. My instructions in regard to it did not reach me until last night after the time for introducing resolutions had expired.

The unanimous consent of the Convention was given, and Delegate Boettger introduced the following:

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate H. H. Boettger, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is evident that in organization and union there is strength; and WHEREAS, In this Convention no point has been more forcibly emphasized than that we must organize the unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to send an organizer into the State of Iowa, whose sole purpose it shall be to organize and to act in conjunction with the officers of all Central Bodies and President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor to secure the affiliation of all unions with the Central Bodies and these in turn to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

At 12 o'clock the Convention was adjourned to 9 a. m., Monday, November 16.

SIXTH DAY—Monday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Monday, November 16th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kerker, Tracy (Thos. F.), Williams (J. J.), Hoag, McSorley, Bowler, Potter, Wilson (W. B.), Alpine, Tracy, (W. J.), Berry, Clark, Byrnes, Powell, Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Moore, Piggott, Leonard, Nutt, McDonald, Frazier (G. L.).

Vice-President Morris, for the Executive Council, read the following supplemental report:

Denver, Colorado, November 14, 1908.

The Executive Council herewith submits a supplementary report to this Convention, as follows:

IMMIGRATION.

Information has reached us that, largely due to the efforts of some of the men in the labor movement of our country, the Parliament of Italy appointed representatives to visit several countries, the United States included, to ascertain the condition of workmen who emigrate from Italy to these respective countries; that as a result of their investigations a Congress was recently held in Rome, Italy, at which representatives of Italian workmen, in all these countries, were present. The result of these deliberations and the action of the Italian government have been to endeavor to have such Italians who emigrate to the United States (and elsewhere) diverted from the congested condition of the cities to the country. In other words, as far as possible to establish colonies removed from the congested or industrial centers. Moneys have been appropriated by the Italian government for the purpose of carrying these projects into execution.

We recommend that this subject be further investigated; that the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized by this Convention to confer with the representative of the Italian government at Washington with a view

to ascertaining further information upon this subject and report to the Executive Council thereon; and, further, that the Executive Council be authorized to take such action as will protect and further the interests of the people of our own country, as well as the interest of the Italian immigrants who may lawfully come to our shores.

It is further recommended that authority be given to make such further investigation as may be deemed advisable relative to immigrants from other countries to the United States. The different phases of immigration, and particularly that phase of immigrants who come from Russia and deportation of whom might mean the handing of them over to a brutal autocracy, must be borne in mind.

PAPERHANGERS-PAINTERS.

During our Chicago meeting a committee representing the Paperhangers' Local Unions, claiming to be aggrieved by the action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, appeared before the Executive Council. This subject-matter came before us as per resolution No. 159, of the Norfolk Convention, and was referred to the Executive Council, "To give a full and complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and, after such a hearing, the Executive Council shall take such steps to settle said grievance as are consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report the result to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The Paperhangers' Unions, as well as the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, were ably represented. Upon the facts of the complaint there was no dispute; as to whether the complaints were just, was contended for by the representatives of the Paperhangers' Union and contested by the representatives of the Brotherhood.

It is necessary to briefly recount the matter upon which the complaint is based. The Brotherhood of Painters

claimed jurisdiction over the Paperhangers and Paperhangers' Unions. There existed at the time a National Paperhangers' Protective and Beneficial Association claiming jurisdiction over the Paperhangers. The latter frequently made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor, which was denied. The division continued. As the result of repeated efforts conferences were held resulting in amalgamation being accomplished upon an agreement, the condition substantially being full autonomy over Paperhangers conceded to the Paperhangers' Unions. This agreement was ratified by a Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and ratified by a referendum vote of the membership. Since then the Brotherhood has changed its laws, by which are impaired the conditions of the agreement upon which the amalgamation was effected.

Against this the representatives of the Paperhangers' Unions protest. The representatives of the Brotherhood insist that the Brotherhood possesses the right to change the laws as its judgment directs.

We entered into an exhaustive hearing and discussion of the controversy, and decided that President Gompers should communicate with the officers of the Brotherhood and the representatives of the Paperhangers' Local Unions, that "the terms upon which amalgamation was effected are in fact agreements, and in effect and practically in the form of treaties, and that the conditions and terms upon which amalgamation was effected should be adhered to as closely as possible, unless they are altered with the consent of both parties thereto."

This was communicated to the representatives of the Brotherhood as well as of the Local Unions of Paperhangers by President Gompers under date of July 29, 1908. We have no information as to any further developments upon this subject, or whether the Brotherhood has taken action in conformity with the action taken by the Executive Council, at Chicago, and communicated in that letter.

PLASTERERS' CHARTER.

The Convention recommended to the Executive Council that a charter be issued to the Operative Plasterers' International Association. The matter was considered, representatives of that organization as well as of the International Union of Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile

Layers and of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers appearing before our Council, Chairman Duffy of the Special Committee being also in attendance. After a full presentation of the matter, the Executive Council issued the charter and recommend that Messrs. John Donlin, Peter G. Cook, James O'Connor and John G. Twyford be accorded the courtesy of seats in this Convention, but without vote. And it was further decided that representatives of the three organizations named be invited to send two representatives each to the meeting of the Executive Council to be held at Washington, D. C., for the purpose of agreeing upon details of jurisdiction and for harmonious co-operation.

Fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President,
JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President,

JOHN MITCHELL, Second Vice-President,

JAMES O'CONNELL, Third Vice-President,

MAX MORRIS, Fourth Vice-President,

D. A. HAYES, Fifth Vice-President,

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Sixth Vice-President,

WM. D. HUBER, Seventh Vice-President,

JOS. F. VALENTINE, Eighth Vice-President,

JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer,

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary,

Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Morris—I move the adoption of the supplemental report of the Executive Committee.

President Gompers—There are two matters that require reference to committees for consideration, and one matter that will require the action of the Convention. That part of the report referring to immigration is referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and that part referring to the Painters and Paperhangers is referred to the Committee on Adjustment.

That part of the report in which a recommendation is made that Messrs. Donlin, Cook, O'Connor and Twyford be admitted to the courtesy of seats in this Convention should be acted on at once.

Delegate Huddell—I move that the supplemental report of the Executive Council

be received and the recommendation adopted. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3, having been re-referred to the committee at a former session, the committee recommended that it be adopted when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, now greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in its general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit: the immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia; and

WHEREAS, The American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese, Koreans and other races native of Asia on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standards of such labor are dangerous to, and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects, (2) that the racial incompatibility, as between the peoples of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization by these Oriental races of our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual Convention assembled this 16th day of November, 1908, that the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all races native of Asia other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Delegate Gallagher—I move the adoption of the resolution as amended by the committee. (Seconded and carried.)

Resolution No. 41—By Delegate Edward Stack, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Great Britain has enacted that no person shall be signed on any vessel as an able seaman unless he shall have served at least three years at sea on deck, and no person, unless he be a subject of the Empire, shall be signed on any vessel unless he shall have sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand orders given on board; and

WHEREAS, These laws have excluded a large number of inefficient men from English vessels, which men are now crowding into American vessels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, that we protest against the still further deterioration of the personnel in our Merchant Marine and demand that laws similar to the English in this regard be enacted by our Congress; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and to the Commission on Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 41, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate A. Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada has exerted its best efforts to organize this industry; and

WHEREAS, We succeeded in organizing three new local unions in New York City; and

WHEREAS, We have been severely hampered and injured by the Industrial Workers of the World, who forced us to appeal to the law and employ counsel; and

WHEREAS, Our treasury has become completely depleted and we now have an opportunity to have our label agreement signed by some sixty-two shops, adding about 2,000 new members to our International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Denver, Colo., instruct the proper officer to issue a loan of five hundred (\$500.00) dollars to our International Union, to be repaid in February or April, 1909.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "That the substance-matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for further in-

vestigation, with the suggestion that such advice be given as will better enable the members of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada to become financially able to build up and maintain their organization."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Kahn—Has the Executive Council the power to give the Fur Workers \$500, either as a loan or a donation?

President Gompers—Past Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have given positive instructions that no loans be made from the funds of the Federation. That was first decided at the Philadelphia Convention of the Federation. Prior to that Convention the Executive Council had made a number of loans to organizations. Promissory notes were given the Council for their payment, but the organizations were not in a position to pay the notes, and the Convention decided they should be destroyed and that the loans be made in the form of appropriations to the organizations. At the same time the Convention instructed the Executive Council that in the future they would not have the power to make loans.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Kahn, Vice-President Duncan and Delegate French.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 49—By the International Typographical Union Delegation, the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union Delegation, and the Brotherhood of Bookbinders Delegation:

WHEREAS, A contest of unusual dimensions and extreme bitterness has been in progress for some years in the city of Akron, Ohio, one of the leading industrial centers of the Middle West, between local unions of many trades and an Employers' Association, which latter body has succeeded in destroying a number of labor organizations by the merciless use of injunctions, lockouts, blacklists, etc.; and

WHEREAS, In a contest between the International Unions of the printing trade and the unfair Werner Publishing Company of Akron, a private detective lost his life; and

WHEREAS, Two union men are, we believe, unjustly held responsible for the death of the agent of the unfair firm; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to make immediate investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the tragedy herein recited, and if it is found that the result justifies

support and defense of the lives and liberty of the trade unionists involved, the Council be empowered to urge the affiliated international, state and local organizations to contribute to a defense fund to secure for the accused a fair and impartial trial; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and hereby are instructed to take proper steps to reorganize the trades in which no unions exist, and to strengthen such locals as require assistance in the city of Akron, Ohio.

The committee offered the following recommendation: "Your committee are of the opinion that the subject matter contained in the preamble and first resolve belong more properly to the International organizations introducing the resolution, and that they, rather than the American Federation of Labor, should make such investigation and give such financial support as the case may warrant. We therefore non-concur in the preamble and first resolve.

"We would further recommend that the last resolve be referred to the Executive Council, with the request that they take up the subject-matter with the national organizations having jurisdiction, and that the local organizers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to give their assistance in the efforts to reorganize these crafts in the city of Akron."

Delegate Frey—I move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) spoke at some length in opposition to the report of the committee, and urged that the resolution as presented be adopted without changes or amendments. He spoke of the condition of the trade union movement in Akron, Ohio, and stated that all the International organizations having locals there should assist. He also spoke in detail of the case of the two union men who are held for the murder of a detective, and asked for assistance in defending them.

Secretary Frey spoke at some length in defense of the report of the committee. Delegates Glockling, Gallagher, Kemper, McKee, Stark, Hawley and McCullough opposed the report of the committee, and urged that the resolution be adopted as presented. Delegate Mahon spoke in support of the report of the committee. Delegate Lynch spoke at length in defense of the resolution, and opposed the report of the committee.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was lost.

Secretary Morrison—I move that the original resolution be adopted as read.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Stark, and adopted by unanimous vote.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 50 be referred to the Executive Council, and that it be given their earliest attention, after being amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Edward H. Ellis, of the Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, One of the principal objects of the American Federation of Labor is the encouragement and formation of local trades unions in every city, as set forth in Article II, Section 1, of the Constitution; and

WHEREAS, A few brave union men are standing together and fighting for their rights in spite of a strong combination against them, captained by one of the greatest enemies of organized labor in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the attention of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, and all the international officers in attendance at said Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, is called to the unorganized condition of the workers of Battle Creek and that some effort be made to send organizers of the American Federation of Labor, as well as organizers of the various internationals, to that city to work in conjunction with the Central body and locals; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is requested to take up this matter at the earliest possible moment.

Delegate Ellis—I accept the amendment of the committee and move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded and carried.)

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate D. D'Alessandro, of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union of America:

WHEREAS, In localities other than cities and thickly settled centers, in the digging and construction of work undertaken by the federal and state governments, as well as by private corporations, conditions which are destructive of health and morals and dangerous to life generally obtained; that is, the workmen are generally huddled in large numbers in tiers of bunks, in freight cars, in cabooses, in sheds, with plain boards for beds, with only sufficient room for men to lie in rows, where for months at a time they have neither the facilities nor the opportunity to disrobe or attend to the most ordinary requirements of cleanliness and necessary changes of clothing, thereby impairing not only their own health, but helping to spread filth and disease among the people with whom they come in contact after the season's work is closed; and

WHEREAS, Such condition of affairs is not only brutal to the men employed

on such work, but is dangerous to all our people and is repugnant to the spirit and concept of our time; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled hereby expresses its abhorrence and condemnation of such treatment accorded to human beings; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby directed to demand from the Federal Congress such legislation and from the executive heads and governmental departments that they shall provide for such laws and regulations as will afford workmen engaged in the lines of work indicated in the preambles of these resolutions, such quarters and sleeping accommodations as will conform to some such reasonable degree of sanitary and healthful conditions as can be provided in the prosecution of such work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the same efforts be made by the officers of the Federation of Labor of the different states, coming within the jurisdiction of the various states, and that copies of these preambles and resolutions be furnished by the President of the American Federation of Labor to the officers of such State Federations of Labor.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The secretary of the committee announced that the following resolutions had been considered together:

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and J. T. Johnston, of the Chicago Heights, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, Education is a most important factor in the labor movement; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of organized labor that every child should receive the highest standard of education; and

WHEREAS, It is a well-known fact that thousands of children are deprived of such an education on account of the poverty of their parents; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor hereby declares itself in favor of free text books, furnished to the children in all public schools of the United States, and requests all affiliated unions to use all honorable means to further this cause.

Resolution No. 52—By Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The economic platform of the American Federation of Labor, adopted by the Minneapolis Convention, and re-affirmed and amended by the Norfolk Convention, among other planks in its platform, affirms its belief in

"Woman Suffrage co-equal with man suffrage;" and

WHEREAS, In the annual report at the last National Convention of the American Federation of Labor, it was expressly stated that it was the "much abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of the rights, political, social, moral and industrial, of women;" therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, does now reaffirm this platform and expresses its belief in the need of full political equality for all women. That this political equality is as necessary to their economic independence as it is for their brothers in all branches of labor, and we pledge the affiliated unions of the land to earnestly work for this political freedom.

The committee reported as follows: "Your committee approves the substance of these resolutions, the subject-matter of which is provided for in the official declaration of principles adopted at previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

On motion of Vice-President Morris the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 53 be referred to the Committee on Organization.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor meet from time to time in various localities, for the purpose of transacting the necessary business coming before that body; and

WHEREAS, It has been the custom, to some extent at least, for the Council to meet in such locality or city as will serve the best interests of the general movement; and

WHEREAS, The Council have never met on the Pacific Coast, outside of San Francisco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Council be requested to hold a meeting as early as possible in the coming year, in either of the cities of Portland, Ore.; Seattle or Tacoma, Wash., in order that the localities named may have the benefit and inspiration necessarily induced by those meetings, and also be the means of allowing the membership to become acquainted as far as possible with the representatives of our great movement, and to hear their words of counsel and advice, which will naturally induce a greater activity and determination to preserve; and, in the last analysis, be of great benefit to the movement as a whole.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 61 be referred to the Executive Board for their favorable consideration.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegates Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Branch, and Wm. H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Brother Frank K. Foster has been confined to a hospital for upwards of a year, and, according to the best medical advice, is beyond recovery; and

WHEREAS, Through his long illness all his financial resources have become exhausted; through which fact the Massachusetts State Branch, American Federation of Labor, has opened a fund for the purpose of affording him and his family financial relief; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be requested to consider the advisability of making such an appropriation from the general fund of the American Federation of Labor to the Massachusetts State Branch Foster fund as, in their opinion, the circumstances warrant.

The committee reported as follows on Resolution No. 74: "Your committee desire to record their cordial approval of the steps which have been taken by the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor to give financial assistance to Brother Frank K. Foster and his family since that period when the ravages of disease have rendered him unable to remain a bread winner and to take that part in our movement which he had occupied with such distinction and success. In view of the limitations of the financial system of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the request that their influence be given to the building up of a fund for the relief of Brother Frank K. Foster, so that he may receive the comforts and attention which his present condition requires."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate McCarthy spoke at some length of the services of Mr. Foster in the labor movement, and paid a high tribute to him as a member of organized labor and as a citizen. Vice-President Duncan also paid a high tribute to Mr. Foster and his work and sacrifices for the cause of organized labor. He also spoke of the generous manner in which the members of organized labor in Massachusetts had contributed to the

fund for Mr. Foster and his family, and of the fact that ten thousand dollars had been raised in the past year for the families of Mr. Cohen and Mr. Driscoll.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegates Samuel Ross and John Golden, of the United Textile Workers of America:

WHEREAS, There are over six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, of whom sixty per cent. are women and children; and

WHEREAS, This latter fact greatly militates against the progress of these workers by organized efforts, as we realize that women and children are largely dependent upon legislative action for an amelioration of their present condition; and

WHEREAS, The very small, and in some states the almost entire lack of remedial legislation prevents further progress in other states; and

WHEREAS, This playing of state against state has in the past prevented, and bids fair in the future to prevent, the economic and industrial progress of women workers throughout the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, go on record as favoring the appointment on each and every state commission on uniform state laws representatives of organized labor, to the end that these commissions may seek to put the worst states (in the matter of labor laws) on a level with the best, that the movement to uplift the standard of our women workers and to abolish child labor may be carried on in a more universal manner.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 83, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of Massachusetts at its session last year, mainly at the request of the trade unions of that state, adopted the savings bank insurance and annuity system, by means of which the wage earner is enabled to get absolutely safe life insurance at its lowest possible cost, and is afforded the opportunity of securing out of his own earnings, by monthly payments, annuities to make his old age financially independent; and

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts savings bank insurance and old-age annuity system has now been put into practical operation, and under it the heavy expense of solicitors, collectors, high-salaried officials and dividends to stockholders have been eliminated, and a system established which is conducted wholly for the benefit of the insured—a

system of the people, for the people and by the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, having given careful consideration to this project, and realizing its importance and far-reaching influence to the wage earners of the United States, hereby endorses the system and recommends it to the careful study and consideration of the organized wage workers of America.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 84, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate Geo. R. French, of the Cigar Makers International Union:

WHEREAS, For many years it has been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to, whenever possible, in disputes between employers and employees to apply the principle of voluntary arbitration; and

WHEREAS, This policy when intelligently employed has resulted in many instances to be of benefit to the organizations interested; and

WHEREAS, There is now pending before Congress a bill known as the "Townsend bill," which purports to be a measure in the direction of compulsory investigation of strikes, but which is really, in effect, the forerunner of compulsory arbitration, with all its evils; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has been and is still opposed to compulsory arbitration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reinforce its opposition to the principles of compulsory arbitration as contained in the "Townsend bill" and recommend to our affiliated organizations that they use every honorable means to apply the principles of voluntary arbitration in disputes between them and their employers.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 92, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Gallagher—I would ask the unanimous consent of the Convention to a resolution. Late Saturday night I received a special delivery letter from our International office asking me to introduce a resolution in behalf of our label.

The unanimous consent of the Convention having been gained, Delegate Gallagher presented the following:

Resolution No. 94—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The International Photo Engravers' Union of North America has adopted a Union Label, to be placed on

all photo engravings which are made entirely by union men; and

WHEREAS, The many affiliated International Unions of the American Federation of Labor have occasion to use photo engravings in connection with propaganda, advertising their own particular labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, That the attention of our affiliated unions is called to the necessity of demanding the label of the International Photo Engravers' Union on all half tones, cuts and other illustrated matter as a means of effectively assisting the International Photo Engravers' Union in its efforts to obtain the best possible conditions for its members.

The resolution was referred by President Gompers to the Committee on Labels.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.), for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

"We, your Committee on Labels, beg leave to call attention to the following, under the caption of 'Label Conference,' in the report of the Executive Council to this Convention:

LABEL CONFERENCE.

In conformity with the resolution adopted by the Norfolk Convention authorizing the call of a conference of five members representing the label organizations, President Gompers selected the following organizations to select representatives to that conference:

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union,
United Hatters of North America,
United Garment Workers of America,
International Typographical Union,
and the
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

The representatives of these organizations held two meetings at the headquarters in Washington. Full reports of this committee are published in the March and August issues of the American Federationist. Briefly stated, the reports of the committee recommended that in view of the recent court decisions a circular be issued to all affiliated international unions, State Federations, Central Bodies and the labor press, urging that greater attention be paid to the work of creating a demand for union labor and union labeled products. It was also decided to authorize the issuance of a Union Label Law Digest, covering the laws and court decisions, for the protection of the union labels, and also the basis upon which suits may be instituted before the courts for the protection of the rights of the organizations in their respective union labels.

It was further decided that the various affiliated organizations having labels be requested to donate certain sums for the purpose of carrying on the necessary work. Various label organizations having labels have been communicated with and requested to make such donations. Sufficient money has already been received at the office for this purpose to

guarantee the carrying out of this work. We are still in communication with several of the organizations relative to their making a donation for this purpose.

The conference clearly demonstrated one thing; that is, the adoption of a universal label at this time or in the near future is entirely out of the question. It will be necessary to advance gradually toward the methods for a comprehensive, universal agitation of the union label in which all unions must bear their proportionate share of the expense involved. Some advance has been gained and unquestionably more will be as it progresses.

The committee reported as follows on the above portion of the report of the Executive Council:

"The committee have given the report of the Executive Council due consideration, and fully endorse the action which resulted in calling the Label Conference, as well as the action taken by that body, and would recommend that such conference be continued, especially at this time when a hostile judiciary and capitalistic combinations are endeavoring to discriminate against trade unions and union-made products. We believe that the propaganda in favor of union-labeled products will not only redound to the benefit of those trades that have labels, but will also add strength and solidarity to all other organizations."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, Recent court decisions have practically negated the prosecuting of boycotts on unfair corporations and industries, thereby depriving the workers of a means of redress for oppressions imposed; and

WHEREAS, A means of redress for wrongs and oppressions imposed is necessary for the protection of the workers and those dependent upon them; and

WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this purpose and end will require the more systematic, vigorous and constant agitation among the trade unionists and among those who are not members of any trade union, but who are open to conviction as to the true merits and meaning of the "Trade Marks" of the trade unions, education being necessary to the success of our noble movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That an arrangement be effected by and between the National and International Unions (who have a trade mark that the public generally should be in closer touch with and have a greater knowledge of), whereby a space of one or two pages in each monthly journal shall be devoted to the advertising of a given number of Union Labels each month. That a system of

electrotypes of a standard size be gotten up of a given number by National and International Unions containing a cut of the respective labels, with suitable reading matter around them giving instructions as to where each particular label will be found on the product of that particular craft. That these electrotypes be shipped to the American Federation of Labor headquarters and there grouped and numbered so that each label will be presented to the members of each National and International Union during the succeeding 12 months. That each group of labels for assignment shall be numbered, and the respective journals be also numbered. That one group be shipped to each journal from the American Federation of Labor headquarters, and after that, Journal No. 1 shall ship, after publication, Group No. 1 to Journal 100, or whatever the highest number be after the numbering has been completed, each group number being moved up each month until each group has appeared in each one of the journals entering this plan of label advertising.

On Resolution No. 14 the committee reported as follows: "Your committee recommend to the organizations having labels this resolution for favorable consideration and also recommend its reference to the Union Label Conference, the committee taking it for granted that such conference will reconvene."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Robert Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders has adopted a label to be used exclusively on blank books, to which the Allied Printing Trades labels do not apply, such as ordinary daybooks, journals, plain ledgers, blotters, exercise books, cash books or any class of books without printing therein; and

WHEREAS, Such label has received the endorsement of the Joint Conference Board of the Allied Printing Trades; and

WHEREAS, The general use of this label will materially aid in organizing this particular branch of the bookbinding industry which has heretofore been found difficult to reach by reason of the fact that much of this class of work is produced by cheap foreign labor to a large extent on a sweat-shop basis; and

WHEREAS, A great deal of this class of goods is constantly in use in our thousands of labor organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, do hereby recommend that all labor organizations affiliated herewith do encourage, to the extent of their ability, the use of the "Bookbinders' Blank-Book Label" by giving preference to such blank books as bear the label of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and we

further recommend that all labor journals do aid and encourage, through their columns, the use of the same.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 6, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegates A. McAndrew and E. Lewis Evans, of the Tobacco Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The Union Label is the trade mark of our trade unions; and

WHEREAS, This trade mark has been adopted to be used by all members of trade unions as a guide to distinguish the fair union made products from those that are unfair; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has adopted a blue label for the express purpose of giving the purchaser undisputed proof that the tobacco he buys which bears the blue label is the product of union labor; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' blue label has received the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated unions; and

WHEREAS, It is essential to the best interest of the Tobacco Workers' International Union that the greatest possible patronage shall be given to the tobacco products bearing the union label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled in Denver, November, 1908, hereby reaffirms its previous endorsement of the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That the members of the affiliated unions are requested to lend their assistance in creating a greater demand for tobacco bearing the blue label.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

The question was discussed by Delegate McAndrew.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 18 be amended to read as follows, and then referred to the Executive Council for further action when occasion arises:

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:

The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America do hereby notify the assembled delegates of this Convention that our International Convention, to be held in the near future, will adopt an emblem or design as a trade mark of our vocation in the shape of a uniform rubber stamp, and an ink impression of this stamp will be placed in a prominent place on all display advertising in our line, viz.: what

is known as indoor and outdoor advertising. The emblem will be planned at our next Convention. We now have in use a stamp in different cities denoting that the advertising was handled from a union standpoint, but on account of it not being uniform in design, we take this means of notifying the Convention of the proposed change. We expect that our stamp (fac simile) will be given the necessary trades union publicity in the various channels at the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Tighe.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 19—By Delegate A. P. Tighe, of the International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America:

WHEREAS, It has been the custom of labor organizations in the past to give balls, dances, excursions, receptions, benefits, etc., and it has been the custom to have bill posting and advertising done for same; and

WHEREAS, The International Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That whenever any labor organization, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have any work of this description done, either bill posting, indoor or outdoor advertising, it shall be given to members of our Alliance or firms that employ our members.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 19, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 21—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union is making a most vigorous label campaign, in this connection expending thousands of dollars; and

WHEREAS, Every well-conducted, consistent and persistent label campaign is of value and assistance to all other label crusades, and in the propagation and extension of the sale and use of union-labeled products; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all International, National, State, City Central and Local Unions be requested to aid the International Printing Trade Unions by attaching label stickers (which may be obtained in any quantity desired from the International Typographical Union), to non-labeled printed matter and returning it to the party, firm or corporation responsible for the issuance of this non-labeled printed matter.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegates James A. Cable and Thomas McManus, of the Coopers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the loyal support which is given to the Coopers' label by some affiliated organizations, it is nevertheless still lacking in prestige to accomplish the fullest measure of results; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, reaffirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon all unions and members of unions everywhere to assist in creating a better demand for same.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Entertainment announced that a ride around the city had been planned for Tuesday afternoon, and asked that the Convention be adjourned at noon on Tuesday.

Delegate Ehret—I move that the invitation be accepted, and that when this Convention adjourns at noon on Tuesday it be to reconvene at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Morris moved as an amendment that the Convention be adjourned at 1 o'clock Tuesday. (Seconded, but not carried.)

Delegate Mahon spoke in opposition to the motion before the Convention, stating many of the delegates had only a limited time in which to attend the Convention, and the Convention should remain in session and attend to the business that would come before it.

Delegate Sharpe spoke in favor of the motion.

Delegate Hawley opposed the motion.

On motion, debate was closed, and the motion was carried by a vote of 80 to 66.

Delegate Hatch asked for and obtained the consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and presented the following, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions:

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karpson Bros. of the city of Chicago, Ill., has been awarded a large contract for upholstered furniture to be used for the furnishing of the United States Senate office, Washington, D. C.; and

WHEREAS, The labor laws of the United States of America provide that

government contracts shall be awarded to contractors who pay the prevailing rates of wages, and work their employes not more than eight hours per day; and WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karspen Bros. is at this time working on the contract in question, and working its men nine hours per day, which is a violation of the laws under which this contract was awarded; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be in-

structed to communicate immediately with the department responsible for the letting of this contract and attention be called to the violation of the labor laws by the firm in question, and a request be made to have its work turned over to contractors who will comply with the laws.

At 12:20 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 2 p. m.

SIXTH DAY—Monday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Monday, November 16, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: O'Brien (M. J.), Barnes, Kellington, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Potter, Curran, Quinn, Foster, Tracy (Wm. J.), Clark (W. W.), Barry (P. T.), Byrnes, Powell, Braunschweig, Rucker, Welch, Dowling, Dunn (Jas. J.), Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Wurster, Moore, Peetz, Kuhn, Behrens, Nutt, Snyder, Frazier.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) continued the report of the Committee on Labels, as follows:

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 31, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 31—By Delegate Chris Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union represents bread made under fair and sanitary conditions, honest wages and by union men; and

WHEREAS, The label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is the only proof of same, as it distinguishes union-made products from non-union products which are unfair; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Denver, Colo., endorse the label of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be and is hereby requested to demand the Union Label on all bread he or she may purchase, thereby showing his or her loyalty to the cause of Unionism in a substantial manner.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 36, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate James W. Wall, of Federal Labor Union No. 1102:

WHEREAS, Thousands of dollars have been spent by the trades union move-

ment of America in advertising union-made products, as well as the various union labels, so as to educate the workers and our friends; also to constantly call the attention of the public to the fact that goods so labeled are made under fair conditions as well as in healthy and sanitary workshops; and

WHEREAS, Many attempts are being made to deceive the public into buying alleged union-made goods; and

WHEREAS, There is now and has been on the market for some time a tobacco known and advertised as Union Leader, which is an infringement upon a Union tobacco known as Central Union, bearing the label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, hereby endorse and recommend that union men and friends purchase only such brands of tobacco as bear the Tobacco Workers' union label.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 33—By the Cigarmakers Delegation:

WHEREAS, The Cigarmakers' International Union of America, through a want of necessity, to protect the interests of the cigarmakers, created an emblem known as the Blue Label, to be placed on each box of cigars, thereby guaranteeing the consumer that the cigars contained therein are manufactured under sanitary conditions and by competent workmen; and

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America represents the eight-hour work day and fair paid labor, thereby making the pronounced distinction between coolie, trust, tenement house and child labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Denver, Colo., re-endorse the Blue Label of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 33, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 58—By the Journeymen Tailors and the Garment Workers delegations:

WHEREAS, The courts of our country in several instances have denied us our constitutional rights, and have frequently enjoined us from doing that against which there is no moral or civil law, and have restrained us from doing many things which are essential to the life and welfare of organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Up to this time they have not enjoined us from putting union labels on products made by our hands for our employers who want labels on their output, and as we have not been enjoined from requesting our friends to patronize union-made products, nor enjoined from mentioning that there are union labels in this country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all delegates of this Convention, upon their return home, preach with greater energy than ever before the gospel of earnest work and fidelity for and to the label, and to insist that their organizations make its supply and demand one of the paramount objects in the field of their endeavor to uplift the wage earners of our common country.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 58, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate Arthur Kahn, of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada:

WHEREAS, The Fur Workers are in a continuous struggle for the betterment of their conditions; and

WHEREAS, They can be successful only by and through the aid of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request of the members of organized labor and its friends to ask for the label of the International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada whenever purchasing fur garments, and that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor appeals to all sympathizers to do likewise, and that we request all trade and labor papers to turn the attention of their readers to the label of said organization.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 63, and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the observance of the patronage of union products of union men and of firms union exclusively shall be made as obligatory among union principles and tenets as that of

maximum hours and the minimum wage; that political action shall be an asset of unionism and no excuse for non-observance shall be countenanced.

The committee reported non-concurrence in Resolution No. 71, and recommended that it be not adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, All metal goods having a polished or plated finish, if they are manufactured under fair union conditions, can be secured with the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brass and Silver Workers' Union Label attached; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommend to its affiliated bodies and all friendly persons that they demand such goods bearing the label whenever making any purchase.

The committee reported concurrence in Resolution No. 87, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Hayes—That completes the partial report of the Committee on Labels.

Vice-President Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 8—By Delegate Charles T. Smith, of the Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this Twenty-Eighth Convention that all subordinate unions of International and National unions are hereby requested to immediately affiliate with the city central bodies of their respective localities.

The committee reported favorably on the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 16—By Delegate T. W. McCullough, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, For the purpose of propaganda, it becomes necessary at times to reach the individual members of organized labor directly; and

WHEREAS, Much difficulty has been met at various times because of the inability of access to the membership directly, and by reason of this inability, the dissemination of needful and often important information is greatly retarded, and thus the cause suffers; and

WHEREAS, It is often desirable to reach the mass of unorganized labor as

individuals for the purpose of imparting information that may be of service to organized labor, especially in the matter of education of the unorganized in the fundamentals of the labor movement, and the necessity of organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommends to central bodies of the various cities and industrial centers of the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor that the secretaries of such bodies provide, whenever practicable, lists of the memberships of the several affiliated unions composing such central bodies; such lists to contain the postoffice addresses of the memberships, and to be carefully preserved under rules to be made by the central bodies for the protection of the membership. These lists to be available, under proper restrictions, at any time to the properly recognized bodies of organized labor for the purpose of spreading needed or useful information to the members. And that the secretaries of the central bodies, as far as possible, provide similar lists of the non-union workmen in their several districts, such lists to be similarly kept and used as the lists of union members.

The committee reported favorably on the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, A charter has been issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Bronx Labor Council, New York City, N. Y.; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity entered a protest against the granting of said charter to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, To request information at the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., as to why such charter was granted without due notice being given to the protesting body.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

LOCAL UNION STRIKES.

A number of applications have been made by locals directly affiliated for assistance in case of strikes and lock-outs during the year. Where such applications were made and were in conformity with the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution, assistance has been promptly given to them. In some cases it developed that the officers of the local unions did not thoroughly understand the provisions of Article XIII, and it required

considerable correspondence to have them thoroughly understand this provision in the Constitution. The Executive Council is now, as it has always been, desirous of dealing as generously as possible under the law with the directly affiliated local unions.

During the year, benefits from the Defense Fund to the directly affiliated local unions were paid to the amount of \$12,124.00. This amount paid out is wholly apart from payments by assessments or by other funds raised by voluntary contributions to aid workmen engaged in trade disputes.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Local Union Strikes," the committee reported as follows: "The committee recommend that a circular letter be directed by the Executive Council to all directly affiliated local unions calling attention to Article XIII of the Constitution."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Gallagher and President Gompers.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Delegate Wheeler—I would like to have the Secretary note in the proceedings of this session that the question of the Pavers and Rammermen is referred by the Committee on Building Trades to the Committee on Adjustment.

On motion the request of Delegate Wheeler was granted.

Delegate Coombe, for the Committee on Credentials, presented the following supplemental report:

"Your Committee on Credentials recommend the seating of W. G. Richards as delegate from the Ohio State Federation of Labor, with one vote; the seating of S. J. Thompson, delegate from the Texas State Federation of Labor, with one vote, and William E. Terry, from the Federated Trades Council of San Diego, California, with one vote."

(Signed)

"ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,

"ALVIN HOWES,

"PATRICK DUFFY, Secretary."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in and the delegates seated.

Delegate Sharpe, Secretary of the Committee on Treasurer's Report, submitted the following:

COMMITTEE ON TREASURER'S REPORT.

Denver, Colo., Nov. 16, 1908.

To the American Federation of Labor:
Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Treasurer's Report beg leave to submit the following:

Your committee understand that it assumes no responsibility for the actual existence of funds as accounted for in Treasurer Lennon's report, but having compared the Treasurer's statement with reports of the Secretary and Auditing Committee of this Federation, we find they agree, and so report. The duty of verifying and checking vouchers, receipts, certificates of deposit, etc., is one that devolves upon the Auditing Committee and that body has already submitted its report, and the same has been adopted.

Your committee think this an opportune time to direct attention to the necessity of further guarding all funds of the American Federation of Labor. The recent experience of the United Hatters of America makes it plain that the funds of this and kindred organizations are subject to attachment upon order of the court, and we deem this matter sufficiently important to justify special consideration. We, therefore, recommend that immediately following adjournment of this Convention the Executive Council take this matter under advisement and, if possible, devise and put in operation some method whereby the funds of this organization will be removed from the danger of attachment and be preserved subject only to such order as provided for in our Constitution and By-Laws.

Your committee desire to express their approval of the manner in which the business affairs of the Treasurer's office have been administered under direction of the present incumbent.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

MAGNUS SINCLAIR, Chairman;
HARRY S. SHARPE, Secretary;
D. F. MANNING,
A. J. GALLAGHER,
E. W. SHIRK,
JOHN SHERET,
A. P. TIGHE,
JAS. J. DARDIS,
MISS CARRIE FARMER,

Committee on Treasurer's Report.

Delegate Mahon—I move that the report of the committee be approved and adopted. (Seconded by Delegate Sinclair.)

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to say a few words regarding safeguarding the funds of the Federation against judgments from suits at law. The matter was discussed in a Council meeting a short time ago, but other business intervened and no definite conclusion was reached. After returning home I discussed the matter with one of the best lawyers in our city. He was unable to point out any way it could be accomplished with absolute certainty that would not involve at some time or another perjury on the part of some one. I do not say the matter has been examined thoroughly, for it has not. I think the recommendation of the committee is commendable. It may be that further examination and investigation will lead us to some conclusion that will reach the end desired. I want to assure the delegates here that the Treasurer, as well as every member of the Council, is as desirous of reaching that end as anybody can possibly be.

The question was discussed by Delegate Tighe and Delegate Furuseth.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.)—There is no question as to the gravity of the situation that confronts, not only the Federation, but the average international union that may have a sum of money on deposit in the bank. In fact, even local unions are in danger under the decision of the Supreme Court in the Hatters' case. The funds of organized labor are practically at the mercy of any employer who will attempt to go into court and prove he has been damaged by reason of a strike or boycott. If the Executive Council has already considered plans by and through which the funds can be protected, that is something I know nothing about. It is a question, however, that will have to be arranged for in the future. I was going to suggest that the American Federation of Labor move its headquarters to Cleveland, Ohio, for we have a bank there where any trade union can deposit funds and defy any court to reach them. Their plan is this: Say a local has one thousand dollars in its treasury. Nothing is to prevent that local from requesting John Smith, a member of the local, from taking that money to the bank and securing depositor's certificates in its stead. He can then return these

depositor's certificates to the treasurer of the local union. There will be nothing on the books of the bank to show that the treasurer has a cent in the bank, and yet he can take these certificates of deposit, keep them in his safe or in a deposit vault and go to the bank whenever he needs money and get his funds.

Delegate Ramsay—The union men, Mr. Chairman, had an opportunity to place their treasuries beyond the reach of these persons, but they let that opportunity pass by on November 3d. I hope and trust the day will come when the union men will forget political affiliations of the past when they see that laws are being enacted that take away from their rights, and laws that are on the books are being misinterpreted so as to take away the few rights that are left. There is only one correct way to reach this, and that is to change the law. Whenever union men can stand together and go to the legislatures and say, "You who give us laws that give us equality we will recognize, and those of you who do not we will remember, not on the floor of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor and forget at the ballot box, but we will remember you there." When you do that, those lawyers who are so decried at Convention time, and those legislators who are on the wrong side of the fence, will take heed and get over on the right side. If you have money in your treasury you cannot evade having it levied on so long as the right of injunction prevails and is so readily issued.

President Gompers—Discussing this matter with competent attorneys this statement was made: "Yes, suppose you do find a way by which through subterfuge you evade the processes and order of the court in mulcting your organization in damages under the interpretation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, or by fines in cases of contempt proceedings—suppose you do that, the court may thereafter appoint a receiver, not necessarily in order to get the money you have in some way secreted, but to get the money that is being contributed." The receiver would receive the per capita tax, the assessments or the voluntary contributions, and then we would have, instead of the secretary-treasurers or the secretaries and treasurers of the American Federation of Labor and the

International unions receiving the payments of the members and of the local and International unions, a court officer receiving the moneys and turning over to the courts the fines imposed and giving you what was left. In other words, the American labor movement, instead of being conducted by its duly elected officers, would be conducted by receivers appointed by the courts.

Delegate Furuseth—I would like to ask one of the British Fraternal Delegates to give us their experience. It is of great importance that we have all the information we can get on this question.

Fraternal Delegate Skinner—Before the Taff Vale decision, which was a judge-made law, the unions were supposed to be immune in that respect. If an offense was committed against the common law by an official of a labor union he was held responsible, but the Taff Vale decision made the unions responsible in damages when they induced men to leave their work or tried to prevent other men from taking their places when they struck. The injunction was applied for against the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. The injunction was granted and the courts had charge of the union's funds. The case was tried and the union found guilty of breach of contract and interfering with the business of the railway company. They were assessed in heavy damages.

Then there was the miners' case. Men working in a mine struck without the sanction of their executive council. They did not give the required notice, and that committed a breach of contract between themselves and their employers. Notwithstanding that, the union's executive council decided to contribute towards the support of the men who were out. One of the members of the union was induced by the employers to take action in the court and get an injunction to prevent the union from using its funds for the benefit of the men on strike. That injunction was granted and action taken against the miners' union for stopping work and damaging the company. In the first instance, I think, the courts gave damages of something like £150,000 against the Yorkshire Miners' Association.

A general election was well in sight at the time the last decision was given, and the Yorkshire miners instructed their

council to endeavor to have the case deferred until after the general election. That was a wise move, as events proved, because the decisions of courts often follow the ballots. They were successful in securing the postponement of the case until after the elections, and to their astonishment, when the case went to the House of Lords, that body gave a verdict in favor of the miners' organization. We are quite confident that had that case been completed before the general elections it would have gone against the miners and placed them in a very serious position.

We have had two aspects of this. We have had employers appeal to get injunctions to prevent the men from using the money to maintain the men who were out, and, on the other hand, if an agent of the union was responsible for causing a single man to lose his employment that man could immediately enter a case in court and claim heavy damages from the union for losing his situation.

It seems to me you are in a position similar to the one we were in at that time. I have listened to the discussion

very closely, and to schemes to drive a coach and four through the law. The lawyers are watching these things very closely and will manage to circumvent the unions.

Fraternal Delegate Draper in the chair.

A discussion of the Danbury Hatters' case, and of the working of "government by injunctions" generally was entered into. This was followed by a discussion of how these could be remedied by political action. Those taking part in the discussion were President Gompers, Delegates McCullough, O'Sullivan, Hayes (Max S.), Grout, Gallagher, Furu-seth and Walker.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee on Treasurer's Report was carried.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.) moved that the report of the Adjustment Committee be made a special order of business for 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. (Seconded and carried.)

The Convention was adjourned under the rules to reconvene at 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 17th.

SEVENTH DAY—Tuesday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 17th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Richardson (P. F.), Tracy (Thos. F.), Feeney, Williams (Jos. J.), Kahn, Rickert, Hoag, Sarber, Miller (Owen), Balhorn, Tracy (Wm. J.), Thompson (S. J.), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Kotera, Murray, Nutt, Gass, Snyder, Frazier (G. L.).

Delegate Smith, secretary of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, presented the following supplemental report:

"We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, desire to present the following report on Resolution No. 70:"

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate Austin Davis, of the Utah State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED (1), That permanent rules of order and business be made a part of laws of the American Federation of Labor, and that Article III be so amended as to not include this Convention committee, as by past experience it has been shown that the committee's work is a waste of time, and that each Convention so amends the report as to fit the temper of the times, and that whatever actual business is before the Convention will be transacted, no matter what rules may be adopted. (2.) That the hours belonging to the legitimate transaction of business be not taken up with hair-splitting discussions emanating from either obtuseness, obliquity or personal interest, to the detriment of actual business; be it the sense of this Convention that the present rules of order be made permanent for each succeeding Convention, and that a three-fifths vote be required to change any provision. (3.) That the secretary shall prepare and submit to the Laws Committee a concrete draft of the proposed addition to the laws, to be reported to the Convention for adoption as permanent provisions.

The committee reported non-concurrence in the resolution.

The report was signed by

ALVIN C. HOWES, Chairman,
GEORGE K. SMITH, Secretary,
JAMES MCKENZIE,
J. J. MOCKLER,
E. J. BRAIS,
FRANK DETLEF,
HENRY H. BOETTGER,
A. G. LOEBENBERG,
Committee.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers—Delegate Flannery, of the Interior Freight Handlers' International Union, has a report he will read to the Convention.

Delegate Flannery read the following report:

Denver, Colorado, November 16th, 1908.

At a meeting arranged at Denver, Colorado, on November 16th, 1908, for the purpose of arranging certain differences between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the Interior Freight Handlers' International Union, present:

F. T. Hawley, President of the Switchmen's Union of North America; H. B. Perham, President of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; P. J. Flannery, President Interior Freight Handlers' International Union; Wilbur Braggins, Grand President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, it was agreed:

That the membership of both organizations should remain as at present, but hereafter the line of jurisdiction shall be drawn as follows:

The Interior Freight Handlers' International Union will organize all men employed in warehouses or on team tracks.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks will organize all clerks employed in general offices, local freight offices and yard clerks.

It was further agreed that both organizations will aid in carrying out the terms of this agreement.

P. J. FLANNERY,
President, Interior Freight Handlers' International Union.

WILBUR BRAGGINS,
Grand President, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks.

Witnesses:

H. B. PERHAM,
F. T. HAWLEY.

Delegate Flannery—Mr. President and Delegates: It affords me great honor and pleasure at this time to welcome another sister organization of railroad men under the banner of true trades unionism into the American Federation of Labor. While we have had jurisdiction squabbles for some time we have now found a ground, thanks to the President of the Switchmen's Union and the President of the Railway Telegraphers, on which we can meet and agree. Although we have had differences in the past we are now willing to forget them and walk

hand in hand in our work for the advancement of the trades union movement of our country.

I welcome the Order of Railway Clerks into the American Federation of Labor, and hope that no act of theirs will ever tarnish the fair name of this great institution. We hope before the close of the Convention to form a Railroad Section that will bring under our banner all the men engaged in the commercial divisions of the railway service. It will also be in our minds always to bring all the Railroad Brotherhoods under our banner.

Delegate Mahon moved that the Convention endorse the agreement read by Delegate Flannery. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—I know I speak the sentiment of every delegate to this Convention, as well as the sentiment of the great rank and file of our movement, in saying we are heartily glad to welcome them in.

Delegate Mahon's motion was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Penargyl, Pa., Nov. 14, 1908.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo.

In Convention assembled the International Union of Slate Workers sends greeting and hopes for the success of the Federation and the re-election of Samuel Gompers.

THOMAS H. PALMER, Secretary.

San Francisco, Calif., Nov. 16, 1908.

The Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo.

The Asiatic Exclusion League of California sends cordial greetings and sincere expressions of gratitude for your valuable support in behalf of the White Man's cause. We earnestly hope that you will continue your efforts until the Congress of the United States gives to this country an Asiatic exclusion law that will effectually exclude all Oriental coolies. (Signed)

O. S. TVEITMOE, President.

A. E. YOELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from S. H. Loeb, President Denver Aerie No. 30, Fraternal Order Eagles, inviting the delegates to visit their club rooms Tuesday evening.

Vice-President Morris, for the Entertainment Committee, announced that the ride about the city on Tuesday afternoon would be by carriages and automobiles instead of by street cars, as first announced.

Delegate Flannery—I would like to move at this time that, inasmuch as the

charter of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has been pending for some time, the same courtesy be extended to their President as was extended to the President of the Operative Plasterers' Association—that he be seated in this Convention, without a vote.

Secretary Morrison—I move to amend the motion that this Convention recommend to the Executive Council that a charter be issued to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and if charter is issued that Mr. Wilbur Braggins be seated as a delegate without vote.

Delegate Flannery—I will accept that as part of my motion.

The motion, as amended by Secretary Morrison, was carried.

Delegate McArdle—I move that the report of the Committee on President's Report be made a special order of business for 10 o'clock Thursday morning. (Seconded.)

Secretary Morrison—Why not make it a special order for 9 o'clock and not waste the first hour of the session?

Delegate McArdle—That will be perfectly satisfactory to us, and I move that it be made a special order for 9 o'clock Thursday morning. (Seconded and carried.)

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

Delegate Sexton, chairman of the committee, submitted the following:

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the various resolutions and protests against the seating of delegates representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, respectfully submit the following report:

The committee held five long sessions, considered all protests and resolutions submitted, and gave full hearing to both sides, going into not only the question of the eligibility of delegates, but also covered fully the unfortunate division existing in the Brotherhood.

We recommend that F. J. McNulty and S. J. Fay be seated as the delegates from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the full vote of the Brotherhood. These delegates having been elected by the regular and legal Convention of the Brotherhood held at Louisville, Ky., in September, 1906. We find no authority in the laws of the In-

ternational Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the President to fill vacancies in the delegation, and, therefore, do not recommend the seating of F. J. Sweek, P. W. Collins and M. S. Culver, who were appointed by President McNulty. Your committee finds from the evidence submitted that the contesting delegation, Brothers J. J. Reid, Harry Sherman and H. W. Potter, were not elected as delegates in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and are not, therefore, entitled to seats in the Convention.

Your committee further recommend that all officers, members and local unions of the Brotherhood make every effort possible to promote the holding of a special Convention in St. Louis, Mo., on January 18, 1909, and that under existing circumstances every local should be represented. We recommend that President McNulty and Secretary Collins issue, jointly, without delay, a circular urging the holding of said special Convention and every local to be represented therein. We also recommend that Brothers J. J. Reid and F. J. Sullivan, representing the protesting delegation, issue a similar circular urging the holding of the special Convention in January, 1909, at St. Louis, Mo., and that all locals be there represented.

Your committee also recommend that President Gompers be directed to issue a circular to all local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers urging that the special Convention be held, that all local unions send delegates, and to embody in such circular the action of this Convention.

Your committee find that the funds of the Brotherhood are not available for the necessary payment of benefits, and the general work of the Brotherhood, because of injunction suits, attachments, etc., leaving the organization in a condition that threatens the life and necessary work of the Brotherhood.

Your committee, in order to relieve this unfortunate and perilous situation, recommend that all suits at law tying up the funds be withdrawn; that all funds now in hand or on deposit, or hereafter received, by either side to this controversy, be made a special trust fund in charge of a bank in Springfield, Ill., to be designated by President Gompers, to be paid out by said bank on orders or checks signed by Secretary P. W. Collins and Treasurer F. J. Sullivan, in ac-

cord with the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Your committee further recommend that the action of the special Convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, in January next, be binding and final in accord with the Constitution of the Brotherhood, upon all questions submitted thereto, and that all moneys in the trust fund be at the close of the Convention turned over to the proper officers of the Brotherhood, as designated by said special Convention.

Your committee further recommend that as soon as possible President Gompers appoint a prominent trade unionist to co-operate with all officers and members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to carry out the provisions of these recommendations, his salary and expenses to be paid by the American Federation of Labor. In case of any difference arising as to the carrying out of the provisions of these recommendations, either as to the expenditure of money from the trust fund or any other of these recommendations, the representative of the American Federation of Labor, appointed by President Gompers, shall decide the matter at issue and his decision shall be final and binding on both sides; said representative shall also attend the special Convention provided for, in an advisory capacity. Your committee also recommend that, if possible, President Gompers attend said Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

W. A. SEXTON, Chairman,
D. S. FITZGERALD,
JNO. B. LENNON,
R. P. RUBIN,
JAMES E. ROACH, Secretary,
Special Committee.

Delegate Perham—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed at length by Mr. Potter.

At the expiration of the time usually allowed a speaker Delegate Handley moved that Mr. Potter's time be extended. (The motion was seconded and carried.)

The question was further discussed by Mr. Potter, Treasurer Lennon, Mr. Sweek, Mr. Reid, Delegate McNulty, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Culver, Mr. Collins and Mr. Sullivan.

On motion debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the Special Committee was carried by a vote of 159 to 22.

The announcement was made that Resolution No. 5 was referred from the Committee on State Organizations to the Committee on Organization.

Delegate Coombe, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, submitted the following supplemental report:

"Your committee on Credentials recommend the seating of William Morrison to represent the Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly, with 1 vote; also the seating of George B. Lang, Fraternal Delegate from the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union, without vote.

(Signed) "ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,
"ALVIN HOWES,
"PATRICK DUFFY, Secretary."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1908.

American Federation of Labor, Convention Hall, Denver, Colo.

Chicago Federation of Labor, in regular meeting assembled, by unanimous vote adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Considerable newspaper notoriety has of late been given to what is termed a snub to the President of the American Federation of Labor, and since nothing has taken place in the last six months that can detract from the honor, honesty and integrity of this great labor leader; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we reaffirm our loyalty to and confidence in the President of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, President,
E. H. NOCKELS, Secretary.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Hon. Joseph Olive, Mayor of Toronto, urging the Convention to hold its next Convention in that city.

A communication from the President of the International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, A. B. Lowe, was also read, inviting President Gompers and Secretary Morrison to attend their Convention to be held in New Orleans in December.

A communication was also read from the Chamber of Commerce of Elmira, N. Y., extending an invitation to the Convention to meet in that city in 1909. The statement was made that the Mayor of Elmira joined in the invitation.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The following are the rules and order of business as amended and adopted by this Convention:

Rule 1—The convention shall be called to order 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon; re-assemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2—If a delegate while speaking be called to order, he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3—Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4—No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5—A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6—A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the Convention.

Rule 7—Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by vote of the Convention.

Rule 8—A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

Rule 9—At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10—When a question is pending before the Convention no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11—Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable, except as limited by Roberts' Rules of Order.

Rule 12—A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13—That the reports of committees shall be subject to amendments and substitutes from the floor of the Convention, the same as other motions and resolutions.

Rule 14—Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the Convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of

unavoidable absence he may so report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 15—It shall require at least 30 members to move the previous question.

Rule 16—All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of the organization he represents.

Rule 17—No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 18—No resolutions shall be received after Friday's session, November 13, without unanimous consent of the Convention.

Rule 19—When a roll call vote has been taken, and all delegates or delegations present have had the opportunity to record their votes, the ballot shall be declared closed.

Rule 20—When a roll call ballot has been ordered that no adjournment take

place until the result has been announced.

Rule 21—Roberts' Rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided.

Rule 22—The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1—Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.

2—Report of Committee on Credentials.

3—Report of Officers.

4—Report of Regular Committees.

5—Report of Special Committees.

6—Unfinished Business.

7—New Business.

8—Election of Officers.

9—Good of the Federation.

10—Adjournment.

At 1 p. m. the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9 a. m. Wednesday, November 18th.

EIGHTH DAY—Wednesday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Collins (P. W.), Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Miller (Owen), Gallagher, Tracy (Wm. J.), Martin, Byrnes, Tobin (D. J.), Powell, Thompson, Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Frazier (G. L.).

President Gompers—There exists two organizations of Railway Carmen, one affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, the other unaffiliated, both of them international unions, and both claiming the same jurisdiction. For several years this matter has been in contention, and whatever efforts I could bring to bear to effect some agreement between these two bodies I brought to bear. A conference was held some two months ago, but with little or no success; in fact, there was entire disagreement. I continued correspondence with the representatives of both organizations, however, and thinking they were in a more yielding state of mind I invited them to send representatives here. I suggested that if they desired a representative committee from the Convention, the Executive Council, or myself to act with the committees of both organizations, a closer union or amalgamation might be brought about. If the Convention will authorize the appointment of a committee of three the Chair will appoint such a committee to endeavor to bring about harmony between these two organizations.

On motion of Delegate Fitzgerald the chair was authorized to appoint a Special Committee to confer with the representatives of the two organizations named.

President Gompers appointed as such Special Committee Delegate Perham, Delegate Flannery and Delegate Braggins.

Delegate Coombe, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, presented the following supplemental report:

"We hereby recommend the seating of Arthur A. Hay, representing the Los Angeles Central Labor Council, with one vote.

(Signed)

"ISAAC COOMBE, Chairman,

"ALVIN HOWES,

"PATRICK DUFFY, Secretary."

Recommendation concurred in and Delegate Hay seated.

Vice-President Mitchell, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, submitted the following report:

Resolution No. 60—By Delegates J. J. Sullivan and W. F. Costello, of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers:

WHEREAS, Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution stipulates specifically that no Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a local union chartered by a national or international union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Several locals of the International Association of Steam Fitters and Helpers have made application for affiliation with Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the same have been rejected; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately notify all Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that they shall immediately comply with Article XI, Section 8, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Mitchell—That concludes the report of the Committee on Local

and Federated Bodies, which is signed by the full committee:

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman;
VICTOR A. OLANDER,
WM. TOBIN,
JOHN CAREY,
ARTHUR MUHLEMAN,
JOHN MORRISSEY,
A. F. STARK,
JOHN E. LONGSTREET,
R. H. CURRAN,
J. E. QUINN,
R. E. ROLLINS,
P. MALONEY,
EUGENE MERZ.

H. P. ROBINSON, Secretary.
Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Special Committee on Lincoln Celebration, presented the following report, which was amended to read as follows:

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON LINCOLN CENTENNIAL.

We, your Special Committee, to whom was referred that portion of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the Lincoln Centennial, beg leave to report as follows:

The leading incidents in the early life of the men who have most decidedly influenced the destinies of our republic present a striking similarity. The details, of course, differ; but the story, in outline, is the same—"the short and simple annals of the poor."

Of obscure parentage—accustomed to toil from their tender years—with few facilities for the education of the school—they struggled on, independent, self-reliant, till by their own personality they had hewed their way to the positions for which their individual talents and peculiarities stamped them as best fitted. Children of nature, rather than of art, they have ever in their later years—amid scenes and associations entirely dissimilar to those with which in youth and early manhood they were familiar—retained something indicative of their origin and training. In speech or in action—often in both—they have smacked of their native soil. If they have lacked the grace of the courtier, ample compensation has been afforded in the honesty of the men. If their address was at times abrupt, it was at least frank and unmistakable. Both friend and foe knew exactly where to find them. Unskilled in the subtlety of the mere politician or the self-seeker, they have borne themselves straightforward to the points whither their judgment and conscience directed.

Such men may have been deemed fit subjects for the jests and sneers of more cultivated peoples, but they are none the less dear to us as Americans—will none the less take their place among those whose names the good, throughout the world, will not willingly let die.

Of this class, pre-eminently, was Abraham Lincoln, the sixteenth president of the United States, son of Thomas and Nancy Lincoln—the former a Kentuckian, the latter a Virginian—who was born February 12, 1809, near Hodgenville, the county seat of what is now known as Le Rue county, Kentucky.

The hardships and privations of his early life are too well known to call for, or necessitate, a recital here. We believe, were he living now, he would be an ardent exponent of the principles promulgated by the American Federation of Labor in its contest for industrial freedom, government by law, and equality of all before the law. We believe it timely to quote a few sentences from speeches and messages delivered by Mr. Lincoln prior to, and during, the time that he occupied the presidency, which, in our opinion, apply somewhat to the industrial situation as we find it to-day:

I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free.—Springfield, Illinois, June, 1858.

Thank God, we have a system of Labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workingman may stop.—Speech at Hartford, 1860, referring to the New England Shoeworkers' great strike.

I am glad to see that a system of labor prevails in New England under which the laborers can strike when they want to. . . . I like the system which lets a man quit when he wants to, and wish it might prevail everywhere.—Speech in New Haven, Conn., March 6, 1860.

I hold that while man exists it is his duty to improve, not only his own condition, but to assist in ameliorating the condition of mankind.—Speech at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 12, 1861.

I am exceedingly anxious that this Union, the Constitution, and the liberties of the people shall be perpetuated in accordance with the original idea for which the Revolution was made.—Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 21, 1861.

If this country cannot be saved without giving up the principle of Liberty, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it.—Speech at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1861.

Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor. Capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the more consideration.—From the

First Annual Message of President Lincoln.

Having thus chosen our course, without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts.—Message Dec. 1, 1862.

In giving freedom to the slaves, we assured freedom to the free; honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve.—Message Dec. 1, 1862.

I hope peace will soon come, and come to stay; and so come as to be worth the keeping at all future time.—Springfield Letter of Aug. 26, 1863.

I claim not to have controlled events, but confess plainly that events have controlled me.—Letter to A. G. Hodges, April 4, 1864.

I shall not attempt to retract or modify the emancipation proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress.—Amnesty Proclamation, Dec. 8, 1864.

With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.—Last Inaugural, March 4, 1865.

We are also of the opinion that through this report the second inaugural address delivered by President Lincoln in the city of Washington on Saturday, March 4, 1865, should be brought to the attention of the trades unionists of this country. It reads as follows:

Fellow Countrymen: At this appearance to take the oath of the Presidential office there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed very fitting and proper. Now, at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have constantly been called forth on every point and phase of the great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energies of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all. With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, all sought to avoid it. While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to saving the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it, without war; seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war, but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive and the other would accept war rather than let it perish, and the war came.

One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves, not distributed generally over the Union, but located in the southern part of it. These slaves constituted a peculiar and powerful interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war. To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the Union by war, while the government claimed the right to do no more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it. Neither party expected the magnitude or the duration which it has already obtained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease, even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes his aid against the other. It may seem strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing his bread from the sweat of the other men's faces. But let us judge not, that we be not judged.

The prayer of both should not be answered fully. The Almighty has his purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses will come: but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh." If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of these offenses which, in the Providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through his appointed time, he now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe due to these by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in a living God always ascribe to him?

Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk and until every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

We might go on and cite many other occasions when President Lincoln, in a pronounced and heartfelt manner, exhibited his love and sympathy for the toiling masses of his country, but we deem any lengthy reference in that line unnecessary. Millions of the American people will assemble at different points

throughout the United States on the 12th day of February next for the purpose of paying tribute to his accomplishments and to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of his birth. There are none among them, however, who have a better right to participate in the proposed ceremony or who would enter into the task with more vigor than the various trades-unionists who form the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council be, and is hereby, instructed to co-operate in a fitting manner in support of the movement to make of Abraham Lincoln's birthplace a perpetual Mecca for all who love liberty and humanity; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That Friday, February 12, 1909, the centennial anniversary of the revered and martyred Lincoln, be made a holiday wherever possible by the respective labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the several states to make February 12th an annual legal holiday; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby authorized to be duly represented in any national celebration which may be inaugurated or which they may initiate, so that the day and memory of the advent and services of this great and good man may be fittingly observed and impressed upon the hearts and consciences of our people.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. HAYES, Chairman;
D. G. RAMSAY, Secretary;
JAMES M. LYNCH,
W. D. RYAN,
EDMOND F. WARD,
JO EVANS,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
NELLIE O'BOY,
ELIAS BREIDENBACH,
T. C. KELSEY,
HUGH KIRK,
JOHN T. BUTLER,
D. J. TOBIN,
HOWARD O. SMITH,
HUGH McDONALD.

Delegate McCullough—I move you the adoption of the report, and in order to

show fittingly the feeling of this Convention toward the memory of the great president, I move that the vote be a rising one.

The motion was seconded, and after a slight amendment of the language of the report, and some additions suggested by Delegate Furuseth and Vice-President Mitchell, was carried by unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Hayes introduced the following:

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, There are to exceed four million unemployed men in the United States, many with families dependent upon them for support. This vast army of men are denied access to the means of earning a living by the industrial monarchs who own and control the machinery of production and distribution. Already on the verge of starvation, thousands of unemployed are now subjects of charity. The bread line of New York, the thousands of hungry school children in Chicago, the riots in Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities among unemployed men for opportunities to work, and other manifestations reflected in the daily newspapers indicate the heartrending circumstances that are prevalent and the aggravated conditions that in a measure extend to every locality.

These millions of unemployed are idle and helpless through no fault of their own. A large percentage of them are union men who are, to all intents and purposes, locked out. Unionists and non-unionists alike are suffering the bitter pangs of a long-drawn industrial depression, and all their means of sustenance have been exhausted. On the verge of starvation, facing the blasts of inhospitable winter, their anguish of privation is terrible to contemplate.

This army of unemployed is a standing menace to good government, to organized labor and the best elements of social order. Laws and union rules cannot long restrain the gnawing anguish of empty stomachs. Men, strong men, are driven to desperation by the mute appeal from the loving eyes of a blanch-faced wife or the stifled cries of hungry children.

As citizens of this nation every unemployed individual who is willing to work is justified in demanding from his government the inherent right of earning an honest living. It is not enough to say, "all places are filled," "there is no work." Work can and must be provided.

Realizing the urgent need of the workers now unemployed and recognizing the debasing influence of charity misapplied; therefore,

We demand that justice prevail and opportunity be provided for the immediate relief of the unemployed. We urge that municipal, state and federal governments at once take steps to furnish work by constructing schools and other government buildings, by protecting forests and reforesting cut over and waste lands, by building canals and extending deep waterways, by draining swamp lands, by building dykes and docks, by dredging harbors, by building roads and improving roadways and streets, by extending geological and agricultural surveys, by any or all means intended to employ the involuntarily idle and suffering of our citizenship in whom we desire to forever maintain the spirit of independence and freedom, tempered with sentiments of justice and love of order that must prevail to preserve a republic of freemen.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Secretary of the Committee on Adjustment, presented the following report:

"Denver, Colo., November 18, 1908.

"The Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor:

"Your Committee on Adjustment, appointed to hear, and, if possible, adjust disputes of jurisdiction between affiliated organizations, have given all parties an opportunity to be heard on those questions submitted to us, and report for your consideration the following:

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, For nearly three years the Quarry Workers' International Union has been engaged in controversy with the employers of granite workers in Bebe Plains, Quebec district, who have organized a dual union for their scabs, refusing to sign an eight-hour agreement with an affiliated body of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Paving Cutters' Union has deliberately and persistently sent the members of its organization into the affected district to cut stone quarried by opposition labor and taken the places of our men on strike for an American Federation of Labor union, and as the Paving Cutters' Union still maintains the same position; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the Paving Cutters' Union is detrimental to the best interests of organized labor in Canada and the United States, and is therefore condemned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the charter of the Paving Cutters' Union is suspended until it ceases giving aid and comfort to an employers' association whose watch-word is Canada for Canadians and disruption of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows:

"The representatives of the two interested parties expressed the opinion that they would be able to agree within a period of sixty days.

"Committee recommend that the subject-matter of the resolution be referred to the Quarry Workers and Paving Cutters' Unions for final settlement."

On motion of Delegate Fitzgerald the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS.

Resolution No. 32 of the Norfolk Convention relates to the question of jurisdiction over Moving Picture Machine Operators. After considerable correspondence between President Gompers and the executive officers of the Stage Employees, and Electrical Workers, the representatives of these organizations met in conference with President Gompers at Washington and an agreement reached. Later it developed that the Actors' organization also made claim for jurisdiction over the picture machine operators. A conference was thereupon held in New York City, when it developed that the Theatrical Stage Employees at their last Convention had repudiated the agreement entered into between them and the Electrical Workers. An effort is now being made to have representatives of these three organizations meet in conference with President Gompers as early as possible after the close of this Convention.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the committee reported as follows:

"The representatives of the interested organizations, having agreed to meet for the purpose of settling their jurisdictional dispute, committee recommend:

"That President Gompers arrange a conference of the representatives of the three organizations at the earliest possible date to settle controversy."

On motion of Delegate Lewis, seconded by Vice-President O'Connell, the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CLERKS—CHARTER APPLICATION.

The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks made application for charter. The representative of the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union protested against its issuance, claiming that their International Union covered Railway Clerks. These matters came before the Executive Council, and we directed that a conference be held by the representatives of both organizations with President Gompers in an effort to reach an agreement relative to

jurisdiction claims. Without commenting upon the matter we are of the opinion that arrangements should be made by which the charter should be issued.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the committee reported as follows:

"The parties to this controversy, at the suggestion of the committee, agreed to settle their differences, and have reported to this Convention, and that report was ratified."

On motion of Delegate Lewis the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The stability and progress of every labor organization can only be made secure and effective by joint action based upon solidarity; and

WHEREAS, Labor organizations are strengthened and advanced by such co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The Walters' craft is one of those which can be placed upon a plane above all others if every branch connected proceeds in solid phalanx; and

WHEREAS, It being a fact that Walters' Union, Local No. 5, Branch B, ever since it was organized in 1885 under the name of the Amalgamated Walters' Union No. 11, has done everything in its power to establish strict union conditions in restaurants, halls and parks, but could not accomplish very great results, because the necessary assistance was refused by the largest, strongest and mightiest union in our calling, the American Federation of Musicians No. 310, of New York, their co-operation being requested and urged for many years; and

WHEREAS, It is an indisputable fact that if these Musicians had supported the Walters at New York not one non-union hall or park would exist, but all would be strictly union; and

WHEREAS, Great results would obtain by the co-operation of the Musicians with the Walters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Colo., urge the American Federation of Musicians No. 310 to act jointly with the Walters' Local Union No. 5, Branch B, by only furnishing music to strictly union places and refusing to play in non-union places until union conditions prevail.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the subject matter be referred to the parties at interest for final adjustment."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Frank Detlef, of the International Wood Carvers Association of North America:

RESOLVED, That jurisdiction over the Machine and Spindle Wood Carvers is hereby given by the delegates assem-

bled in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, to the International Wood Carvers' Association of North America.

The committee reported as follows:

"The committee recommend that the representatives of the International Wood Carvers' Association and the Spindle Wood Carvers' organization meet for the purpose of adjusting the jurisdictional dispute."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Detlef—I cannot see why the committee should make such a report. There is no organization of Spindle Wood Carvers in existence. For that reason we do not know who to confer with.

Vice-President O'Connell, Chairman of the Committee—The laws of the American Federation of Labor require that if an organization has a grievance with some other organization, and there is a question of extending their charter in a way that will affect some other organization, there shall first be a conference held by those concerned before it will be handled by the American Federation of Labor. If there is no other organization that has a complaint the application can come before the Executive Council.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Detlef and Delegate Lewis.

Delegate Mulcahy discussed the question at some length, and stated that the Woodworkers conceded jurisdiction of the hand carvers to the Wood Carvers' Association, but that the machine spindle carvers were a part of the Woodworkers' organization.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:

WHEREAS, The dispute between Local Union No. 60, Shipwrights' International, and Local Union No. 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America (located at Tampa, Fla.), as contained in Resolution No. 89 of the Norfolk Convention, was referred (by said Convention), on recommendation of Committee on Adjustment, to the general officers of the respective international unions; and

WHEREAS, The General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, reporting on the subject-matter to the International Union of Shipwrights, stated that upon investigation he had found the matter had been satisfactorily settled by a com-

mittee representing the two local unions interested; and

WHEREAS, Third Vice-President Hankins, of the International Union of Shipwrights (domiciled at Tampa, Fla.), reports that nothing whatsoever has been done to adjust the grievance; that members of Local 696, United Brotherhood Carpenters and Joiners of America, still continue to work for less than the standard rate of shipwrights' wages, and also work in harmony with non-union shipcaulkers, thereby perpetuating the open shop; and

WHEREAS, Such conduct on the part of members of Local No. 696, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is contrary to the principles of organized labor and should not be tolerated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates attending this Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention request the President of the American Federation of Labor to instruct a district organizer to proceed to Tampa, Fla., and investigate this grievance, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement between the two local unions interested.

The committee reported as follows:

"Representatives of interested organizations have expressed the belief that a representative of the American Federation of Labor could settle the dispute.

"Committee recommend that President Gompers be instructed to send a representative of the American Federation of Labor to Tampa, Florida, to meet representatives of the Carpenters and Shipwrights, for the purpose of settling their controversy."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Duffy (Frank)—There is no dispute at Tampa between the Shipwrights and the Carpenters. This question came before the Norfolk Convention and was referred to the Adjustment Committee. The committee recommended that it be referred to the two International organizations in interest. The Secretary of the Shipwrights took the matter up with the President of the Carpenters. President Huber took the matter up with our local in Tampa, and received the reply that there was no trouble there; that representatives of both organizations had met and settled their own difficulties.

Vice-President O'Connell—There is no doubt in the minds of the committee but that what Delegate Duffy says is true. We feel, however, that an investigation might be made by a representative of the American Federation of Labor who is in that locality. That will take the

matter away from the American Federation of Labor altogether.

Delegate Kirk—There is no question of the good faith of both organizations, but there is conflicting testimony on both sides, and we would like to have an independent investigation made.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Huber, Fitzgerald and Lewis.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

UPHOLSTERERS — CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 75, relative to the dispute between the above named organizations, has received the attention of this Council at several meetings. Representatives of both organizations submitted their cases in writing to the Executive Council at the January meeting, but no settlement was reached. The Secretaries of both organizations in interest stated in communications that they are trying to bring about an adjustment, but nothing has been accomplished in this direction. At the meeting of the Executive Council held in June, the following resolution was adopted:

"RESOLVED, That inasmuch as every effort has been made to bring about a settlement without success, that this fact be reported to the Denver Convention."

The matter is therefore submitted to you for such action as you may deem advisable to take.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers of the country are practically unorganized, and because of this fact the employers in that industry are introducing an unlimited number of apprentices to learn the trade, with a view of flooding the market with labor of that class; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America realize that unless the carriage and automobile upholsterers or trimmers are properly organized and a stop put to the efforts of the employers to flood the market with so-called mechanics who have only learned to do a small part of the work required of a competent mechanic, this class of men will eventually be used as strike breakers in the future when disputes arise with the employers, and as a consequence it will affect all branches of the upholstering craft and be a menace to the welfare of our membership at large.

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America believe that the men in that industry can be successfully organized, and we are ready to place organizers in the field to bring about this result; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Elighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the full jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America over

this class of work, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor instruct their organizers to co-operate in every way possible for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the craft.

The committee reported as follows:

"The representative of the Upholsterers expressed the opinion to the committee that the controversy could be settled within sixty days, if a proper effort was made.

"Your committee recommend that President Gompers be instructed to assist in the settlement of the jurisdictional dispute between the Upholsterers' and Carriage and Wagon Workers' Unions."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Hatch, who moved as an amendment to the report of the committee:

"That the matter be disposed of by the Convention conceding jurisdiction of the Carriage Upholsterers to the International Upholsterers' Union of North America." The amendment was not entertained.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 4.—By Delegates James O'Connell, Eugene Sarber, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear and H. W. Churchill of the International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists was chartered by the American Federation of Labor and conceded, so far as the American Federation of Labor has a right to do so, jurisdiction over all work performed by machinists, regardless where such work is performed; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted a charter of affiliation to the International Union of Elevator Constructors over the protest of the International Association of Machinists, because the jurisdictional claims made by the International Union of Elevator Constructors, namely: that members of the said organization should be conceded the right to assemble, erect or repair engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Machinists has always had, and still claims, jurisdiction over the assembling, erecting and repairing of engines, pumps and dynamos and other machinery necessary to the operation of elevators or performing similar work, regardless of where said machines may be assembled, erected or repaired; and

WHEREAS, The executive officers of the International Association of Ma-

chinists, with a view to adjusting said dispute between the two organizations, and with the further view of carrying out the laws of the American Federation of Labor, appointed a committee of its national officers to meet with a similar committee of the International Union of Elevator Constructors. Said meeting was held between the representatives of both organizations at the headquarters of the International Union of Elevator Constructors, 1529 Nineteenth street, Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1908. No adjustment or agreement was reached. The representatives of the International Union of Elevator Constructors refused to concede that the assembling, erecting or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators was the work of a machinist; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Association of Machinists to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to bring this controversy to the attention of this Convention, with a view to having a decision rendered that should be binding upon both organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the delegates assembled at the Twenty-Eighth Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the assembling, erection or repairing of engines, pumps, dynamos and other machinery necessary to operate elevators in buildings or elsewhere.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the subject matter of this resolution be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for investigation and final decision as to jurisdiction."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

Delegate McNulty—Is it the intention of the resolution to also have the Electrical Workers present at that meeting?

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—The report of the committee recommends that the matter be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for investigation and final decision as to jurisdiction. If there are any jurisdiction disputes between any other people in connection with this work I assume the Executive Council or the properly authorized representatives will direct them to appear when the matter is taken up for adjustment.

Delegate Van Lear spoke in favor of the report of the committee, and moved as an amendment that the decision of the Executive Council be rendered within the next ninety days. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegate Young, Delegate Feeney, Vice-President O'Connell, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Tazelaar, Duffy (Frank), Sarber and Churchill.

The amendment offered by Delegate Van Lear, that the decision of the Executive Council be rendered within ninety days, was carried, and the report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 65 and the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption of "Paperhangers-Painters" were considered under one report of the committee.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate Arnold B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, At the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor Resolution No. 159 was introduced by Delegate James P. Holland, representing the New York Central Federated Union, relating to the controversy between the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers and the Paperhangers. Said resolution was amended, instructing the Executive Council to give a complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and to settle the same consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report results to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to make a report at this Convention of their findings, and refer the same to the proper committees, so that a settlement of the difficulty complained of can be permanently settled at this Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

PAPERHANGERS-PAINTERS.

During our Chicago meeting a committee representing the Paperhangers' Local Unions, claiming to be aggrieved by the action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, appeared before the Executive Council. This subject-matter came before us as per Resolution No. 159, of the Norfolk Convention, and was referred to the Executive Council. "To give a full and complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and, after such a hearing, the Executive Council shall take such steps to settle said grievance as are consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report the result to the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The Paperhangers' Unions, as well as the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, were ably represented. Upon the facts of the complaint there was no dispute; as to whether the complaints were just, was contended for by the representatives of the Paperhangers' Union and contested by the representatives of the Brotherhood.

It is necessary to briefly recount the matter upon which the complaint is based. The Brotherhood of Painters claimed jurisdiction over the Paperhang-

ers and Paperhangers' Unions. There existed at the time a National Paperhangers' Protective and Beneficial Association claiming jurisdiction over the Paperhangers. The latter frequently made application for charter to the American Federation of Labor, which was denied. The division continued. As the result of repeated efforts conferences were held resulting in amalgamation being accomplished upon an agreement, the condition substantially being full autonomy over Paperhangers conceded to the Paperhangers' Unions. This agreement was ratified by a Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, and ratified by a referendum vote of the membership. Since then the Brotherhood has changed its laws, by which are impaired the conditions of the agreement upon which the amalgamation was effected.

Against this the representatives of the Paperhangers' Unions protest. The representatives of the Brotherhood insist that the Brotherhood possesses the right to change the laws as its judgment directs.

We entered into an exhaustive hearing and discussion of the controversy, and decided that President Gompers should communicate with the officers of the Brotherhood and the representatives of the Paperhangers' Local Unions, that "the terms upon which amalgamation was effected are in fact agreements, and in effect and practically in the form of treaties, and that the conditions and terms upon which amalgamation was effected should be adhered to as closely as possible, unless they are altered with the consent of both parties thereto."

This was communicated to the representatives of the Brotherhood as well as of the Local Unions of Paperhangers by President Gompers under date of July 20, 1908. We have no information as to any further developments upon this subject, or whether the Brotherhood has taken action in conformity with the action taken by the Executive Council, at Chicago, and communicated in that letter.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the subject-matter be referred to President Gompers to investigate whether or not the agreement entered into between the Paperhangers and Painters when they amalgamated is being complied with."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate C. O. Young, of the Oregon State Federation of Labor (presented by request):

The purpose of this communication is to bring to your attention a matter which is of vital importance to a great number of toilers who are now partially organized, and who, if proper recognition was secured to them, would augment their numbers three-fold in a short space of time.

The Longshoremen on the Pacific Coast were at one time affiliated with

an organization chartered from the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshoremen's Association, with headquarters at Detroit, Michigan.

The organization under this name grew, both upon the shores of the Great Lakes, Pacific Coast and elsewhere. Some years after the formation of said International Longshoremen's Association, on account of its organizers on the Lakes being able to organize and control branches of industry not in any way connected with Longshore work, its officers saw fit to extend the name, and, as a consequence, its scope of jurisdiction. The name adopted is known as "The International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association."

It will perhaps be no news to your Convention to tell you that the extension to the name was made without the consultation of the officers or body of the American Federation of Labor, and the further fact that the organization named is not now recognized by the American Federation of Labor as the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, but is officially recognized by its former name, the "International Longshoremen's Association."

While, on the Lakes, the organization with its extended name was able to control its extension of jurisdiction to a great extent, not so on the Pacific Coast. Much difficulty was experienced in the extension of organization and control of work to conform to the new name. Jurisdictional strife arose between the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association locals and another organization closely allied with them, and, as a consequence of the continual controversy relative to the extended jurisdiction of the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, the locals on the Pacific Coast were compelled to relinquish their charters in order that they might have some semblance of organization. Let it be understood that the Longshoremen of the Pacific did not withdraw from their international in a spirit of secession or rebellion, but on account of circumstances over which they had no control they were forced to cease their affiliation with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association.

The Longshoremen have never been, and are not now, antagonistic to the principles of the American Federation of Labor, and it has always been their desire to be in affiliation with the great labor movement of this continent.

As a matter of fact, some of the locals on the Coast retained their charters from the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association until a short time ago, in the hope of some relief. But after the rejection of the award of President Gompers (of which you are familiar) the remaining locals—those of the Columbia River—ceased their affiliation. After being compelled to cease affiliation in the various ports, for most part the locals remained for some time distinct, independent locals,

forming federations as time went on with nearby locals. A kind of water front central body, as it were, assuming various names.

In August of this year a call was sent out to the various locals and branches by two Federations of different localities for a meeting of elected delegates of the various locals on the Coast, with the object in view of forming a combined organization under one federation. The convention was called for Monday, September 21, 1908, and did convene at that time, and formed what is now known as The Longshoremen's Union of The Pacific, having now affiliated thirty-five hundred members. And if affiliation could be had with the American Federation of Labor, the number of members in affiliation could be made to easily reach ten thousand in a short time. This brief story is presented to your Convention for the purpose of bringing your attention to the condition of this craft in the locality named.

We want you to realize that we are not seceders or rebels.

We want to impress upon the delegates assembled that we earnestly ask for affiliation.

We desire to impress upon you the impossibility of maintaining our organizations under affiliations with the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association for reasons already set forth, and known to most of the representatives present.

Now, in conclusion, we ask your Convention to consider this communication as an application for affiliation in some way with the American Federation of Labor, and appeal to your good judgment to consider our honest appeal, asking you to allow discussion of the merits upon the floor of the Convention.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. WILLIAMS,

President, Longshoremen of the Pacific.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that President Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use their best efforts to bring about a reaffiliation of the Pacific Coast Longshoremen."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Young, introducer of the motion, discussed it at some length, and moved that J. C. Williams, President of the Longshoremen of the Pacific Coast, be granted the privilege of the floor.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Mr. Williams spoke at some length of the Longshoremen's organization on the coast not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Both Delegate Young and Mr. Williams urged that some

method be adopted whereby that organization could become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The time allowed both Delegate Young and Mr. Williams was extended beyond the ten minutes allowed each delegate under the rules.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee, and Vice-President Keefe.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried. President Gompers in the chair.

Vice-President O'Connell was recognized by the chair, and spoke at some length of the pleasure of the delegates in having with them representatives of the British Trades Union Congress and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. He spoke at length of the growth of fraternal feeling between the different countries since the custom of sending fraternal delegates to the different Congresses and Conventions was first established.

At the conclusion of his address Vice-President O'Connell presented, on behalf of the delegates in the Convention, handsome gold watches, suitably in-

scribed, to Fraternal Delegates Wadsworth and Skinner, and to Fraternal Delegate Draper a case of silver, suitably engraved.

Vice-President O'Connell also presented to Mrs. Wadsworth a handsome bracelet, and to Mrs. Max Morris, of Denver, a diamond sunburst, as a recognition of the part she had taken in entertaining the delegates and their wives.

Each of the recipients of the gifts made a suitable reply. The fraternal delegates again conveyed to the Convention the best wishes of their respective organizations, and expressed their appreciation of the kindness and hospitality that had been shown them while in the city and in the United States.

Delegate Hawley—I move that when the fraternal delegates are ready to return to their homes we extend to them our best wishes, bid them godspeed and the hope of a safe journey, and that we manifest this by a rising vote.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous rising vote.

At 12:45 the Convention was adjourned to 2:45 p. m.

EIGHTH DAY—Wednesday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:46 p. m., Wednesday, November 18th, Vice-President Morris in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Barnes, Bechtold, Williams, Hoag, O'Connor (T. V.), Potter, Quinn, Alpine, Tracy (Wm. J.), Martin, Byrnes, Powell, Thompson, Welch, Hood, Roach, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Frazier (G. L.).

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee on Adjustment, reported as follows:

The committee considered that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption of "International Ladies Garment Workers" and Resolution No. 64 in one report:

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS.

The subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 174 relates to the controversy between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and local union No. 10 of that organization.

It was decided that Organizer Ford be selected to arbitrate the difficulties between the contending parties in accordance with an agreement between them. Organizer Ford, after considering the matter, made an award by which it is claimed the International Union failed to abide. Organizer Ford was further instructed to bring the matter contained in his award to the attention of the Executive Board of the Central Federated Union of New York as well as to the representatives of the parties in interest. In the report made to the Executive Council under date of September 15, Organizer Ford says: "If I may presume, without being presumptuous, it appears to me that a thorough investigation of both organizations, local and international, is in order, with a view to re-organization of the International Union. The only solution to this chaotic and deplorable condition that I can see from my connection with the case is that above mentioned."

Of course, the matter of re-organizing an existing international union is a matter which should be approached with the greatest possible care, but that some action that will be helpful to the work-

ers of the trade is necessary no one disputes.

This matter is referred to this Convention for consideration and action.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate A. B. MacStay, of the New York City Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, Resolution No. 174, of the Norfolk Convention, relates to the investigation and reorganization of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union by the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council, acting in a fair and impartial manner, held a meeting at Washington in January, 1908. The defendant not being present, the Executive Council decided to refer the subject-matter to a sub-committee to meet in New York City for further investigation; and

WHEREAS, Said sub-committee met in New York City, April 17th and 18th, the matter was taken up, both sides represented, and as no agreement could be reached, the sub-committee of the Executive Committee suggested that a referee be appointed by the Executive Council, who shall be impartial and not familiar with the subject-matter in question and his decision to be final; and

WHEREAS, Both sides agreed to accept the suggestion of the sub-committee of the Executive Council; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council appointed Mr. Cornelius Ford, of Hoboken, as arbitrator, who was not known to the parties to this controversy; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford had summoned the representatives of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local 10 to a conference, to be held in New York City, May 20, 1908, both sides represented; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ford rendered the following decision, viz.:

"1. That the General Executive Board reinstate the Amalgamated Ladies Garment Cutters' Association of Greater New York, formerly Local 10 of the International Union, to full membership and benefits as existed previous to the revocation of charter.

"2. That every effort be made by the General Executive Board, which will clearly and specifically define the duties of district councils and local unions.

"3. That Local No. 10 furnish the General Local Board with the duplicate green sheets of the financial secretary's day book, provided by the General Office, and also to send in a quarterly financial report, ending March, June, September and December, and Local No. 10 pay up all arrears and assessments and one-half the per capita.

"4. Shop meetings to be called for all branches of the trade working in one particular shop. The business agents of the Tailors and Cutters to be present at such meetings whenever possible.

"5. That the question of the status of Local No. 53, or its membership, be decided as follows: To resume former relationship with No. 10." And

WHEREAS, Said decision was endorsed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Local No. 10 has received and accepted said decision of Arbitrator Ford; and

WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union has failed to comply with the decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Ladies' Garment Workers be revoked, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to call a Convention of all unions of the craft for the purpose of reorganizing the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union upon trade union lines.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the decision of Cornelius Ford, arbitrator, be enforced by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

SHEET METAL WORKERS—STOVE MOUNTERS.

In the matter of the dispute between these two organizations, a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations at the Federation headquarters in April, at which no agreement was reached. A further conference was held in September between the representatives of these organizations and Vice-President Hayes representing the Federation. Mr. Hayes recommended that charter be issued under the title of Stove and Steel Range Mounters. The Executive Council adopted the recommendation and decided that it be reported to this Convention for your consideration, because the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance protested against the words "Steel Range" being contained in the Stove Mounters' charter, basing its claim on section 11 of article IX, of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

The committee report as follows on the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption:

"Committee recommend that the extension of the title 'Steel Range' be not granted to the International Union of Stove Mounters, and that each of the two organizations, International Union of Stove Mounters and Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, is instructed to refrain from infringing on each other's jurisdiction."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegates Matthew Comerford, Robert A. McKee, P. C. Winn and A. M. Huddell, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor did order Double Drum Hoisters' Local

Union No. 11,275 to join the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

WHEREAS, Said Double Drum Hoisters' Local Union has not complied with said decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of Local Union No. 11,275 be revoked.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robert J. Riddell, of the Double Drum Hoister Runners:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers presented an agreement to be signed by the Double Drum Hoister Runners; and

WHEREAS, The Double Drum Hoister Runners did sign the said agreement and requested the International Steam Engineers to also sign the same; and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers refused to so sign and adopt their own agreement; be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Double Drum Hoister Runners, herewith appeal to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo., for redress and fair play, and that the International Steam Engineers sign the said agreement; and be it further

RESOLVED, That Resolution No. 141, adopted by the Norfolk Convention, be enforced.

The committee reported as follows on Resolutions No. 67 and No. 79:

"Committee recommend that the Double Drum Hoisters surrender their charter No. 11,275, and be given autonomy as an auxiliary to Local Union No. 184, International Union of Steam Engineers."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate J. B. Dale, California State Federation of Labor, and David McLennan, San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union is composed, as the title signifies, of shirt and waist makers, cutters, collar and cuff makers, as well as bona fide laundry workers; and

WHEREAS, We, the Laundry Workers of San Francisco, maintain most emphatically that shirt makers, waist makers and collar and cuff makers belong by every reason of their occupation to the Garment Workers' Union, and that all people engaged in this class of work on the Pacific Coast do belong to said Garment Workers' Union and that the Garment Workers' International Union claims and desires jurisdiction over all people engaged in such work; and

WHEREAS, This amalgamation of people engaged in such divergent lines of occupation threatens the ultimate welfare and prosperity of both organizations, and as past experience has demonstrated that this policy of amalgamation has created a disposition to engender strife and foster jurisdiction

disputes instead of promoting a spirit of co-operation; and

WHEREAS, The Laundry Workers' Union No. 26, of San Francisco, believe on account of the vast numbers of people engaged in their particular class of work throughout the entire country, that the Laundry Workers of all the cities of the United States are entitled to, and by every reason of equity and justice should have, a separate and independent charter; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in regular Convention assembled does hereby endorse the contentions of the Laundry Workers and does hereby order that the present charter of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be changed to read, International Laundry Workers' Union, and that all persons employed in the manufacture of garments under the jurisdiction of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union be transferred to the United Garment Workers of America; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to inaugurate this change of charter as expeditiously as possible.

The committee reported as follows:

"This dispute, being an internal one, affecting the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union, committee recommend:

"That the National Officers of the Laundry Workers investigate the complaint of Local Union No. 26 of San Francisco, and co-operate to bring about the desired change in the name and jurisdiction of the Laundry Workers' International Union."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegates Martin E. Goellnitz and T. E. Keough, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

WHEREAS, Section 2 of Article IX, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor reads in part: "And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor;" and

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union No. 11,624, Spokane, Wash., is infringing on the jurisdiction rights of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, and Federal Union No. 12,222 of the same city for a like violation of the Constitution; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Union be and is hereby instructed to notify the above mentioned local unions to comply with

the laws of the American Federation of Labor and instruct members of Federal Labor Union No. 11,624 and Federal Labor Union No. 12,222, who are engaged in cement work, to affiliate with Local Union No. 68, Spokane, Wash., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the said Federal Labor Unions No. 11,624 and No. 12,222 refusing to comply with the laws above quoted their charters shall be revoked.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to have Federal Labor Unions 11,624 and 12,222 of Spokane, Washington, transfer such of their members as are eligible to membership in affiliated International Unions."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, Previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor have recognized that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over varnishers, polishers and hardwood finishers; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union are doing this work despite repeated protests; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to notify the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union to transfer to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America all of its members engaged in varnishing or finishing wood; said Brotherhood to admit them without initiation fee.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the representatives of the Painters' Brotherhood and Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union have a conference to adjust the existing dispute."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Bahlhorn, Braunschweig, Tazelaar and Vice-President O'Connell.

Delegate Arnold—I move as an amendment to the report of the committee that the Executive Council be instructed to enforce the decision of the San Francisco Convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—I desire to explain why the com-

mittee made the recommendation. The claim is made of jurisdiction by the Painters over work of varnishers, polishers and hardwood finishers employed in woodworking establishments. The Woodworkers deny the claim. The claim is also made that there is an agreement existing that we know nothing about. The Painters claim that under the decision rendered in the San Francisco Convention they were given jurisdiction over all painters wherever they were. The Woodworkers claim that any decision rendered by any Convention could not take away from them their charter rights and their jurisdiction rights under their charter. That, in a few words, is the entire question as presented to the committee.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Bahlhorn, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Cullen, Johnston, Skemp and Fitzgerald.

The amendment offered by Delegate Arnold was declared lost on a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 119 to 60.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Tazelaar—In view of the fact that Delegate Mulcahy stated before the committee, when asked whether they intended to take painters into their organization and keep those who are there now, that they did, is this an endorsement of his position?

President Gompers—The Convention did not have that information until the delegate stated it just now. The Convention was ignorant of the fact that the statement had been made. It is not an endorsement one way or the other.

Delegate Mulcahy—The statement is not true. I deny it now.

Resolution No. 90—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Boston, 1903, San Francisco, 1904, Pittsburgh, 1905, and Minneapolis, 1906, Conventions of the American Federation of Labor ruled that the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America has jurisdiction over all painters; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburgh, 1905, Convention adopted a resolution providing that the charter of the International Association of Car Workers be so amended as to preclude the admission or retention of Painters as members of said Association, which decision was reaffirmed by the Minneapolis, 1906, Convention,

which instructed the Executive Council to enforce the decision of the Pittsburgh Convention, requiring the International Association of Car Workers to transfer all painters to said Brotherhood of Painters; and

WHEREAS, Many Painters are still members of the International Association of Car Workers, which continues to solicit and accept applications for membership from painters, despite the repeated efforts of the Brotherhood of Painters to induce the said International Association to transfer its members employed in painting to said Brotherhood of Painters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to again notify the International Car Workers' Association to at once transfer all its members engaged in painting to the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, that organization agreeing to admit them to membership without requiring the payment of an initiation fee.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the representatives of the Painters' Brotherhood and Association of Car Workers hold a conference to settle their jurisdictional controversy."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Skemp—As Delegate Richardson, of the Car Workers, is absent from the hall, I ask that action be deferred on this matter until his return.

Vice-President O'Connell—I am informed by Delegate Richardson that the report is satisfactory to him. He further stated that, if the report is adopted he will be glad to enter into a conference with the representatives of the Brotherhood of Painters at any time, and will do his best to settle the controversy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

PAVERS AND RAMMERMEN.

To the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 38 relative to the International Union of Pavers and Rammermen and its contending local unions, the Executive Council gave its consideration, and a representative of the American Federation of Labor was selected to meet with the representatives of the contending parties for the purpose of settling the matter in dispute by arbitration. Conferences were held between the various representatives, and, after hearing the testimony on both sides, an award was made, which follows:

"That the officials of the Pavers and Rammermen's International Union are justified in their act of suspending local unions No. 10 and No. 19."

The local unions in interest, however, refused to accept the decision of the arbitrator and have formed independent unions. We recommend that efforts be made to bring about an amicable adjustment of this difficulty.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption the committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor enforce the provisions of the award which has been rendered."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The portion of the report of the Executive Committee under the caption "Woodworkers-Carpenters" and Resolutions No. 47 and No. 57 were considered by the committee in one report.

WOODWORKERS-CARPENTERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 119 deals with the dispute between the Woodworkers and the Carpenters. The matter was taken up between the officers of both organizations, with the result that a conference was held between the representatives of both organizations and President Goppers. No agreement was reached at this conference and it was decided to hold another. However, the proposition looking toward the amalgamation of both bodies was proposed by the Woodworkers and submitted to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates Frank Duffy, Wm. D. Huber, Wm. Sexton, J. P. O'Reilly, Thos. Flynn, S. Botterill and M. J. O'Brien of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, An agreement was entered into between the representatives of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America and the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minn., in 1906, distinctly stipulating that complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906, and that any evasion or violation of said agreement by either organization shall merit immediate revocation of the charter of the organization so violating; and

WHEREAS, The agreement was concurred in by said American Federation of Labor Convention, with but one dissenting vote; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America endorsed said agreement by referendum vote, as recommended by its Executive Officers; and

WHEREAS, The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union did not endorse the plan of amalgamation, as

their Executive Officers did not recommend same, but, on the contrary, advocated distinct and separate organizations (see page 270, Proceedings of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor to bear this out); and

WHEREAS, The stipulated two years' time having now expired, within which amalgamation should have taken place; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to forthwith carry out the preamble of said agreement and revoke the charter of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegates D. D. Mulcahy and Richard Braunschweig, of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The delegates representing the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union introduced a set of preambles and resolutions in the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Norfolk, Va., known as Resolution No. 119, and printed on page 270 of the proceedings of that Convention; and

WHEREAS, That instrument recited the record and position of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union in relation to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Said Convention decided that the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, should meet and make recommendations to both organizations in controversy; and

WHEREAS, The meeting was held at Washington, D. C., January 23, 1908, which adjourned to convene in Indianapolis, March 19. Owing to circumstances the second conference was postponed by President Gompers; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union submitted a proposition on April 18th, which appears in the report of the proceedings of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor held in Chicago, June 13, 1908. This proposition was submitted to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by President Gompers. No information has been given to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union as to action thereon by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and

WHEREAS, In October, 1908, a proposition in accordance with the Minneapolis agreement was submitted to the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union through the referendum which was defeated; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention demand that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners desist from further molesting or interfering with the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International

Union in exercising their right to organize and maintain local unions of factory workers as defined in charter issued by the American Federation of Labor to the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America.

The committee recommended that the President of the American Federation of Labor be present at the Convention of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, which is to be held in March, 1909, and that the Amalgamated Woodworkers' officials are advised to invite the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters to be present, and to endeavor to comply with the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision, affecting the interests of the Carpenters' and Woodworkers' organizations.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Duffy (Frank) and Delegate Mulcahy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen, Teamsters" and Resolution No. 68 were considered by the committee in one report.

BREWERY WORKERS—ENGINEERS—FIREMEN—TEAMSTERS.

In pursuance to the action of the Norfolk Convention, the charter of the Brewery Workers was restored on February 24th. Immediately after the close of the Norfolk Convention the Executive Council met and decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of the various organizations in interest for the purpose of coming to an agreement in accordance with the Minneapolis decision. President Gompers was designated to meet the representatives of the organizations in this conference. He reported that the conference failed to reach an understanding, and it was decided that the representatives of all the organizations should hold a conference, and if they failed to agree that each representative or representatives submit a statement or proposition to which they would be willing to agree. The following is the statement submitted:

Washington, D. C., January 21, 1908.
To the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: We, the undersigned representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen's International Unions met with the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, as called for by the decision of the Norfolk Convention of the American Federation

of Labor, and could come to no agreement.

We stand ready to carry into effect the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and so informed the Brewery Workers, but their representatives stated positively that no agreement could be reached on the basis of that decision. Therefore, we protest against the Brewery Workers' charter being restored to them until such time as they comply with the Minneapolis decision.

(Signed) THOMAS L. HUGHES,
Representative, Teamsters' International Brotherhood.

MATT COMERFORD,
Representative, Engineers' Union.

C. L. SHAMP,
Representative, Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

The following is the proposition submitted by the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America:

We, the undersigned representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, present the following as a basis of settlement of the jurisdiction dispute now existing between our organization and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

First. That on and after date all hostilities shall cease.

Second. All brewery engineers and firemen now members of the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America to remain such, and in all localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts with the brewery proprietors, covering engineers and firemen employed in said breweries, their jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Third. In all localities in which the International Union of Steam Engineers and Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen have contracts covering brewery engineers and brewery firemen, this jurisdiction shall not be disputed or interfered with.

Fourth. In localities where the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America have contracts for all departments of the breweries, with exception of engineers and firemen, and the International Union of Steam Engineers and the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen hold contracts for the brewery engineers and firemen, a local joint conference board shall be formed. Said local joint conference board to be constituted as follows:

Two representatives of the local union or unions under jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, and one representative each from the local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Each local union or unions desiring the assistance of the parties to this agreement shall present their demands or grievances to the local joint conference boards for approval.

All questions under consideration by the local joint conference boards shall be decided by a majority vote, and in case

of disagreement the entire matter shall be referred to the different international unions, parties to this agreement, for adjustment. Local unions in entering into agreements with employers shall arrange that these agreements terminate at the same time.

In the event of a failure to secure an agreement or to adjust grievances between the local unions with employers, it shall be within the power of the local joint conference boards to declare strikes, providing the same have been approved by the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Strikes may be declared off by the local joint conference boards by and with the consent of the international unions, parties to this agreement.

Existing agreements between parties hereto and employers shall not be disturbed, and no further agreements shall be made by the parties hereto in conflict with the provisions of this agreement.

The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America agree to accept any and all members of the International Union of Steam Engineers or Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen who have a clear transfer card from the secretaries of the respective local unions, without any initiation fee to the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen of America, and ask that the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen transfer engineers and firemen holding transfer cards from the International Brewery Workmen of America to their respective organizations without the payment of any further initiation fee, and that all, immediately upon transfer, be entitled to all the rights, benefits, privileges and protection as all other members of the said organizations of brewery workers, engineers and firemen unions at present time enjoy, provided, however, that the regular dues or assessments shall be paid by all members of said local unions to their respective organizations up to the time of transfer.

(Signed) JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
International Secretary.
LOUIS KEMPER,
A. J. KUGLER,

Representing International Union United Brewery Workmen of America.

At this meeting it was decided that President Gompers and Vice-President Valentine be appointed a sub-committee to hold conferences with the Brewery Workers for the purpose of securing an agreement with them to abide by the Minneapolis decision. Later on Vice-President Valentine reported that he had had a conference with the Brewery Workers, but that they would not agree to the proposition binding their organization to the decision rendered by the Minneapolis Convention.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Executive Council meeting, which was held in January, communications were sent to the representatives of the United Brewery Workmen, the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters, requesting that they hold another conference for the purpose of coming to some adjustment of this

difficulty. In pursuance with this request, a conference was held between the representatives of the various organizations, but without any beneficial result. The attached are copies of communications received from these organizations giving result of that conference.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN.

Washington, D. C., February 16, 1908.
To the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Samuel Gompers, President.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned representatives of the United Brewery Workmen of America, beg leave to report the following to your honorable body:

We have, in accordance with your request, met the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Firemen and the Teamsters' International Union, and have submitted to them, as also to your body, a proposition which we believe to be in full accord with the fundamental principles of and in conformity with the laws and ethics governing organized labor. We further believe our proposition to be fair, honorable and acceptable, and one which would eventually lead to a final and satisfactory solution of the questions in controversy. We are sorry to state that our proposition did not meet with approval on the part of the three organizations named above, they insisting that our organization be divided and apportioned to the different organizations laying claim thereto, thereby disrupting same and entirely destroying its usefulness. We are to-day ready to carry into effect all the stipulations contained in the proposition submitted to you on or about January 22, 1908, and hope and trust that same will meet with your approval.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) LOUIS KEMPER,
JOSEPH PROEBSTLE,
A. J. KUGLER.

Washington, D. C., February, 1908.
Mr. Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the Engineers', Firemen's and Teamsters' organizations, do hereby submit the following statement, that we cannot come to any agreement with the United Brewery Workers, owing to the fact that the United Brewery Workers continue to take into their organization members of the Teamsters, Firemen and Engineers, and refuse to change their position.

We therefore beg to inform you that we cannot change the position taken at last conference held January 20, 1908, which was that we are willing to abide by the Minneapolis decision.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) DANIEL J. TOBIN,
Teamsters.
MATT COMERFORD,
Engineers.
TIMOTHY HEALY,
Stationary Firemen.

No agreement having been reached, the whole matter received the consideration of the Executive Council at the meeting held at headquarters in January. Much testimony was taken on matters pertaining to difficulties in various localities and the propositions submitted by the representatives of the various organizations were considered. The Executive Council, after giving the matter its careful consideration, adopted the following:

That the charter of the Brewery Workers be restored by the President at the expiration of ninety days from the close of the Norfolk Convention, and that in the meantime the Executive Council use every influence in its power to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the organizations in accordance with the following decision of the Minneapolis Convention covering the matters in dispute:

Section 1. All Brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

Sec. 2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

Sec. 3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

Sec. 4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act co-jointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

RESOLVED, That unless an agreement be reached by the International Unions of Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters covering the question of jurisdiction, the decision of the Norfolk Convention re-affirming the declarations and decision of the former Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council holds that the decision of the Minneapolis Convention will prevail and will be enforced, and upon the failure to comply therewith, the Executive Council will, as directed by the Norfolk Convention, prescribe such disciplinary punishment as may be necessary.

When the charter was forwarded to the officers of the United Brewery Workmen, the following communication was transmitted therewith:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24, 1908.
To the Officers and Members of International Union of United Brewery Workmen, Rooms 109-110 Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—In accordance with the direction of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, the Executive Council revoked the charter held by your organization, by reason of the violation by your organization of the decision rendered at Minneapolis.

The Norfolk Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

"RESOLVED, That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workmen, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

"RESOLVED, That within ninety days after the close of this Convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from the Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest, and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

"RESOLVED, That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached, the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

"RESOLVED, That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement, the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct."

In accordance with the instructions of the Convention, several conferences were held by the representatives of the organizations therein named, and the matter was considered further by the Executive Council. No agreement was reached between the representatives of your organization, the International Union of Steam Engineers, the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and the International

Brotherhood of Teamsters, and I am not now authorized officially to say at whose door the fault of failure to reach agreement can be laid.

However, I am directed by the Executive Council, upon order of the Convention, to restore to your organization the charter which was revoked, and the same is hereby restored to you, and which is transmitted this day by express.

In restoring this charter to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, it in no wise modifies or changes the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor as to claims of jurisdiction. The duty imposed upon the Executive Council of disciplinary punishment to any organization violating the decision of the Convention of the American Federation of Labor is not changed or modified by the restoration of this charter to your organization.

In welcoming you back among the family of trade unions, it is the hope of the Executive Council and myself that all parties in interest will see the necessity of coming to some form of agreement or understanding, so that the best interests of all may be secured.

With best wishes, I am,

Fraternally yours,

(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

It is to be regretted that no amicable adjustment of this unfortunate difficulty, which has caused to much confusion in the labor movement of our country, has been reached—an amicable settlement that would be for the best interests of all concerned. However, we sincerely hope and trust that at this Convention the various conflicting interests will agree upon some plan that will restore harmony in the brewing industry, which will be beneficial to all concerned. It is beyond question that this controversy has to a great degree not only retarded the growth of the organizations in interest, but has to some extent at least had the same effect upon the general labor movement, and it is our sincere desire that this matter should finally be adjusted by the organizations in interest at this Convention.

Resolution No. 68—By Delegate Matthew Comerford, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, By order of several successive Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers over members of the Steam Engineers' craft were fully ratified and confirmed, as against the contesting claims of the United Brewery Workmen; and

WHEREAS, The United Brewery Workmen were, by order of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, forbidden thereafter to initiate into its ranks any person over whom the International Union of Steam Engineers were given jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, As a result of its continued defiance of said order the charter of the United Brewery Workmen was revoked; and

WHEREAS, Said charter was by order of the Norfolk Convention restored, with the understanding that the United Brewery Workmen would thereafter refrain from further interference with the membership of the International Union of Steam Engineers; and

WHEREAS, Since the restoration of its charter, as at all times before, the United Brewery Workmen have refused compliance with the mandates of this body, and have introduced into its membership engineers owing allegiance to the International Union of Steam Engineers, greatly to the detriment of said body; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brewery Workmen be, and they are, hereby ordered forthwith to surrender to the International Union of Steam Engineers all engineers initiated since the date of the Minneapolis Convention, and that it be required hereafter to refrain from initiating engineers into their body; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That in any city or locality where the provisions of this resolution are not fully complied with, the endorsement and support of the American Federation of Labor shall be withdrawn from the label of the United Brewery Workmen, and the Central body of such city or locality is hereby instructed to unseat all delegates of the Brewery Workmen pending a settlement of the difficulty; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby instructed to revoke the charter of any Central body refusing to comply with this decision.

"Your committee has given the jurisdictional dispute between the International Union of Steam Engineers and International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and other interested Unions careful consideration and we are pleased to report to this Convention that we have succeeded in getting the representatives of the International Union of Steam Engineers and International Union of Brewery Workmen of America to agree to cease hostilities, so far as those two organizations are concerned.

"The basis upon which they agree to try to have their differences permanently adjusted is embodied in the following agreement:

Denver, Colo., November 18, 1908.

We, the undersigned representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, and International Union of Steam Engineers, believing that harmony in the ranks of organized wage earners is essential to the success of the labor movement, and having a sincere desire to promote the industrial and material welfare of the men employed in and around the breweries, agree upon the following as the best solution to settle our differences:

First: All hostilities now existing between the members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and International Union of Steam Engineers shall cease immediately;

Second: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of, and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of Steam Engineers, shall remain members of the International Union of Steam Engineers;

Third: Engineers employed in breweries, now members of and working under the contracts and jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, shall remain members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen;

Fourth: In the month of October, 1910, the engineers employed in the breweries, and members of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, shall take a referendum vote for the purpose of deciding whether or not they desire to remain members of the Brewery Workmen's Union or to affiliate with the Steam Engineers' Union. A majority vote of the engineers who are members of the Brewery Workmen's Union and employed in the breweries shall determine the question of their membership in the respective cities where the referendum vote is taken;

Fifth: The referendum vote shall be taken under the supervision of two representatives of the Brewery Workmen, two representatives of the Steam Engineers and one disinterested representative selected by the President of the American Federation of Labor from each of the cities where the referendum takes place;

Sixth: The referendum shall take place on the same date, and each engineer, a member of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, shall be furnished a ballot, and a duplicate return sheet of the result of the vote shall be forwarded to the headquarters of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and the office of the American Federation of Labor;

Seventh: All engineers, members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, who decide by a majority of the referendum vote in cities where the vote is taken to affiliate with the Steam Engineers, shall transfer their membership January 1, 1911; and where a majority of engineers decide to remain members of the Brewery Workmen's Union, they shall remain as such;

Eighth: Beginning now, and continuing until January 1, 1911, joint conference boards may be created in cities where the Steam Engineers have jurisdiction. The duty of the joint boards shall be the same as now where the jurisdiction of the Engineers exists. It is understood that in the negotiation of wage agreements, contracts governing the Steam Engineers and the Brewery Workmen's respective unions shall expire at the same date;

Ninth: Brewery Workers shall have authority to initiate engineers in those breweries, malt houses and bottling

houses in those cities where they have jurisdiction over the engineers;

Tenth: A joint circular letter shall be issued to the local unions of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America, the International Union of Steam Engineers and all affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor within sixty days from the adjournment of this Convention. The circular shall contain the provisions of this agreement, and be signed by the officers of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and International Union of Steam Engineers, and by President Gompers on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. It is understood and agreed that the terms of this arrangement will continue and remain in effect and be binding on all parties interested until January 1, 1911.

On behalf of International Union of Steam Engineers:

MATT. COMERFORD, Gen'l Pres.,

R. A. MCKEE, Gen'l Sec.-Treas.

A. M. HUDDALL, 1st Vice-Pres.,

P. C. WINN, Delegate.

On behalf of International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America (subject to approval of organization):

LOUIS KEMPER,

A. J. KUGLER,

E. W. WARD,

JOHN SULLIVAN,

FRANK KORALEK.

"It will be seen by this agreement that it is signed by the representatives of the Engineers, without any qualification, and signed by the representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America with the single qualification noted. This was done for the reason that the representatives of the Brewery Workmen did not, under their laws, have full authority to act.

"The committee recommend that this agreement be ratified and carried into effect by all parties directly or indirectly interested in the controversy that has existed between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America and the International Union of Steam Engineers."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Tobin (D. J.)—Is the committee reporting now on that part of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the charter of the Brewery Workers?

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—There are four pages of the report of the Executive Council to this Convention that have been considered by the committee. There is a resolution introduced by the Engineers and one by

the Firemen and Teamsters. The committee is now acting on the resolution introduced by the Engineers and the part of the report of the Council that has application to this unfortunate controversy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegates Daniel J. Tobin, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and Timothy Healy, of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, The organization of the United Brewery Workers have absolutely refused to obey the mandates of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Their charter was restored to same organization at the Norfolk Convention with the direct understanding that they should obey and live up to the decision rendered in Minneapolis; and

WHEREAS, They have openly stated before the Adjustment Committee that they could not, as it would be impossible for them to do so, live up to or obey the rulings and decisions of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor along the lines of the Minneapolis Convention decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the charter of the United Brewery Workers of America be revoked until such time as they agree to live up to and carry out the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee reported as follows:

"Committee recommend that the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be authorized and instructed to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the International Union of United Brewery Workmen and the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen on the same basis as the settlement which has been agreed to between the Brewery Workmen and Steam Engineers.

"Your Committee further recommend that the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor recognize the jurisdiction of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America over all teamsters employed in breweries."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Tobin (D. J.) discussed the question at some length, and objected strongly to the report of the committee. He claimed that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters had jurisdiction over all teamsters under their

charter, and that if the Brewery Workers should be given the jurisdiction recommended by the committee other organizations would claim similar jurisdiction over teamsters hauling goods to and from establishments where their members were employed. He stated further that the recommendation of the committee was unjust and that the Teamsters' organization would not submit to it.

Vice-President O'Connell, Chairman of the Committee, stated that the committee could not agree upon the proposition of the Teamsters, but decided to make the recommendation submitted to the Convention and let the Convention settle the question.

Delegate Tobin—Have we not the same jurisdiction rights under our charter the Engineers and Firemen have?

Vice-President O'Connell—Personally I believe you have. The committee agreed upon a recommendation regarding the firemen. They could not agree to make a positive recommendation on the Teamsters' proposition. They brought in the recommendation they did to allow the Convention to settle the matter.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Daley, who opposed the report and recommendation of the committee.

Delegate Ward discussed the matter, and spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Flood and Delegate Thompson spoke in opposition to the report and recommendation of the committee.

Vice-President Mitchell—It may seem like procrastination to defer a decisive vote upon the question in controversy, but it seems the adoption of the recommendation of the committee is not going to settle the dispute. Therefore, I move that the entire matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to continue their efforts to bring about an adjustment of the controversy between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Stationary Firemen and the United Brewery Workers' International Union. (Seconded by Delegate Wilson (W. B.))

Delegate Healy spoke at length in opposition to the report of the committee, and in favor of the motion offered by Vice-President Mitchell.

Delegate Lewis spoke at length in defense of the recommendation of the committee.

Vice-President Mitchell spoke in favor of the motion to refer to the Executive Council.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council was declared carried on a viva voce vote.

A division was called for and the motion was carried by a vote of 156 to 31.

Delegates Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan, Ward and Zusi desired to be recorded as voting against the motion to refer to the Executive Council.

Delegate Lewis—That completes the report of the Adjustment Committee, which is signed by the full committee:

JAMES O'CONNELL, Chairman;

B. A. LARGER,

JAMES WILSON,

H. B. PERHAM,

HUGH STEVENSON,

D. A. CAREY,

ALEX FAIRGRIEVE,

JAMES P. MAHER,

JOHN GOLDEN,

WM. E. KLAPETSKY,

ARNOLD B. MacSTAY,

T. J. SULLIVAN,

HUGH ROBINSON,

JOHN T. SMITH,

T. L. LEWIS, Secretary,

Committee on Adjustment.

Delegate Hawley desired the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Hawley submitted the following:

Resolution No. 97—By Delegate William Morrison, Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that all State Federations and Central Labor Unions, or Trades Assemblies, are not complying with article XI, section 1, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, in admitting as members delegates of organizations or locals which are hostile to Unions that compose this great body; therefore, be

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, hereby insist on the Constitution. In this particular, being complied with without any evasion.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Thompson desired the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Thompson submitted the following:

Resolution No. 98—By Delegate S. J. Thompson, of the Texas State Federation of Labor, and William Morrison, of the Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Southwestern Organizer of the American Federation of Labor has too large a territory to cover in the best interest of the American Federation of Labor, said territory comprising the states and territories of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian Territory; and

WHEREAS, For the past several years Texas, which is a part of the Southwestern territory, has not received any benefit from the so-called Southwestern Organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to investigate the matter and appoint an Organizer for the state of Texas, if he thinks it will be profitable

to the American Federation of Labor and the general labor movement, the said Organizer to work in conjunction with officials and organizers of the Farmers' Unions of the state of Texas.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

President Gompers—The chair being unable to be present at the conference of the representatives of the Longshoremen's and the Seamen's organizations called for six o'clock this evening, will ask that Delegate Lennon and Delegate Mulcahy act as the representatives of this Convention to assist at that conference.

At 5:50 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 9:00 a. m., Thursday, November 19th.

NINTH DAY—Thursday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Tighe, Kline, Smith (John T.), Bechtold, Williams (Jos. J.), Hoag, Potter, Tracy (Wm. J.), Powell, Hatch, Richards, Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Frazier (G. L.)

Delegate Evans—Mr. Chairman, before taking up the special order of business I would like to make an announcement. In behalf of the Entertainment Committee of Denver, and through them organized labor of the city of Denver, to show our appreciation of the honor bestowed upon our city in choosing it as the place in which to hold this Convention, I wish to present this gavel to President Gompers. We trust you will be as well satisfied, after you have held your Convention here as we are to have you with us.

Delegate Evans presented to President Gompers a silver mounted gavel, suitably inscribed.

President Gompers—Brother Evans, I think that silence would perhaps be the most appropriate expression of appreciation on my part. I am sure I cannot find words to convey to you, and through you to our trade union friends of Denver, my appreciation of their kindness.

The hour for the special order of business has arrived, which is the consideration of the report of the Committee on President's Report.

Vice-President Valentine in the chair.

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the Committee—I would like to ask the pleasure of the Convention as to whether it is its desire to act upon the report under the different captions as we proceed?

Delegate Brown moved that the report be read as a whole, and then read and acted on seriatim under the different captions.

Vice-President Duncan—I move that the report be read by paragraphs under the separate caption heads and acted on seriatim. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate McArdle, for the committee, read the following:

Denver, Colo., Nov. 19, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Greeting:

Your Committee on President's Report, to whom was referred such report, some matters from the report of the Executive Council and sundry resolutions, beg to report as follows:

The President calls attention to the fact that fourteen years ago the Convention of the American Federation of Labor met at Denver; that then, as now, the country was in the throes of a financial and industrial panic. We are in entire accord with him when he charges "The Princes of Finance" and "Captains of Industry" with their responsibility for such conditions. He expresses the hope that the mountain regions of the Rockies and the Sierra, with the population living under less restraint, may stand as a bulwark against all efforts to destroy government by law, and to curb human freedom. We desire to join with him in this hope, and at the same time we urge upon all the working people of this country the imperative necessity and the solemn duty to resist by all means at their command the present tendency on the part of the employers and the "Princes of Finance" to establish in some form or other in this country political and judicial despotism.

We realize fully that the President has not only been required to "devote all his time" to the interests of the Federation and its declared policies and principles, but that he has done so to the fullest extent. We appreciate the difficulty and stress under which this report was written, and we, therefore, appreciate more fully its scope and force.

We urge that the President's report may be read with the greatest of care by all members of the labor movement and its friends and that the delegates to this Convention may, as we feel they will, use every effort to bring it to the attention of their members.

The part of the report read was adopted.

Delegate McArdle continued to report, as follows:

EXTENDING GROWTH IN ORGANIZATION.

We desire to congratulate the Convention and our movement upon the fact

that the membership of the Federation has increased during the past year, notwithstanding the industrial conditions and the opposition which we have been compelled to encounter.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

Under this heading the report deals with the settled policy of organizing National or International Unions, as soon as there are sufficient locals affiliated with the Federation, from which they may be formed.

The President calls attention to the fact that to permit the locals to organize National or International Unions before they have sufficient inherent strength is sometimes a disadvantage to such locals, and tends to retard the movement, and he suggests that some discretion should be exercised in this matter. In this suggestion and recommendation we concur.

He further calls to our attention that there has been substantially no reduction in wages, owing to the declared policy of the labor movement and the determination of its organizations and members to resist all wage reductions and he urges the continuance of that policy. We recommend that this Convention concur in that declaration.

The paragraph was adopted as read.

STATE FEDERATION AND CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

The report calls attention to the fact that there are at present affiliated with the Federation thirty-eight (38) State Federations and six hundred and eight (608) City Central Bodies. We endorse all that the President says as to their influence for good both in the industrial and legislative fields.

Attention is called to the mutual respect and good feeling existing between the officers of the National and International Unions and the State Federations and City Central Bodies. Your committee recommends that such good feeling and mutual respect be still further increased by the officers of National and International Unions using their influence to bring about the affiliation of their locals with such Central Bodies and State Federations where such affiliation does not now exist.

With the purpose of further increasing the educational value and legislative influence of such Central Bodies, your committee recommend that they be requested to provide legislative committees, that in defining the duties of such legislative committees it should be specified that they shall watch the Congressional Record, keep in touch with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor stationed at Washington, D. C., and bring before such Central Bodies and State Federations all matters of interest to our movement, and further, that they shall regard as unofficial any report on legislative matters that may come to them or to the Central Bodies, unless such report comes from the headquarters of the American Federation of

Labor, over the signature of the President.

As a matter of information we desire to state that a daily copy of the Congressional Record may be obtained free by applying to the Congressman from your Congressional district or Senator from your state.

Adopted as read by the committee.

DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCALS.

Under this heading it is reported that there are now five hundred and eighty-three (583) local unions in direct affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The President here deals more particularly with the necessity for using discretion in the formation of National or International Unions, with which matter we have already dealt. He further calls attention to the fact that there have been a number of wage contests during the year; that many advances have been secured; that reductions have been successfully resisted owing to the moral support that the officials of the American Federation of Labor have been able to give, and through the financial support from the defense fund. We desire to express our gratification at the report made, and to endorse the policy followed.

Adopted as read by the committee.

LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We read with great satisfaction the report made and recommend that it be adopted. We desire to congratulate our Canadian brothers upon the distinct progress which they are making, both in gathering together into efficient organizations the workers of the Dominion, as well as upon the growth of international solidarity. We desire to recommend to the National and International Unions that they give to their locals in Canada all the moral and financial assistance possible, and that they comply with the wish expressed by the fraternal delegate from Canada, that the officers of the National and International Unions should personally visit their Canadian locals whenever practicable and possible.

Adopted as read by the committee.

PORTO RICAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

There is submitted in the President's Report a comprehensive statement from the official representative of the labor movement in Porto Rico, of the difficulties under which the workmen labor in the island, in which reference is made to the extension of organization in the island, to remedial legislation obtained and that which has been denied the toilers, in all of which we concur. We desire to express our gratification at the progress made and the spirit exhibited by the Porto Rican workmen, and also to express the hope that their feeling of confidence and trust in their fellow-workers here may be a constantly growing value to them and to us.

The President calls attention to the recommendation of previous Conventions that the Constitution and other official documents of the National and Inter-

national Unions be translated into Spanish and distributed among the organized workers of Porto Rico, so that they may become thoroughly acquainted with the aims, objects and principles of these organizations. He suggests as additional reasons for so doing that we may thus reach the workers of other Spanish-speaking countries on this continent. Your committee urges that the recommendation be adopted.

Adopted as read by the committee.

ORGANIZED FARMERS AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

The matter herein contained was referred to the Committee on Education.

Adopted as read by the committee.

LABOR'S FRATERNITY—INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

Your committee recommend the endorsement of what the President has to say under this heading, and expresses the hope that the interchange of fraternal visits may be continued and extended. We, therefore, recommend that the Convention concur in the recommendation made by the Executive Council to the effect that a representative of the American Federation of Labor attend the next Convention of the International Conference of Trade Unions which will meet shortly after the close of the British Trades Union Congress, and having in mind the report made by the fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, we recommend that the Convention concur in the request made to send Mr. Gompers as our special representative to the British Trades Union Congress. We further recommend that he be instructed to attend the International Congress of Trade Unions, and that he visit such other countries as the Executive Council may deem advisable.

Adopted as read by the committee.

BUCK'S STOVE AND RANGE COMPANY INJUNCTION.

Under this heading the President makes a clear and comprehensive report of this injunction, stating what it forbids and what action has been taken with reference thereto. He reports upon the process for contempt of court, instituted against him, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison. He further calls attention to the fact that under the injunction he is forbidden to make a report to this Convention upon this subject. We urge upon all members of the labor movement and all friends of human liberty to read and digest the report upon this subject and the subjects allied thereto. We recommend that it be adopted, and that a vote of thanks be given to President Gompers for the splendid example he sets in giving this report and his willingness to take the consequences.

Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.)—I move the adoption of the report of the committee,

and that it be by a rising vote. (Seconded.)

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I would like to have added, if the move of the motion will accept it, that the sentiment expressed by the unanimous vote of this Convention is also the unanimous sentiment of the trade unions of this country.

Vice-President Valentine — After the vote is taken we will find out whether it is the unanimous sentiment of the Convention or not.

The motion offered by Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.) was carried by unanimous rising vote.

SHALL INJUNCTIONS INVADE FREE SPEECH AND FREE PRESS?

We note and endorse the President's report upon this question. We desire again to call attention to the report upon the subject of injunctions made by this committee to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of this body meeting at Norfolk, Va., and in addition we desire to quote, with our approval, the following from later documents issued by the Federation:

We contend that equity, power and jurisdiction, discretionary government by the judiciary, for well defined purposes and within specific limitations, granted to the courts by the Constitution, has been so extended that it is invading the field of government by law, and endangering individual liberty.

As government by equity, personal government advances; republican government, government by law, recedes.

And further: "Despotic power under the crime is as dangerous as despotic power under the crown. They (the judges) cannot divest themselves of their humanity by putting on the judicial ermine any more than the king can divest himself of his by putting on the crown.

We affirm that government by law and government by injunction cannot exist together, and we again state that the usurpation which undertakes to deprive us, as working people, of our rights as citizens cannot and will not stop until it has invaded all fields of human activity and made the judiciary the irresponsible arbiter of all relations between employer and employee, buyer and seller, man and man.

The President well says that it is now the American Federation of Labor and the American Federationist which are enjoined from the exercise of the right of free speech and the liberty of the press, and that in the future it may be some other publication. The American people must learn these facts in order that popular government may be preserved.

Treasurer Lennon—I move the adoption of the report of the committee.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Robinson, and carried.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST WORKMEN.

We again urge the careful reading of this report and the statements under this head in particular. We endorse the statements therein made in full and in particular, and call attention to the fact that it is by assuming that business is property, that the barest shadow of justification can be found for the acts of the judiciary on these lines.

Business consists of a location, of stock, and patronage.

Location and stock are property; patronage is not.

Patronage rests upon nothing except the good will of the patron.

There can be no business without patronage; hence, business can not be property.

Courts used to be concerned, and justly so, with the preservation of property as such; not with the profitable or unprofitable use thereof.

When courts shall have been compelled to retrace their steps back to this fundamental position, government by law and equal freedom will to this extent have been restored.

Your committee again recommend that all candidates for legislative or judicial positions be carefully investigated as to their past acts, and interrogated as to their position on this matter, before they be given any support, and "that those who from their actions or expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as read.

SUPREME COURT DECISION EXTENDS SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW TO HATTERS AND ALL LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

We endorse all that the President has said upon this subject. We urge that it be studied; that each organization place itself, so far as it is able, in the Hatters' place in order that it may realize the terrible significance of this position.

We recommend and urge upon all officials of labor organizations to study this question for themselves, with a view of bringing it in its nakedness before their members in order that each individual may fully appreciate its full meaning and the danger to which the organizations themselves, their individual members and their joint and individual property are exposed.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

BILL AMENDING SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Under this heading the President reports upon the bill that was introduced in Congress to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, and the efforts that were put forth to have it enacted. Your committee recommend that the report be adopted and the bill approved, and the bill be urged in every way possible to its final passage.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

The President under this heading submits for our further endorsement or such action as we shall deem proper the Pearre bill. We recommend that it be re-endorsed.

He further submits a copy of the British Trades Dispute Act, and calls attention to the fact that by this act the joint funds of the organized workers of Great Britain have been placed in proper security. We recommend that the Executive Council obtain competent legal advice upon the advisability or the necessity of inserting the principles contained in the Trades Dispute Act in either the Wilson (H. R. 20,584) or the Pearre Bill (H. R. 99).

We further recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to confer with the representatives of other organizations, with a view of prevailing upon them to give their full and undivided support to this important legislation.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

LEGISLATION.

We note with some interest what the President says in his report relative to the legislation passed by the last session of Congress as well as his reference to the failure to pass a general Employers' Liability Law.

Your committee recommend that the Legislative Committee be and is hereby instructed to use its best efforts in the direction of having a comprehensive general Employers' Liability Law placed upon the statutes during the forthcoming session of Congress.

We also note with interest what the President has to say relative to the passage of a Child Labor Law, to apply to the District of Columbia. As he states in his report, Congress failed to make provision for the enforcement of this law and that at the present time the law is being enforced, partially, by the selection of two members of the police department, who were selected by the District Commissioners. This arrangement, however, is only temporary, and for a successful enforcement of this law an appropriation by Congress is necessary.

Your committee recommend that a bill be drafted, providing for an appropriation to cover the cost of enforcing this law, and be presented to the forthcoming session of Congress.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Under this heading the President calls attention to some of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Your committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to compile and have published as widely as possible the decisions of special interest to

and affecting labor, which the Supreme Court has rendered within the last fifteen years.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

LITIGATION HARASSING LABOR.

We note what the President has to say upon this subject. We recommend its adoption. We further recommend that it be carefully read, and in addition we desire to call your attention to these significant words:

"If the situation is to become so acute let us personally, as best we can, defend our rights before the courts, taking whatever consequences may ensue. For one, I can see no remedy for these outrageous proceedings, unless there shall be a quickening of the conscience of our judges or the relief which the Congress of our country can and should afford."

Bearing this in mind your committee desires to state that whenever the courts issue any injunctions which undertake to regulate our personal relations either with our employer, or those from whom we may or may not purchase commodities, such courts are trespassing upon relations which are personal relations and with which equity power has no concern; that these injunctions are destructive of our rights as citizens, as well as of popular government, and we therefore insist that it is our duty to disregard them, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come.

We further recommend that when cited to show cause why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and we further recommend that when cited for contempt the proper policy is as outlined above. We further desire to warn our fellow unionists that testimony extorted under equity process may be partially used in a damage suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

However, your committee feel constrained to say that when blanket injunctions are applied for or issued by the courts against the members of unions for no other reason except that they are members of the unions, and these injunctions are applied for or issued solely for the purpose of intimidating the members, we believe that such legal advice and protection as may be necessary should be provided for them by the organizations in interest.

Treasurer Lennon requested that the report of the committee under the caption "Litigation Harassing Labor" be read, stating that it was the most important part of the report the committee had presented.

The request was complied with by the Chairman of the Committee, and Treasurer Lennon moved its adoption. (Seconded.)

Delegate Furuseth, Secretary of the Committee—I want before you adopt this, gentlemen, to call your distinct and emphatic attention to what it says. Put in plain words, it says that when the judge issues injunctions in labor disputes it is the duty of the representatives of organized labor to go to jail. That is to say, to go to jail if the judge wants to send you there.

The second recommendation under this heading is that the funds of organized labor be not used to any large extent in suits to prevent these things, because your committee feels it is money uselessly spent.

The third thing it calls your attention to is that there are opportunities for the courts to use testimony extorted under equity process in a court of law.

When blanket injunctions are issued applying generally to the membership, we suggest that you be guided by circumstances and conditions then existing and make the best of it, using your own good judgment as to what is necessary to maintain the membership under all circumstances.

Vice-President Duncan discussed the report of the committee at some length, and stated that he objected to the use of the word "disregard" used in the third paragraph of the section. At the close of his discussion he moved the following amendment to the report: "That the words advising us to disregard the injunction be stricken out, and substitute instead that we insist it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come." (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate Furuseth, who opposed the amendment. Vice-President Duncan and Treasurer Lennon spoke at length in favor of the amendment. Delegate Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union, spoke in favor of the amendment.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Hayes (Max S.), of the International Typographical Union, who spoke in opposition to the amendment, and in favor of the report as presented by the committee. Delegate McCullough, of the International Typographical Union, made an extended speech in which he favored the amendment. Delegate Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, spoke in favor of the amendment. Delegate

Lewis (T. L.), of the United Mine Workers, spoke in favor of the amendment.

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the Committee, spoke at length in opposition to the amendment and in support of the report of the committee as presented to the Convention. Delegate Walker, of the United Mine Workers, spoke in favor of the amendment.

President Gompers spoke in favor of the amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan.

Vice-President Morris moved that the paragraph sought to be amended be re-

ferred to the committee for further consideration. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Furuseth spoke in opposition to recommending to the committee.

The motion to refer to the committee was lost.

Delegate Wilson (James) moved that the Convention remain in session until the question under consideration was decided. (Seconded, but not carried.)

At 12:00 o'clock the Convention was adjourned under the rules, to reconvene at 2:00 p. m.

NINTH DAY—Thursday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2:00 p. m., Thursday, November 19th, Vice-President Valentine in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Tighe, Sullivan (John), Bechtold, Williams (Jos. J.), Hoag, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connor (T. V.), Potter, Savage, Tracy (Wm. J.), Heberling, Powell, Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kane (Thos.), Kotera, Nutt, Fizer, Bohm, Creamer (Francis), Frazier (G. L.), Curtis (Thos. J.)

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Delegate Healy of the Stationary Firemen, stating that he was called from the Convention on business, and asked that J. B. Conroy, duly elected as his alternate, be seated in his place.

On motion of Secretary Morrison the request of Delegate Healy was granted, and Delegate Conroy was seated.

The discussion of the report of the Committee on President's Report, under the caption "Litigation Harassing Labor," was resumed.

Vice-President Mitchell—I desire to submit an amendment to the report of the committee. Before the amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan, and after the words "and we therefore," insert the following: "declare that we will exercise all the rights and powers guaranteed to us by the Constitution and the laws of our country."

Delegate Mahon—Is that in addition to the amendment of Vice-President Duncan, or does it take its place?

Vice-President Mitchell—It precedes the amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan.

Secretary Morrison was requested to read the amendments as combined, and read the following:

And we therefore declare that we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of our country, and insist it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come.

The amendment offered by Vice-President Mitchell was seconded.

The question was discussed by Delegate Gallagher, who opposed both amendments, and urged the adoption of the report of the committee. Delegate Furtough also spoke in opposition to the amendments.

Delegate Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, spoke in favor of the amendments. Delegate Jeske, of the Wisconsin State Federation, opposed the amendments. Delegate Grout spoke in opposition to the amendments as proposed, and urged that the matter be recommended to the committee. Delegate Furuseth spoke in opposition to both amendments, and urged the adoption of the report of the committee. Delegate Huddell, of the Stationary Engineers, spoke in favor of the amendments. Delegate Mahon, of the Railway Employees, made a short statement in favor of the amendments.

Delegate Gallagher—I desire to offer the following as a substitute for the report of the committee and the amendments:

We recommend that when, through injunction proceedings, the constitutional rights of our members are infringed upon, that they resist such infringement, to the end that they demonstrate that personal freedom and human liberty will be preserved to American citizenship at all hazards.

On motion of Vice-President Mitchell debate was closed.

Secretary Morrison read the section under discussion and the amendments and substitute before the house.

The substitute offered by Delegate Gallagher was lost.

The amendment offered by Vice-President Mitchell was declared carried on a viva voce vote. A division was called for, which resulted in 124 votes being cast for the amendment and 97 opposed to it.

A roll call was demanded, and the demand being supported by a sufficient number of delegates, Secretary Morrison was instructed to proceed to call the roll.

Vice-President Duncan—In order to facilitate business, and as we are about to have a roll call, I accept the amendment of Vice-President Mitchell as part of my amendment, and wish to have the matter settled by one vote. I move that the two amendments be voted upon in one roll call. (Seconded and carried.)

The roll call was upon the following amendment: To strike out the portion of the report providing that injunctions be disregarded, and insert: "and we therefore declare that we will exercise all the rights and privileges guaranteed us by the Constitution and the laws of our country, and insist that it is our duty to defend ourselves at all hazards, and we recommend that such be our action, taking whatever results may come."

The roll call resulted as follows:

YEAS—Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith (George K.), Kline, Mockler, Kuykendall, Glockling, Howes, Butler, Barry (John H.), Duffy (Frank), Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, Botterell, O'Reilly, Sanders, Fyfe, Crampton, Richardson, Gompers, Tracy (Thomas F.), Barnes, French, Smith (John T.), Morris, Conway, Loebenberg, Manning (D. F.), Robinson (Herman), Cable, McManus, McNulty, Fay, Feeney, Huddell, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Kellington, Flannery, Williams (Joseph J.), Rickert, Schwarz, Larger, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Hoag, Muhleman, Duncan, Coombe, Nestor, D'Alessandro, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Sullivan (Wm. Q.), Farrell, Wallace (John H.),

McSorley, Manning (John J.), Keefe, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connor (T. V.), O'Connell, Sarber, Stark, Price, Potter, Call, Dardis, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (53 votes), Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), White (John P.), Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Savage, Walker (John H.), Valentine, Frey, Curran, Duffy (P. F.), Murtaugh, Carey (D. A.), Woodhill, Winkler, Wilson (James), Quinn, Sheret, Foster, Gotra, McCarthy, Miller, Perham, Rubin, Ramsay, Mahon, Fitzgerald (D. S.), Doull, Clark, Hart (Lee M.), Barry (Patrick T.), Evans (Jo), McHugh, Byrnes, Hawley, Heberling, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Golden, Ross, McAndrew, Evans (E. Lewis), Lynch (James M.), Morrison (Frank), Stevenson, McCullough, Hatch, Gray, Pulver, Jones, Boettger, Rocker, Williams, McCarthy (Frank H.), Ellis, Howley, Ford, Richards, Young, Thompson (S. J.), Copeland, Roach, Mangan, Johnston (Julius T.), Morrison (William), Tobin (William), Strait, Moore, Peterson, White (Norval), Kelsey, Hay, Kuhn, MacStay, Kane, Chrisman, McKee, Merz, Anderson, Whalen, Terry, Fechnor, Gibbons, Carroll, Holmes, Murray, Hamlet, Voll, Riddell, Gass, Hall, Whitaker, Bohm, Dunne and Richter, representing 11,272 votes.

NAYS—Kerker, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Walls, O'Boy, Kane, Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Egan (F. M.), McKenzie, Detlef, Comerford, McKee, Winn, Kahn, Cruickshank, Lawler, Maher, Stemburgh, Kenahan, Morrissey, McArdle, Richards, Davis (D. J.), Ehret, Hart (E. F.), Churchill, van Lear, Grout, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (108 votes), Miller (Owen), Balhorn, Skemp, Tazelara, Arnold, Eisenring, Cullen, Gallagher, Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark, Shirk, Martin, Berry, Morgan, Ritchey, Torpey, Sinclair, Frazier (W. H.), Olander, Furuseth, Stack, Brown, Biggs, Brails, Leps, Hayes (Max S.), Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Dale, Sharpe, Fairgrieve, Keough, Lynch (Patrick), Davis, Allen, Jeske, Dowling, Dunn (J. J.), Gifford, Johnston (J. C.), Rist, Campbell, Breidenbach, Wurster, Smith (H. O.), Flood, Peetz, Handley, Humphrey, McLennan, Leonard, Behrens, McDonald, Snyder and Wall, representing 3,556 votes.

NOT VOTING—Tighe, Baime, Goellnitz, Keough (T. E.), Bechtold, Moffitt, Taggart, Parmer, Pfeiffer, Duffy (T. J.), Kirk, Carey (John), Powell, Loos, Welch, Rollins, Maloney, Hood, Robinson (H. P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Smith (O. P.), Zusi, Kotera, Nutt, Smith (C. T.), Flizer, Creamer, Frazier (G. L.), Curtis, McDonald, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 375 votes.

Vice-President Valentine—According to the vote the amendments have been adopted. The proposition now before the Convention is the report of the committee as amended.

The report of the committee as amended was adopted.

Vice-President O'Connell—I move you that a special order of business at ten

o'clock to-morrow be the election of officers. (Seconded.)

Delegate Mahon—I rise to a point of order. The Constitution provides that the election shall be on the last day of the Convention.

Vice-President O'Connell stated that he offered the motion because the other business of the Convention would probably be completed by ten o'clock on Friday.

Delegate Furuseth and Delegate Fairgrieve opposed the motion.

Vice-President Valentine—Inasmuch as the Constitution states that the election shall take place on the last day of the Convention, and as we are not reasonably sure to-morrow will be the last day, the chair will declare the motion out of order.

Delegate McArdle, for the committee, continued the report as follows:

We further recommend that when cited to show cause why such injunctions should not be issued, we should make no defense which would entail any considerable cost, and we further recommend that when cited for contempt the proper policy is as outlined above. We further desire to warn our fellow unionists that testimony extorted under equity process may be partially used in a damage suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the paragraph just read be stricken out. (Seconded.)

Delegate Fairgrieve opposed the amendment. Delegate Lewis spoke in favor of the amendment.

Secretary Morrison—I move as an amendment to the amendment that the first sentence of that paragraph be stricken out. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lewis accepted Secretary Morrison's amendment.

Delegate Furuseth opposed the amendment. Delegate Barnes (J. M.) opposed the amendment and spoke in favor of the report of the committee. Delegate Kemper spoke in favor of the report of the committee. Vice-President Mitchell spoke in favor of the amendment.

The motion to strike out the first sentence of the paragraph was carried by a vote of 101 to 66.

Vice-President Valentine—What is the pleasure of the Convention with the balance of the paragraph?

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—I move that the balance of the paragraph be adopted as read. (Seconded and carried.)

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the balance of the section of the report under the caption "Litigation Harassing Labor" was adopted as reported by the committee.

Delegate McArdle continued the report of the committee as follows:

LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION.

Under this heading the President describes in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the actions taken.

We shall call attention to a few of his specific statements. We quote the following:

"The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

We call especial attention to this statement, in order that we may emphasize its soundness and because it has to some extent been disputed. We appeal to public opinion, we do our best to so cultivate it, so that it may become on subjects which we urge sufficiently extensive and strong to be crystallized into law. One political party deals with our policies and rejects them; another deals with them and adopts them; that is, it expresses itself as being in agreement with us on these policies, and if we are to remain true to the principles and policies which we have urged upon the public, we necessarily must work with such party for the accomplishment of our object. If an endorsement of our contentions by a political party is to compel us to abandon those contentions, then it needs but such endorsement of our very existence to compel us to disband. The thought needs but to be stated in order that it may be repudiated. Partisanship is exhibited by adherence to a party which refuses its endorsement, and non-partisanship consists in continued work for our principles regardless of what any political party may do. The President makes the following statement:

"Our Conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now depart, from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis Convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority rights of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

Your committee are in full accord with this expression, and desire to reiterate the Minneapolis declaration, but we do hold that this declaration does not apply to an executive officer while he remains as such. Executive officers, when they are elected are aware of the declared

policies and purposes of the Federation. They assume the office for the purpose, so far as they can, of sustaining and giving effect to such declaration and policies as have been adopted. If, after more mature consideration, they find themselves unable to agree with, and feel that they must, in order to be true to themselves, proceed to oppose these adopted policies, or any adopted policy, your committee believe it to be their duty, as it certainly is their right, to resign from such office, and thus place themselves squarely within the Minneapolis declaration. Such action would be honorable to themselves and advantageous to the movement.

The President closes by saying:

"It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which Labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have plead for the righting of these wrongs, I have pressed home to the fullest the sufferings and injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability and power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow workers."

In commenting upon this statement of the President, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the National and International Unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the President when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government.

Delegate Fitzgerald—I move the adoption of the report as read. (Seconded.)

Delegate Furuseth, Secretary of the Committee—I call your attention to the fact that there are three very important separate statements in this part of the report.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) discussed the question at some length, speaking in opposition to the report of the committee.

Delegate Furuseth, Delegate Klapetzky and Delegate Wilson (W. B.) spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

Delegate Tobin (D. J.)—Inasmuch as there are three separate recommendations in the report of the committee, I move that they be taken up and considered seriatim. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the Committee, read the first paragraph of the report, as follows:

LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION.

Under this heading the President described in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the action taken.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Handley and Delegate Barnes (J. M.) spoke in opposition to the report of the committee.

At the close of the session Delegate Tracy moved that the Convention remain in session until the part of the report under consideration could be disposed of. (Seconded.)

The motion was declared lost on a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the motion was lost by a vote of 116 to 61.

It was moved that the Convention remain in session until six o'clock. (Seconded, but not carried.)

At 5:35 p. m. the Convention was adjourned to 9:00 a. m., Friday, November 20th.

TENTH DAY—Friday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Friday, November 20th, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, Tracy (Thos. J.), Healy, Bechtold, Williams (Jos. J.), Hoag, Keefe, Fuller, O'Connor (T. V.), Price, Tracy (Wm. J.), Ritchey, Clark (W. W.), McHugh, Heberling, Tobin (D. J.), Powell, Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Smith (Chas T.), Snyder, Fizer, Frazier (G. L.).

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, Fraternal Delegate from the Colorado Branch of the American Woman Suffrage Association, who addressed the Convention briefly, and thanked the delegates for adopting resolutions and reaffirming the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor in favor of equal suffrage for men and women.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate McArdle, for the Committee on President's Report, continued the report of that committee as follows:

The following section of the report was under consideration at the time of adjournment:

LEGISLATION AND POLITICAL ACTION.

Under this heading the President described in chronological sequence the history of the efforts of the American Federation of Labor along these lines. We recommend its careful reading, and the unqualified approval of the statements made and the action taken.

The pending motion to adopt the report of the committee as read was carried.

We shall call attention to a few of his specific statements. We quote the following:

"The American labor movement is not partisan to a political party; it is partisan to a principle, the principle of equal rights and human freedom."

We call especial attention to this statement, in order that we may emphasize its soundness and because it has to some extent been disputed. We appeal to public opinion, we do our best to so cultivate it, so that it may become on sub-

jects which we urge sufficiently extensive and strong to be crystallized into law. One political party deals with our policies and rejects them; another deals with them and adopts them; that is, it expresses itself as being in agreement with us on these policies, and if we are to remain true to the principles and policies which we have urged upon the public, we necessarily must work with such party for the accomplishment of our object. If an endorsement of our contentions by a political party is to compel us to abandon those contentions, then it needs but such endorsement of our very existence to compel us to disband. The thought needs but to be stated in order that it may be repudiated. Partisanship is exhibited by adherence to a party which refuses its endorsement, and non-partisanship consists in continued work for our principles, regardless of what any political party may do.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted as read.

The President makes the following statement:

Our Conventions have frequently declared that our movement has neither the right nor the desire to dictate how a member shall cast his vote. It has been my privilege and honor always so to insist. I have not departed, and can not now depart, from that true trade union course. At the Minneapolis Convention the following declaration was adopted:

"We must have with us in our economic movement men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority rights of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded."

Your committee are in full accord with this expression, and desire to reiterate the Minneapolis declaration, but we do hold that this declaration does not apply to an executive officer while he remains as such. Executive officers, when they are elected, are aware of the declared policies and purposes of the Federation. They assume the office for the purpose, so far as they can, of sustaining and giving effect to such declaration and policies as have been adopted. If, after more mature consideration, they find themselves unable to agree with, and feel that they must, in order to be true to themselves, proceed to oppose these adopted policies, or any adopted policy, your committee believe it to be their

duty, as it certainly is their right, to resign from such office, and thus place themselves squarely within the Minneapolis declaration. Such action would be honorable to themselves and advantageous to the movement.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Vice-President Mitchell, Delegate McArdle and Delegate Crampton.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The President closes by saying:

It has been my purpose to place before you the entire matter in connection with my participation in the campaign, whatever consequences it may entail. I submit it to you for such judgment as you may deem best to render and such action as you may care to take. I am deeply conscious of this one fact, that I have endeavored to give voice to the wrongs which Labor has endured and to which the toilers are subject. I have plead for the righting of these wrongs. I have pressed home to the fullest the sufferings and injustice done my fellows. To the very limit of whatever ability and power I may possess, I have thrown it into the scale of the cause of my fellow workers.

In commenting upon this statement of the President, we feel that he has gone to his fullest limit, physically and mentally, in carrying out the mandates of the previous Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the conclusions reached by the conferences of the representatives of the National and International Unions held in the city of Washington, D. C., in the years of 1906 and 1908, and we agree with the President when he says that the campaign as carried on by the American Federation of Labor was on a high plane; that the educational features are bound to be of lasting benefit, and that a greater moral victory has been won.

The above two paragraphs of the report of the committee were not read by the Secretary, but Vice-President Duncan ruled that they were adopted when the following section was adopted as read:

We recommend that the policy be continued and that every effort be made to bring the principles for which we contended and for which we shall continue to contend, not only to all members of the labor movement, but to all friends and adherents of popular government.

No objection was made to the ruling.

ECONOMIC POWER MOST ESSENTIAL AND POTENT.

Under this caption attention is again called to the fact that the most important every-day work we can do is to get our fellow-workers organized on economic lines.

We endorse the statements made by the President and desire to call attention to the fact that by far the greater number of wage workers are as yet unaffiliated with our movement, partly because it is not understood and partly because of the conditions under which they live and work. We desire to say that there is no form or kind of work that could not have its conditions improved from day to day, or rather from year to year, through organization on trade union lines and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

We hope to see the day when all legitimate wage-workers will be within the fold of organized labor and will enjoy that encouragement and improvement in their condition which come from the principle of mutual aid, understood and sincerely practiced. We should work to this end to the limit of our power, bringing to this such ability and self-abnegation we have.

Adopted as read by the committee.

INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

We note the report made upon this subject and we appreciate the efforts put forth and the success gained, and hope and trust that we shall be able from year to year to note greater victories achieved. Incidentally we may here state that on the third of November Missouri adopted the constitutional amendment to which the President refers.

Adopted as read by the committee.

PANAMA CANAL LABOR CONDITIONS.

We note the report upon the labor conditions at Panama. We endorse the statement made and recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to carry out the suggestions made by the President.

Adopted as read by the committee.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

This was referred to a special committee.

ORGANIZERS.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

We note with considerable interest what the President says in his report as to the American Federationist. We fully realize that it has been of valuable assistance in disseminating to the workers and our friends matters that are of importance and interest to our movement. That the extension of its circulation may be increased is the hope of your committee. No local union or the members thereof should be without a copy of this magazine. The price is reasonable, \$1.00 per year, and within the reach of every member. We especially desire to call the attention of the officers of National and International Unions, and request them to urge their members to subscribe for the American Federationist. With an increased subscription list, such as our official magazine is entitled to, by rea-

son of the immense value of the matter contained therein, it would give the opportunity of extending all reliable information that is of value and interest, and that should be within the possession of every member of our movement.

Regarding the "We Don't Patronize List," we recommend that the question of its republication be submitted to the affiliated unions for their decision, such action to be taken in accordance with their regular method and reported to the Federation office before September 15, 1909, and we further recommend that the President issue a circular letter giving full explanation for the information of the organizations and their members.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) offered the following preamble and resolution:

PREAMBLE.

The President in his report says: "In editorials in our American Federationist, I have discussed the great principles involved in the campaign," and under the caption "American Federationist," asks that "financial provisions should be made for the official magazine from the general fund of the Federation."

In connection with the publication of the official organ, the editorial utterances should be considered, as to whether they make for unity and harmony in labor's ranks and are fair representations of current events. In this connection attention is directed to editorials appearing in the September and November issues. The following is quoted from the September issue:

"We note the 'Socialists' Special' train is to make a tour of the country, carrying Mr. Debs with all the luxurious accessories which modern transportation can accomplish. The train is said to cost \$23,000 for the campaign. Now, we would like to inquire who finances the Socialist campaign? It seems hardly probable that such luxurious style of transportation would be authorized by those voters of small means whose contributions are alleged to be the chief support of the Socialist campaign. Why not publish a list of your campaign contributions, Mr. Debs? It would be interesting to know who contributes the \$23,000 campaign train. There is a strong suspicion in the minds of many that the money has the same similarity of source as the abuse. In other words, that the interests behind Parry-Post-VanCleave-Taft-Debs opposition to unions furnishes the money for any branch of the campaign where it is expected to do the most harm to the unions and their friends. Come out into the open, Mr. Debs. Where does your party get the money? What is the real reason of your virulent hostility to the American Federation of Labor political campaign?"

The following from the November issue:

"Events are proving the truth of what we said early in the campaign about the Independent and Socialist Parties being Taft Aid Societies."

This question as to the source of the income of the Socialist Party has been officially raised in the official publication and should be officially investigated, or answered.

Itemized financial statements of the receipts for the Socialist special train have been published periodically, that is, complete to dates mentioned—namely, August 15th, August 31st, September 30th, and October 31st. These reports have been generally circulated and have been available at all times to any person upon application. The office of the American Federation of Labor has been supplied with each copy at the time of publication, and the members of the Executive Council have been provided with copies during the session of this Convention.

The names of thousands of members of the American Federation of Labor and a number of affiliated unions appear in the aforementioned reports as contributors, and they principally, though all organized workers, must be interested in ascertaining the truth as to the allegations, or inferences, contained in the editorials quoted.

At the very threshold of a departure to a new policy by the American Federation of Labor, known as "The political policy," and which must have for its purpose the political unity of the working class, it is most necessary that correct information be available. In the matter of finances connected with the conduct of political movements by the working class, or any division of it.

For the above reasons the following amendment is submitted to the committee's report:

"That a committee be elected by this Convention to repair, at their convenience, but within sixty days from date, to the National Office of the Socialist Party at No. 139 Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of verifying, or correcting, the editorial statements above referred to. The report of said committee to be published in the American Federationist; and, further, that the Executive Council of the American Federation cause to be published within ninety days a complete report of all receipts for campaign purposes, with names of contributors, together with a statement as to expenses salary, etc., of persons working under the direction of the 'Labor Representative Committee' of the American Federation of Labor."

A. GROUT,
E. J. BRAIS,
J. G. BROWN,
C. E. JESKE,
J. J. HANDLEY,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
J. E. SNYDER,
ARTHUR KAHN,
CHRIS KERKER,
MAX S. HAYES,
E. T. BEHRENS,
LOUIS KEMPER,
A. J. KUGLER,
FRANK KORALEK.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution be adopted as an amendment to the report of the committee.

The question was discussed by Delegates Tazelaar, O'Brien, Biggs, Kerker, Hayes (Max S.), Secretary Morrison, Delegates Stemburgh, Barnes, Kugler and Arnold.

Delegate Cable—I move as an amendment that this committee, if appointed, be instructed to proceed to the headquarters of both the Democratic and Republican parties to make a similar investigation.

The motion was seconded, but later withdrawn by the mover.

Delegate Duffy (T. J.), offered the following as an amendment to the amendment:

That, before this Convention takes action on the amendment offered by Delegate Barnes and others, the delegates offering the amendment be asked to state whether or not they are willing to vouch for the truth and accuracy of the articles published in Socialistic papers in reference to the officers of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders, and also, whether or not they are willing to go on record as approving of same.

A motion was made and seconded that the amendment to the amendment be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Smith, Kemper, Shanessy and President Gompers.

Delegate Young—I rise to move that the entire subject-matter of this amendment be laid upon the table. (Seconded).

Vice-President Duncan—If the delegate insists on his motion it will carry with it that part of the report of the committee now before the Convention.

The motion was withdrawn by Delegate Young.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Walker.

Delegate Miller moved the previous question.

Delegate Barnes asked the privilege of the floor.

Vice-President Duncan — Delegate Barnes presented the resolution, made his statement and again discussed the question. He will not be allowed to speak again until all others who desire have spoken.

The motion to close debate was declared carried by a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the motion was carried by a vote of 114 to 88.

Delegate Gallagher—I understand the rules provide that the introducer of a motion shall have an opportunity to close debate.

Vice-President Duncan decided that under the rules Delegate Barnes could not again speak, even though debate had not been closed.

Delegate Gallagher appealed from the decision of the chair.

After statements by Delegate Gallagher and Vice-President Duncan a vote was taken, and the decision of the chair was sustained by a vote of 139 to 64.

Vice-President Duncan stated that the question before the house was the amendment offered by Delegate Duffy.

Delegate Barnes stated that he would appeal from the decision of the chair that he had discussed the resolution, and stated that as introducer of the resolution he was entitled to the floor to close the debate.

Vice-President Duncan declined to recognize the appeal, as the matter had been settled by the vote of the Convention.

Delegate Grout arose to a point of order, and asked the privilege of the floor as one of the signers of the resolution.

Vice-President Duncan declared the point not well taken.

A brief discussion of the rules and of parliamentary procedure ensued, in which Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Barnes, Gallagher, White and Walker took part.

A motion to close debate was again carried by a vote of 125 to 75.

Delegate Brown moved that Delegate Barnes be given the unanimous consent of the Convention in order to make a statement.

Delegate Sexton arose to a point of order, and stated that as the previous question had been ordered nothing else could come before the Convention.

The point was declared well taken.

Delegate Barnes asked the floor on a question of personal privilege, and a motion was made and seconded that he be granted that privilege.

Statements were made by Delegates Mahon and Dowling in regard to the motion, which were declared out of order by the Chairman.

Delegate Gallagher discussed briefly the ruling of the chair.

Delegate Lewis arose to a point of order, and stated there was nothing before the Convention, as a motion to close debate had been carried.

Vice-President Duncan declared the point well taken.

The amendment offered by Delegate Duffy was carried.

Vice-President Duncan—There is a question of information in that, is there not?

Secretary Morrison—The question is that before action is taken on the amendment offered by Delegate Barnes and others the delegates offering the amendment be asked to state whether or not they are willing to vouch for the truth and accuracy of the articles published in Socialistic papers in reference to the officers of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders, and also, whether or not they are willing to go on record as approving same.

Vice-President Duncan—The first delegate entitled to the floor is Delegate Grout.

Delegate Grout discussed the question briefly.

Points of order were raised by Delegate Sullivan (T. J.) and Delegate Wilson (W. B.) during the discussion, but they were declared not well taken.

Delegate Ramsay—I move that further consideration of this question be laid upon the table until 10 a. m. Monday, November 23.

Vice-President Duncan—The motion is out of order. The whole subject-matter is before the Convention. The Convention voted that the previous question be put. The amendment was carried. There is nothing in order at the present time but to proceed to allow the delegates whose names are signed to the resolution to speak.

The ruling of the chair was discussed briefly by Delegate Ramsay.

The Convention was adjourned under the rules to reconvene at 2 p. m.

TENTH DAY—Friday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Friday, November 20th, Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, Healy, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Keefe, Fuller, Savage, Tracy (Wm. J.), Duffy (Thos J.), Braggins, Hart (Lee M.), Barry (P. T.), McHugh, Tobin (D. J.), Evans (E. L.), Loos, Welch, Maloney, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Woodman, Kotera, Nutt, Voll, Snyder, Fizer, Frazier (G. L.), McDonnell.

Vice-President Duncan—The chair desires to say he will rely upon the good nature and good sense of the delegates to avoid as much as possible parliamentary tangles, for they can do little good. Let us therefore proceed in an orderly way with the deliberations of the Convention. The delegates whose names are attached to the resolution read at the morning session have mutually agreed during the noon hour that but two of them will speak—Delegate Hayes and Delegate Barnes.

Delegate Hayes (Max S.) spoke at some length on the report of the committee and the amendment. Delegate Barnes spoke on the resolution and the report of the committee.

President Gompers stated that he realized that under the motion no delegate was entitled to discuss the question except those whose names were signed to

the resolution, but stated that as a delegate, as President of the American Federation of Labor, and as editor of the American Federationist he wished to be permitted to speak.

Delegate Barnes objected to President Gompers speaking.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I move that the rules be suspended in order to give President Gompers an opportunity to speak.

President Gompers—I will not speak, even if the unanimous consent of the Convention is given, in the face of Delegate Barnes' objection.

Secretary Morrison read the resolution offered by Delegate Barnes, which was then voted on and lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Kemper received the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution, and presented the following:

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate Louis Kemper, of the United Brewery Workers of America:

WHEREAS, For the past five years the United Hatters of North America have been and are now contending with the non-union hat firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., to have established in said firm's factory humane con-

ditions, to-wit: A fair earning power and reasonable working hours; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. having instituted suit against the United Hatters of North America, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, for three hundred and forty thousand (\$340,000.00) dollars; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. have caused to be attached the homes and personal savings of two hundred and fifty (250) of the members of the United Hatters of North America; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. would be entitled to damages if the court finds that the company has suffered loss by reason of the withdrawal of the patronage of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the American Federation of Labor in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, do hereby pledge to the United Hatters of North America, and especially to the two hundred and fifty (250) members of that organization whose homes and bank accounts are attached, moral and such financial support as may be necessary in the pending contention; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as will at the proper time carry these resolutions into effect.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate McArdle continued the report of the Committee on President's Report as follows:

LABOR PRESS.

We note what the President says in his report as to the Labor Press, and desire to express our thanks to the editors of the official journals of our National and International Unions, as well as to the bona fide labor press. We fully realize many of the disadvantages under which the editors of bona fide labor papers have to work, but we desire to commend them for their untiring efforts and devotion to our cause. However, we realize that there are publications issued which masquerade as labor papers, but which in reality are but vultures upon the body politic, and whose columns are open to the highest bidder, particularly those bidders who are in opposition to our movement. For this class of so-called labor papers we have nothing but the utmost contempt, but would urge upon our members and friends, wherever possible, to give their support to the regular bona fide labor papers.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we desire to manifest our appreciation of the work done and the progress made during the past year. We express the hope that the work will continue and that we may all learn more fully to appreciate its value, and the

value of absolute unity and solidarity among our members, and that by the time of holding our next Convention the substantial growth in our movement during the past year will be continued and extended.

Respectfully submitted,

P. J. McARDLE, Chairman;
A. FURUSETH, Secretary;
JAMES A. CAELE,
JAMES J. DUNN,
H. A. STEMBURGH,
OWEN MILLER,
GEORGE L. BERRY,
C. L. BAINE,
JOHN R. ALPINE,
FRANK KEOUGH,
J. P. O'REILLY,
CHAS. T. SMITH,
PATRICK LYNCH,
W. B. WILSON,
THOS. F. TRACY.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I move the adoption of the report as a whole as amended.

Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate McArdle, Chairman of the committee, presented the following supplemental report:

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Emil Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

WHEREAS, President Gompers has shown in his report that since 1886 all efforts of the American Federation of Labor to have protective laws for the laboring people passed by Legislatures and Congress were met with defiance from politicians; and

WHEREAS, The law-making bodies of the United States consist of members of both corrupt political parties; and

WHEREAS, It is a fact, not to be denied, that organized labor can not expect any justice from these bodies; and

WHEREAS, Too much energy of the American Federation of Labor and all trades unions is wasted in begging for favors from these politicians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby refuses to have anything to do with any corrupt political parties, and hereby instructs the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to use all their energies and time to organize all the workers of the United States and strengthen the labor movement of this country, independent from corrupt politics; educate the members of our affiliated unions that they can not get anything from politicians, but they can only gain better conditions by uniting and to fight for right and justice. We do not want the officers of the American Federation of Labor to go on the stump for any political parties.

The committee recommended non-concurrence, the reason for such action being embodied in the committee's report dealing with the subject-matter as presented in the reports of the President and the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegate I. B. Kuhn, of the Hanover and McSherrystown Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The urgent need for an effective medium in the way of a general publication on the part of the American Federation of Labor must necessarily be apparent to all thinking members of the general labor movement; and

WHEREAS, A four or six-page monthly bulletin could be issued by the American Federation of Labor and to the great advantage of the individual members, which would result in the education of the rank and file of the Federation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention hereby instruct the Executive Council to proceed, as soon as arrangements can be made, to issue, free of charge to every member of an affiliated organization, a four or six-page monthly publication, to be known as the American Federation of Labor Bulletin (or some similar name); and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor should become the editor-in-chief of this publication; and that a general circular be issued to all local unions from time to time requesting voluntary contributions for the support of this educating publication.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

LIBEL SUIT.

Volunteer Organizer Aybar, Porto Rico.

The Porto Rico Federation of Labor brought to the attention of the Executive Council the libel suit against Organizer Aybar, editor of a labor paper in Porto Rico. This case has been tried by the courts of Porto Rico, and the decision being against Organizer Aybar, he has been sentenced to a term in prison, but is now at liberty on bail, pending appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

The fundamental principle involved in this case is the right of free press. Aybar is charged with libeling a judge. He did not mention any name in the alleged libelous article which he published in his labor paper. The matter has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court and the firm of Ralston & Siddons has filed an appeal.

The Porto Rico State Federation of Labor says that it will "try to jointly bear the expense involved in appealing

the case to the United States Supreme Court." That organization has forwarded the necessary amount for the fee that is required to file the case. We have referred this matter to President Gompers to give such advice and counsel as he can.

On the portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption, the committee reported as follows: "The committee recommend that the matter be left in the President's hands, to take such action as the exigencies of the case may require."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: It devolves upon me at the present time to perform a very pleasant duty, one I believe every delegate in this Convention will be interested in. Those of you who have watched the birth, development and progress of the labor movement of this country understand better than I can tell you that we have many men in our ranks who are looked up to as brilliant leaders, men of matchless executive ability, men who understand all of the ramifications of the labor movement. Not only have we such men in our ranks, but we have men who are able to cope with men in every walk of life and in every profession in defending the principles that we all so much admire and so much love.

Among the leaders in the labor movement we have a man who for a number of years has stood out in the limelight, and, by reason of his position, has at all times been made the target of the enemies of this movement, and very often the target of the criticisms of those whom we look upon as our friends. In all the years that he has served this organization he has shown wonderful executive ability, has possessed a matchless magnetism, and has displayed a sincerity of purpose that commands the admiration of even his bitterest enemies. He is a man who possesses all the qualifications of a successful leader. Those qualifications include, not alone executive ability, not alone the power to sway multitudes of people in public discussion, but, over and above that, they include honesty of purpose, independence of thought and expression and sincerity in his desire to serve, not alone the laboring people, both men and women, but to serve the people of this country in gen-

eral. The man I have in mind is our worthy President, Samuel Gompers. As a slight token of our esteem and our respect for his devotion to the cause to which he has given the better part of his life, his friends and followers and supporters desire to present him with this loving cup.

Delegate Lewis then presented to President Gompers a magnificent loving cup. The entire Convention arose and applauded President Gompers.

Delegate Lewis—There is, Mr. President, another person in this Convention who has been just as loyal to duty, just as earnest in supporting the work as our worthy President, and just as interested at all times in the success of the movement. That person has been too long forgotten by the leaders and the laymen of this magnificent movement of ours. To have an understanding of the real worth and the real value of the splendid support that person has given to President Gompers, I need but recite a single incident. When this movement was young, when it was in its incipency, when the Cigarmakers were struggling for an existence, when they were in the midst of a contest and many of their members in want, realizing that Mr. Gompers was the leading figure in perpetuating that struggle against tyranny, when a position was offered him through the medium of his helpmate—offered to take him out of the way—she scorned the offer and said she would stand or fall with him, even though she starved in the effort. Therefore, as a slight token of the appreciation, the respect and the esteem of those who believe in this movement, we present to Mrs. Gompers this diamond ring.

In acknowledging the gifts and in reply to the speech of presentation President Gompers said, in part:

Brother Lewis, Mr. Chairman and Friends: I do not know how to respond. I feel positively overwhelmed. This token of your respect and esteem is valued more than I can tell you. I do not know but that I have received at the hands of my fellow workers more than I deserve. It is a common saying that republics are ungrateful; and it is still more generally said that labor organizations are ungrateful. As long as I have lived and participated in the movement I have antagonized that thought with whatever power was in me, and have pointed to a number of men,

including myself, as a refutation of such a charge.

As a young boy a little more than ten years of age I was put to work in a factory. Both by precept and from my father, who was a trade union man before me, and by his example, I early became a union man, or rather a union boy. The spirit of justice, the spirit of liberty, the suffering of men and women, appealed to me, and together with the practical work in the labor movement the sentimental side appealed to me deeply. And being engaged in the days of my boyhood and young manhood with labor men, I was brought up in a very hard and cruel school of trade unionism. I was in the movement with Sirasser, with P. J. McGuire, with Jim Duncan, with John B. Lennon and a number of others too numerous to mention, and we made up our minds that, no matter what came we would not permit ourselves to be diverted from our work in the labor movement. If we were offered positions, either in our line of trade or work, if it was a matter of preferment in the shop or factory, if it was in the line of preferment in business, or politics, or public position, we would not be diverted from the labor movement. We believed the opportunity which the men of labor gave us for the acquirement of information and knowledge, the opportunity to learn and to know, the opportunity to polish off some of the rough edges of our dispositions and natures was a valuable asset, and that that asset did not belong to us alone, but belonged to the rank and file of the men and women of labor who gave us the opportunity to have that asset.

It will not be difficult, therefore, for you to understand that temptations of that sort were indeed no temptations at all. In the work of the movement, whether on the platform or in the office, whether in conference here or elsewhere, whether among our own labor men or in conference with the captains of industry, never has an opportunity been let slip by that an effort was not made to say the right word at the right time in defense and advocacy of the rights of labor.

In behalf of my children, my ten grandchildren, in behalf of my dear father, who although in his eightieth year is still a member in good standing of the Cigarmakers' Union, in behalf of all those who respect and have confi-

dence in me, I want to thank you sincerely and heartily. In the few words I have said I have expressed to you but faintly—very faintly—my appreciation of your good will and confidence, not merely in this loving cup, and not merely in the ring presented to my good wife, but for all your kind expressions. All I can say in return is that so long as life shall remain in me you may count that that asset you have afforded me the opportunity to acquire shall always be used for the very best welfare of the men and women of labor and the people in general.

Mrs. Gompers was introduced to the Convention by Vice-President Duncan, and thanked the Convention for the beautiful gift presented to her.

Delegate Sullivan (W. Q.), for the Committee on Secretary's Report, presented the following:

Denver, Colo., November 17, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow Delegates: We, your Committee on Secretary's Report, after carefully going over the same desire to submit the following:

After carefully going over that part of the report pertaining to "Finances"—we find the receipts for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1907, and ending October 1, 1908, are absolutely correct.

We also find the Secretary's report of expenditures for the same period when compared with the Treasurer's report and the (financial table) report of the Auditing Committee agree in every respect. In that portion of the report in which the Secretary furnishes a table giving the receipts and the expenditures covering a period of twenty-eight years between 1881 to 1908, we, your committee, earnestly urge upon the delegates and organized labor in general to carefully peruse this table showing the splendid achievements of the American Federation of Labor during the period noted.

MEMBERSHIP.

The table showing the growth in membership during the past nine years should indeed be very gratifying to the Organized Labor Movement of our country when we consider that during that time to the present organized labor has encountered most of its bitterest struggles in the way of strikes, lockouts, writs of injunctions, Manufacturers' Associations, Citizens' Alliances and other strike-breaking institutions. Notwithstanding all the forces enumerated, the labor movement, under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, has continued to grow larger in membership, richer in finances and the men of labor more determined than ever before to defend themselves against the merciless assaults of their enemies.

CORRECTION.

In connection with that part of the Secretary's report bearing upon the correction of the vote taken at the Norfolk Convention against the decision of Vice-President O'Connell while presiding, by Delegate T. L. Lewis on the resolution introduced by the latter while the case of the Flint Glass Workers was under discussion, the committee desire to say that we have taken the roll call of the Norfolk Convention giving the total vote at that time, and after comparing the votes of those who voted for and against the decision of the chair and those not voting at all, the comparison with the printed proceedings and the correction made by Secretary Morrison are correct.

We desire to say further in connection with this matter that the committee have looked over the letters and correspondence of Delegate James P. Archibald, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and Delegate John J. Manning, Secretary and Treasurer of the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, the latter having appeared before the committee and verified his letter and signature in person.

We desire to say that inasmuch as no objections were raised at the time of the vote being taken by the co-delegate of Delegate Archibald, we are of the opinion that the corrected vote as given in the report of Secretary Morrison should stand as the official vote taken at that time. The vote as corrected follows:

A verified analysis of this vote shows the following results:	
IN FAVOR of the decision of	
Chairman O'Connell	6,830
AGAINST the decision of Chair-	
man O'Connell	6,742
NOT VOTING	1,294

Total vote of the Norfolk Conven-	
tion	14,910

In concluding this report your committee feel they should say a few words of commendation in regard to the very able manner in which the affairs of the Secretary's office are being conducted when it is considered that during the past fiscal year alone, as the following statement will show, there have been issued from the headquarters the following:

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1908, there has been issued from Headquarters an average of 1,410 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by	
express and post	2,948
Packages of literature and miscel-	
laneous supplies for Organizers	
and others	181,011
Official and circular letters in two	
cent envelopes	56,582
Circulars and circular letters in	
one cent envelopes	195,327
Total	435,848

When we take into consideration that together with this vast amount of letters, express packages and literature sent out, the Secretary has been in constant touch with all the International Officers and their Organizers, the Organizers of the American Federation of La-

bor, Officers of State Federations, City Central Bodies, Local and Federated Labor Unions, and all Organizations connected with the American Federation of Labor and those who are indirectly connected, all this work has been carried on during the year just ended as in previous years, under the supervision of Secretary Morrison, we unhesitatingly say that the affairs of the American Federation of Labor are being conducted in an able and efficient manner, commensurate with the duties involved through the office of its Secretary.

All of which your committee submits for your hearty approval.

Fraternally,

HUGH FRAYNE, Chairman;
WM. Q. SULLIVAN, Secretary;
PATRICK D. DALEY,
W. E. FULLER,
GUS. A. GASS,
P. T. BARRY,
JAMES WHITTAKER,
E. T. BEHRENS,
GEO. L. FRAZIER,
DAVID J. DAVIS,
GEORGE F. DUNN,
JOHN A. MURRAY,
THOS. F. FLYNN,
W. M. PIGGOTT,
W. A. CHRISMAN.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Nestor, Secretary of the Committee on Education, presented the following report:

Denver, Colo., November 20, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Education respectfully present the following:

Resolution No. 22—By the International Typographical Union delegation:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union issues in pamphlet form and convenient for vest pocket reference, a list of weekly, monthly and quarterly publications produced under union and non-union conditions; and

WHEREAS, This list is intended for the guidance of friends and supporters of fair wages, fair hours and fair conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists be requested to secure a copy of the list referred to, and that they guide themselves by its contents in the purchase of weekly papers and monthly or quarterly magazines.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

For Resolution No. 72, by Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union, the

committee offered the following substitute:

WHEREAS, The President of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, Mr. J. W. VanCleave, who is also President of the National Association of Manufacturers, has used such part of the million and half dollar war fund as he has succeeded in hoodwinking the membership of the Manufacturers' Association to pay, for the purpose of defraying expense to prevent legislation from the United States Congress in the interest of labor and the people generally, and influencing political parties from declaring in favor of relief prayed for by labor; and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of the objects of the said J. W. VanCleave, President of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and President of the National Association of Manufacturers, to disrupt labor organizations, he has caused President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison to be summoned in the District Court of the District Columbia to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Editor of The American Federationist, the labor press, all friendly publications, the committee of Central Bodies and all Organizers of the American Federation of Labor be and they are hereby requested to carry on a campaign of education so that the rights and interests of labor and the people generally may be best conserved.

RESOLVED, That in order to afford the best legal protection possible to those who are at present defending themselves in the interests of Union Labor, and those who may be attacked on account of their attitude in the Buck's Stove and Range Company's case, that the Executive Council be authorized to levy such assessments from time to time as in its judgment may be necessary to protect and advance the rights and the interests of the trades union movement; be it further

RESOLVED, That if the present contempt proceedings instituted against President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison result in their being found guilty, that on the second Sunday after such finding all Central Bodies be requested to hold protest meetings and invite friendly societies and the general public to participate.

Delegate Grout—I am in favor of the report of the committee, and hope it will be adopted by unanimous vote.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 86—By Delegates John Golden and Samuel Ross, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, According to latest government statistics there are six hundred thousand textile workers in this country, over sixty per cent. of whom are women and children, many of them working long hours and for meager wages, mak-

ing the work of organizing them both slow and difficult; and

WHEREAS, The United Textile Workers of America are at the present time conducting an aggressive campaign of organization among their people, both North and South, having increased their per capita tax sixty per cent. during this work, and to enable them to place more organizers in the field; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instruct the Executive Council to lend every assistance to the United Textile Workers of America in their efforts to bring about a better organization, and thereby better conditions among the many thousands of textile workers throughout the country, especially among the women and children.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported as follows on that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption of "Industrial Education":

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

We note with satisfaction the splendid progress accomplished by the Executive Council along the lines of Industrial Education, carrying out the instruction of the Norfolk Convention. Much data and material have been brought to hand and referred to your committee. But your committee feels that in no sense with the limited time allotted them can they make a complete report on the value of the mass of material referred to them on this subject, and we can best submit our recommendations in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Industrial Education is necessary and inevitable for the progress of an industrial people; and

WHEREAS, There are two groups with opposite methods, and seeking antagonistic ends, now advocating industrial education in the United States; and

WHEREAS, One of these groups is largely composed of the non-union employers of the country who advance industrial education as a special privilege under conditions that educate the student or apprentice to non-union sympathies and prepare him as a skilled worker for scab labor and strike-breaking purposes, thus using the children of the workers against the interests of their organized fathers and brothers in the various crafts; and

WHEREAS, This group also favors the training of the student or apprentice for skill in only one industrial process, thus making the graduate a skilled worker in only a very limited sense and rendering him entirely helpless if lack of employment comes in his single subdivision of a craft; and

WHEREAS, The other group is composed of great educators, enlightened representatives of organized labor and

persons engaged in genuine social service, who advocate industrial education as a common right to be open to all children on equal terms to be provided by general taxation and kept under the control of the whole people with a method or system of education that will make the apprentice or graduate a skilled craftsman in all the branches of his trade; and

WHEREAS, Organized labor has the largest personal and the highest public interest in the subject of industrial education, and should enlist its ablest and best men in behalf of the best system, under conditions that will promote the interests of the workers and the general welfare; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President, in conjunction with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, be and is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee of at least fifteen, to be composed of a majority of trade union members of this Convention, who will serve without compensation and incur no expenses other than necessary and legitimate expenditure within the judgment of the President and Executive Council, to investigate the methods and means of industrial education in this country and abroad, and to report its findings, conclusions and recommendations to the next annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be adopted.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegates Nestor, Furuseth, Wilson (W. B.), Sarber, Handley, Frayne, Wheeler and Vice-President Valentine.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

On that portion of the President's report under the caption, "Organized Farmers and Organized Labor," and that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Farmers' Organizations," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee have viewed with approval and appreciation the organization and growth of the two great farmers' organizations, The National Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity, and the friendly attitude which they have manifested towards the American Federation of Labor and the policies which we have adopted in the interest of America's Workers. The exchange of fraternal delegates has already borne good fruit, for these organizations of farmers have become deeply interested in those fundamental questions which affect the American Workmen's standard of living, and their influence has already been felt in the industrial and legislative fields.

We most heartily approve of the action of the Executive Council in delegating representation to the Conventions of these two great organizations. The

interest which they have manifested and their evident intention to take an active part in those reforms, social and industrial, as well as legislative, has opened up avenues through which we may spread a wider knowledge of those special and general methods by which we seek to advance the welfare and interest of the American Workman.

The opportunities presented through exchange of fraternal delegates has enabled the organized farmer to become more fully acquainted with the evils of child labor, the sweatshop, and the products of contract convict labor, and to recognize that he can greatly assist in eliminating these social and industrial evils by demanding the union label, when purchasing. So strongly has the value of our union label impressed itself, that these organizations have adopted the same method of designating their products, so that to-day the labels of these Farmers' Unions are to be found in the markets of our largest cities.

Your committee have had an opportunity of conferring with Mr. George B. Lang, Colorado State President of the National Farmers' Union, who has pointed out the great benefit that will accrue to the workers of this country, by close co-operation along the lines of this report.

Your committee are of the opinion that these organizations will prove a most important factor in the people's welfare and that their influence will hasten the day when unfair, avaricious and unscrupulous employers will no longer be able to find a ready market for the product of the child, the defenseless inmate of the sweatshop, and the convict whose term of imprisonment is used for the unholy heaping up of wealth for the contractor, while his reformation and the conditions which would provide for his safe return to society are given but a secondary place or entirely overlooked.

To the end that the work of education already begun may be carried on, and the bonds of common interest and friendship strengthened still further, we would recommend: That two fraternal delegates shall be selected who will officially represent the American Federation of Labor at the Conventions of the National Farmers' Union and the American Society of Equity. We would suggest that the President of the American Federation of Labor should be designated as one of these delegates and that the other be selected by the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Mahon—Inasmuch as there is already in the hands of the Committee on Organization a resolution that will be reported here, calling attention to the farm laborers and asking that an investigation into the condition of farm labor be made, I move to amend the report of the committee by adding: "The fraternal delegates in visiting the Farmers'

Convention be instructed to make an investigation into the conditions and wages of the farm laborers."

The amendment was seconded and adopted. The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Conservation of Natural Resources," the committee reported as follows:

The conservation of the nation's natural resources is a subject of the most vital importance to all our people. While nature with a lavish hand has covered our land with vast forests of trees and filled the earth in abundance with minerals and metals, so necessary to the welfare and progress of our civilization, avariciousness on the one hand and an almost criminal carelessness on the other has already laid waste a large portion of our natural resources, upon which we depend, and upon which our children, and our children's children, the great American people, must depend.

The gifts of nature belong to the people of the earth, and our own natural resources should be protected from the hands of those who through indifference, wanton avarice or ignorance would allow the gifts of nature to be wasted and destroyed, or assume that form which would allow a few to grasp to-day, and retain for the future, those gifts of nature which should be used for the welfare of the people as a whole, and not for the benefit and aggrandizement of a few.

We, your committee, view with approval the steps taken by President Roosevelt in calling a conference of governors of our several states to consider this question, and endorse his action in inviting President Gompers and Vice-President Mitchell to take part in the deliberations of this conference, as representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

We heartily endorse the action of the Executive Council in authorizing the participation of the American Federation of Labor in co-operating with the general movement inaugurated at the conference at Washington for the preservation of the nation's natural resources, and would earnestly recommend that the Executive Council at all times use its best efforts to assist any legitimate movement which has for its object the protection and conservation of the natural resources of our country.

JOS. F. VALENTINE, Chairman;
AGNES NESTOR, Secretary;
GEO. D. WOODILL,
JOSEPH F. GIBBONS,
GEO. M. MARTIN,
E. ARNOLD,
EDW. B. GOLTRA,
ANNA E. MCKEE,
JULIUS T. JOHNSTON,
I. B. KUHN,
JOHN A. VOLL,
ERNEST BOHM,
WM. J. TRACY,
P. F. RICHARDSON.

Delegate Nestor—I move the adoption of the report of the committee as a whole, as amended. (Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.)

Delegate Flannery, for the Special Committee appointed to consider that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "American Federation of Labor Office Building," presented the following:

Report of the Special Committee Appointed to Consider the Advisability of Erecting an Office Building at Washington, D. C., Suitable for the Wants and Requirements of the American Federation of Labor.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting: The Special Committee appointed by President Gompers, by and with the consent of the Convention, to whom was referred that part of the Executive Council's report referring to and dealing with the erection of an office building at Washington, D. C., suitable for the transaction of the affairs and business of the American Federation of Labor, held several meetings, at which President Gompers and Secretary Morrison were present. We carefully considered that part of the report referring to the erection of an office building and are satisfied, after listening to President Gompers and Secretary Morrison, that the present headquarters in Washington, D. C., are not suitable nor large enough to transact business in a business manner. More floor space is wanted; larger offices for the President, Secretary and Executive Council are necessary, and reception rooms are required. We, therefore, concur in the recommendation of the Executive Council that the American Federation of Labor build suitable and appropriate headquarters in Washington, D. C., that will be a credit to the organizations affiliated, and a monument to the organized labor movement of America in the time to come.

The local trades and federal labor unions directly affiliated by charter have already voted in favor of a loan of \$50,000 from the defense fund for that purpose, as per the letter submitted to them by President Gompers under date of September 21st, 1908, by instructions of the Executive Council. Your committee, however, believe that this sum is not sufficient to buy ground and erect a building thereon large enough to transact the business of the American Federation of Labor. We would, therefore, recommend that authority be given the Executive Council to devise ways and means to raise \$30,000 more, making in all \$80,000, and we feel sure that with this amount at their disposal land can be purchased and an office building erected in which the business and affairs of the American Federation of Labor can be transacted and conducted in an up-to-date manner; and in which its wants and requirements can be attended to without undue delay.

We consider it unjust to the officers of the American Federation of Labor, or any other labor organization, to be required to work and transact business in small, stuffy, dingy, ill ventilated and poorly lighted offices.

We, therefore, concur with the Executive Council in the proposition of buying ground outright, and building offices thereon for the American Federation of Labor, in Washington, D. C.

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman;
P. J. FLANNERY, Secretary;
GEORGE P. FOSTER,
VICTOR ALTMAN,
FRANK L. RIST,
JOHN R. HOLMES,
MISS MELVIA RICHTER,
F. M. RYAN,
HERBERT CRAMPTON,
JOHN R. DUNNE,
LOUIS KEMPER,
Special Committee.

Delegate Flannery—I move the adoption of the report of the Special Committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Furuseth—I would like to ask whether the committee has considered the possibility of the building being seized for damages?

Delegate Duffy (Frank)—The committee went into that thoroughly. I was particularly interested in it because we have had this question up in the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and to-day the roof is going on the office building of our organization in Indianapolis, Ind. We consulted legal authority and were advised not to incorporate. We asked if the property could not be seized for damages, and were told that was not what the employers wanted; that they wanted to tie up the funds of the organizations. If the property should be attached the case could be put at the end of the docket, come up in two or three years, be put back again, and by that time the strike would be over.

Delegate Perham—The Order of Railway Telegraphers took under consideration this same question, and arrived at the conclusion that if our building was going to be attached it would have to be attached, and that we would not consider it a very bad business investment if it was attached. If the organizations have no right to their own buildings the sooner we settle that the better it will be for this movement.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Perham, for the Special Committee appointed to make an effort to secure amalgamation of the two International Unions of Car Workers, reported as follows:

"In presenting this report I desire to preface it by saying that the representatives of the two organizations at interest were not equipped with the necessary power to settle the questions that were presented. However, we arrived at a method of eventually settling the disputes that have been running along for years. Our method is contained in the following report":

To the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—Your Special Committee appointed to make an effort to secure amalgamation between the International Association of Car Workers and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen beg leave to report that after several conferences between the parties at interest and your committee, at which all phases of the matters were discussed, it was agreed to:

That the Grand Chief Carman of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen will put to a referendum vote the question of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, also the appointment of five members, with full power to act, to meet with a like committee of the International Association of Car Workers and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of formulating a plan of amalgamation of the two organizations.

That the Grand President of the International Association of Car Workers will put to a referendum vote the question of appointment of five members, with full power to act, to meet with a like committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of formulating a plan of amalgamation of the two organizations.

FRANK L. RONEUMUS,

Grand Chief Carman, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

S. F. RICHARDSON,

Grand President, International Association of Car Workers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. S. PERHAM,

WILBUR BRAGGINS,

S. J. FLANNERY,

Special Committee.

Delegate Perham—I move the adoption of the report of the Special Committee.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate Moffitt—I move that the election of officers be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. (Seconded by Delegate Ryan (W. D).)

Vice-President O'Connell—I move as an amendment that "9" be stricken out and "10" inserted. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan—I move as an amendment to the amendment that the rule making Saturday afternoon a half holiday be suspended and that the election of officers take place at 2 o'clock. (Seconded, but not carried.)

Delegate Moffitt—I accept the amendment offered by Vice-President O'Connell.

The motion offered by Delegate Moffitt was adopted as amended.

Delegate McCarthy, for the Committee on Organization, presented the following report:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your Committee on Organization, beg leave to submit the following report upon the resolutions referred to us:

Resolution No. 5—By Delegate James Whittaker, of Federal Labor Union 11,823:

WHEREAS, Federal Labor Union 11,823 of Evanston, Wyoming, consisting of machinists' helpers, pipe men and helpers, boiler washers, fire lighters, stationary firemen, engine wipers and wrecking engineers employed on the Union Pacific Railroad, have been reduced 30 to 50 per cent. in the last year, and we can not secure any redress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That an organizer be placed in the field to cover the entire Union Pacific System from Omaha to Evanston for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the above named employees of the Union Pacific into Federal Labor Unions, to the end that they can resist further reduction and secure improved conditions.

The committee reported as follows: "Your committee concur in the resolution and recommend that it be referred to the Executive Council for their favorable consideration, and also recommend that the Executive Council instruct all American Federation of Labor organizers in that part of the country to pay particular attention to the organizing of the men named in the resolution."

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegates Dunn, Lennon, Shamp and Morris.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 24 be amended to read as follows, and that when so amended it be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration:

Resolution No. 24—By Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

WHEREAS, Unscrupulous employers of Milwaukee, employing thousands of craftsmen of the metal trades, have in the past year reduced wages and at this time, while so many are unemployed, are endeavoring, and have started in some shops the system of piece or task work, and the members of the various metal trades organizations are doing all in their power to defend and sustain their Constitutions from the wanton attacks of corporate power, which seeks to take advantage of this panic and fasten upon its employes a slavish condition of servitude; and

WHEREAS, The members of the International Iron Molders' Union of North America having been engaged in a bitter strike in this city for over two years, we feel that the conditions of the metal trades in Milwaukee must be looked after sharply; and

WHEREAS, As the situation presents itself to us, we view it with serious alarm and apprehension, for we recognize in it an insidious attack on organized labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Milwaukee Metal Trades Council of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to send an organizer of some metal trades craft to Milwaukee in the spring of 1909, for a period of not less than four months.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 34 be referred to the Executive Council when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate James McKenzie, of the International Broom and Whisk Makers Union:

WHEREAS, The International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union is seriously menaced by reason of the fact that the various penal institutions are engaged in the broom making industry, thereby entering into direct competition with free labor to the detriment of the latter; and

WHEREAS, But a small portion of the Broom Makers are organized, because of the reasons above enumerated; and

WHEREAS, The Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union is unable, by reason of its small membership, to remedy these deplorable conditions, and they desire assistance from the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to detail an organizer to assist in upbuilding the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, and co-operate with the officers of that organization.

The committee further recommended that the Executive Council be requested to instruct all American Federation of Labor organizers and request all Central and State Bodies to pay personal atten-

tion to the organizing of Broom and Whisk Makers; and in order that the greatest assistance possible be rendered to the Broom and Whisk Makers' International Union, the committee further recommended that the proper officers of the same be requested to keep the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor informed as to the localities in which assistance is most desired.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 37, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 37—By Delegates Jo Evans and J. F. McHugh, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters Association of North America:

WHEREAS, There is at present a dual organization of stone cutters styling themselves "The National Stone Cutters' Association;" and

WHEREAS, This association is formed solely of seceders from the parent body, "The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America;" and

WHEREAS, This dual organization was formed and is governed and controlled by the Employers' Association, who use it as a menace and a means of disruption to organized labor, sending its members as strike breakers into every locality where trouble occurs between the Employers and the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the Executive Council be requested to instruct all affiliated Central Bodies to comply with Section 1 of Article XI of the American Federation of Labor Constitution; that the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall be sustained in every possible manner by every member of the American Federation of Labor in the protection of their organization and the enforcement of their rights.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 40 be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate Chas. E. Jeske, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, A resolution was introduced at the Norfolk Convention asking for an organizer for Southern Wisconsin, and referred to the Executive Council for action, and since no organizer has been sent to this day; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council send an organizer to Wisconsin in

compliance with Resolution No. 94 of the Norfolk Convention.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43—By Delegate J. B. Dale, of the California State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are in this country some three millions of agricultural workers and laborers, who seek work wherever it can be found, having no homes, chiefly because their earnings are such as to prevent them from assuming family responsibilities; and

WHEREAS, These men need organization as much as any men now in our country; and

WHEREAS, It is to the highest interest of our movement that these men should be acquainted with our movement that they may learn to love it; and

WHEREAS, By reason of their condition they can do but little for themselves, especially in the beginning; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Organization be instructed to go carefully into the form of organization that might be useful to agricultural workers with a view of the American Federation of Labor putting forth all the force available to help organization amongst these men.

Your committee recommend that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council and the Council be requested to investigate the working conditions of farm laborers, and establish organizations of the same wherever possible.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth spoke at some length in favor of the report of the committee and the resolution.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate James Kotera, of the South Omaha Central Labor Council:

Present conditions within South Omaha demand that the work of organization be pushed with all possible vigor. Since the great strike of 1904 in all packing centers, the unions among the packing house employees of South Omaha have been utterly demoralized, and are in need of assistance at the present time. Present conditions and local sentiment make the time of reorganization strategic.

Furthermore, the Clerks, Bartenders, Cigarmakers, Steam Fitters and other locals, who in the past have maintained unions, could be organized at the present time with great added strength to all concerned in the labor movement.

WHEREAS, The above statement of facts shows to a small degree the need, desirability and assured success of immediate action in the reorganization of dismembered unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Central Labor Union of South Omaha, Neb., that we urge the Organization Committee of the American Federation of Labor, in Convention assembled, to send a salaried organizer to said city to spend a considerable time among the packing house employees and other unions, as the local Central body shall direct.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate James H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Councils in the cities of Oakland, Cal., San Jose, Cal., Sacramento, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal., have affiliated with them unions of carpet mechanics; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction of carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics' Unions affiliated with the above mentioned bodies have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor request all National Unions affiliated to notify their Local Unions seated in the above mentioned Building Trades Councils to use their good offices in order to induce the Carpet Mechanics to affiliate with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That in the event of the Carpet Mechanics failing to apply for a charter of affiliation from the Upholsterers' International Union within sixty days from the date of adjournment of this Convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall request all Local Unions seated in the above mentioned bodies to unseat Carpet Mechanics' locals not affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Your committee recommend that the resolution be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and that organization be requested to instruct its affiliated bodies to comply with Section 1 of Article XI of the American Federation of Labor Constitution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 66 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 66—By Delegates T. J. Sullivan, Jere L. Sullivan, John H. Wallace, Thos. S. Farrell and W. Q. Sullivan, of the Hotel and Restaurant Em-

ployes International Alliance and Bartenders International League of America:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the women wage earners of this country are forced to labor under distressing and inhuman conditions, working long hours for miserably small wages, hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together; and

WHEREAS, The women employed in public service establishments, such as hotels, restaurants, cafes and similar institutions are by reason of their unorganized conditions suffering under a species of bondage that should not prevail in a free country such as ours is alleged to be; and

WHEREAS, We believe that if the organized workers and such organizations that seek to ameliorate the distressing conditions under which the women wage earners of our country are forced to labor will lend their assistance, that with such co-operation our International Union will be able in the very near future to produce excellent results in establishing and organizing the women wage workers employed in the hotels, restaurants and similar public service establishments into good, active unions; and

WHEREAS, We believe that the organized workers of America are opposed to intolerable conditions and meager compensation for all the men and women of this land; Government statistics show that there are hundreds of thousands of unorganized female workers employed in the hotels, restaurants, etc., in these United States who by reason of the long hours they are compelled to toil and generally unsanitary accommodations are seldom free from the necessity of medical care and attention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That we pledge the moral assistance of every affiliated organization to the before mentioned female workers and urge the unionists and their friends to endeavor to establish in their respective cities unions of these female workers.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate Sullivan (J. L.) and Delegate McCarthy.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 73, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, Massachusetts State Branch:

WHEREAS, There are in the city of Quincy, Mass., upwards of three thousand men employed in the shipbuilding industry that are unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be directed to consider the advisability of placing in the city of Quincy, Mass., an American Federation of Labor Organizer for at least six months of the year 1909.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate P. F. McCarthy, of the Quarry Workers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that there are at present among the great industrial army of toiling workmen thousands of unorganized Italians who need the protection of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated National and International Unions, and believing that the best results can only be accomplished by the employment of an organizer who can speak the language of these people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall consider the appointment of a man who can speak, read and write the Italian language and best fitted to fill the office of organizer, that these people may be given the opportunity to understand the benefit of organization.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for their favorable consideration.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 98—By Delegate S. J. Thompson, of the Texas State Federation of Labor, and William Morrison, of the Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Southwestern Organizer of the American Federation of Labor has too large a territory to cover in the best interest of the American Federation of Labor, said territory comprising the states and territories of Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian Territory; and

WHEREAS, For the past several years Texas, which is a part of the Southwestern territory, has not received any benefit from the so-called Southwestern Organizer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to investigate the matter and appoint an Organizer for the state of Texas, if he thinks it will be profitable to the American Federation of Labor and the general labor movement, the said Organizer to work in conjunction with officials and organizers of the Farmers' Unions of the state of Texas.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution and recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 93 be referred to the Exec-

tive Council for favorable consideration, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate H. H. Boettger, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is evident that in organization and union there is strength; and

WHEREAS, In this Convention no point has been more forcibly emphasized than that we must organize the unorganized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to send an organizer into the State of Iowa, whose sole purpose it shall be to organize and to act in conjunction with the officers of all Central Bodies and President of the Iowa State Federation of Labor to secure the affiliation of all unions with the Central Bodies and these in turn to affiliate with the State Federation of Labor.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

LOS ANGELES.

The Norfolk Convention directed that an effort be made to improve the labor conditions of Los Angeles and elsewhere, and authorized an assessment of one cent per member on each of the affiliated organizations. This assessment was levied, which yielded \$15,342.02. We have had two organizers nearly the entire year at Los Angeles, Messrs. Arthur A. Hay and William E. Terry. Headquarters were established and an assistant employed. Reports from Los Angeles indicate considerable improvement.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the above caption, the committee recommended that efforts to improve the labor conditions of Los Angeles be continued.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to take the floor for a minute, because at the last Convention we informed the delegates that a lockout of our members had taken place in that city, they being notified to return their books or lose their jobs. They did not return their books. Our organization has spent \$40,000 in the past year, the city has been cleaned up, and we have solid union shops in the city. We are under obligations to the American Federation of Labor for sending Brother Terry to that city. He assisted us materially.

Vice-President Duncan—The Granite Cutters in Los Angeles won their strike after our men had been out and paid strike benefits for fifty-two weeks.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

Delegate McCarthy—That completes the report of the Committee on Organization, which is signed,

MAX MORRIS, Chairman;
FRANK H. MCCARTHY, Secretary;
W. D. RYAN,
F. T. HAWLEY,
H. W. CHURCHILL,
A. M. HUDDALL,
C. O. YOUNG,
WILLIAM H. FRAZIER,
ROADY KENEHAN,
W. D. MAHON,
A. B. GROUT,
HOMER D. CALL,
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

On motion of Delegate McCarthy the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read a communication addressed to Delegate O. P. Smith from Robert G. McClure, Secretary of the Indianapolis Commercial Club, urging that the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in that city.

The Secretary stated that similar letters has been received from Mr. McClure by President Gompers, Delegate Duffy (Frank) and Delegate Lynch (J. M.)

Delegate Ryan (W. D.) stated that a similar letter had been received by him, and that he had answered that while he would like to see the Convention go to Indianapolis he favored the next Convention going to Toronto.

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, addressed to President Gompers, was read, urging the American Federation of Labor to hold its next Convention in Washington, D. C.

Delegate Fairgrieve moved that the Convention remain in session until 7:30 p. m. (Seconded, but not carried.)

Delegate Murray moved that the rules be suspended and that the Convention remain in session until 6:30. (Seconded, but not carried.)

A motion was made and seconded that the rules be suspended and that the Convention reconvene at 8 a. m., Saturday. (Lost.)

Delegate Fitzgerald moved that the rules be suspended and that a session be held on Saturday afternoon, the morning session to convene at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 12 o'clock. (Seconded and carried.)

The Convention was adjourned under the rules to meet at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday, November 21.

ELEVENTH DAY—Saturday Morning Session

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 21st, Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Hoag, Fuller, Potter, Tracy (W. J.), Goltra, Miller (Jesse), Olander, Clark, Byrnes, Carey (John), Hayes (Max S.), Powell, Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (Harry P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, Snyder, Fizer, Whittaker, Frazier (G. L.), McDonnell.

Delegate Perham asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, Delegate Perham presented the following:

At a meeting held at the Albany Hotel, Denver, Colorado, November 20, 1908, a Railroad Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor was organized by the representatives of ten affiliated organizations.

H. B. Perham was elected Chairman and P. J. Flannery Secretary. The purpose of the department is to enhance the welfare of all railroad employees; to aid in more closely organizing all such employees, and seek to affiliate the unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor. To further the interest of employees by means of legislation, and to take such action as may be necessary to protect their interests. The first Convention of the department will be held immediately after the Convention closes.

The undersigned move that the formation of said department receive the endorsement of this Convention.

H. B. PERHAM,
Order of Railroad Telegraphers,
P. J. FLANNERY,
International Freight Handlers Union,
J. A. FRANKLIN,
The Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and
Iron Shipbuilders of America,
JAS. O'CONNELL,
The International Association of Machinists,
P. F. RICHARDSON,
The International Association of Car-workers,
J. J. MOCKLER,
The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths,
WILBUR BRAGGINS,
Brotherhood of Railway Clerks,
F. G. HAWLEY,
Switchmen's Union of North America,
A. B. LOWE,
International Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees,
J. J. SULLIVAN,
The International Association of Steamfitters of America.

Delegate Perham moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Delegate Ramsay, and carried by unanimous vote of the Convention.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Wheeler, for the Committee on Building Trades, presented the following report:

Denver, Colo., November 21, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—Your Committee on Building Trades, to which was referred various matters contained in the reports of the President and Executive Council, also resolutions presented to the Convention, submit the following:

Resolution No. 2—By Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Council of Denver, Colo., has refused to seat the elected delegates of the Denver First Branch of The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Federation instruct the officers of the Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor, to order the seating of said delegates as per Section 2 of Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the matter be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Fyfe and Delegate Crampton spoke in opposition to the report of the committee, and argued that the matter should be settled by the Convention.

Delegate Duffy (Frank) and Delegate Huber spoke in favor of the report of the committee.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee reported concurrence in the action of the Executive Council, as stated in the following portion of their report, and recommended that it be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment and drawing the line of demarcation:

PLUMBERS—STEAM FITTERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 66 refers to the dispute between the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, and the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America, and provides that three representatives from each organization meet with a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

This conference was held at headquarters at Washington between the representatives of the above named organizations and President Gompers. No agreement having been reached between the representatives of the organizations in question, the Executive Council having considered the matter, decided that the subject-matter be referred to the Denver Convention with the recommendation that it be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted.

To the report of the committee Delegate Costello offered the following amendment:

"The committee recommend that the suggestion of the Executive Council, with the reference to the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, be adopted. We further recommend that the Building Trades Department assembled in Convention in Denver, Colo., November 23, 1908, outline the jurisdiction of the organization of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada. This shall be done immediately in order to promote harmony among the members of the two organizations, and to protect the interests of both trades in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor." (Seconded.)

In the amendment, as offered by Delegate Costello, the titles of the organizations were abbreviated. At the request of Delegate Tracy the titles were given in full.

The question was discussed by Delegates Alpine, Mangan, Tracy, Costello, Leonard and Sullivan (J. J.).

The amendment offered by Delegate Costello was adopted, and the report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 30—By Delegate Eugene Merz, of the Pittsburgh Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers of Pittsburgh, Local No. 218, is and has been the duly recognized local of Steam Fitters and Helpers in the city of Pittsburgh; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through a charter which grants to them the jurisdiction over steam fitters and helpers; and

WHEREAS, The United Association Plumbers Local No. 27, through its organizers, is trying to disrupt the labor movement in the city of Pittsburgh by endeavoring to create discord among the Steam Fitters and Helpers, and also trying to create a dual local to No. 218 of the International Association; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Iron City Central Trades Council do hereby protest against such work being agitated in the city of Pittsburgh by the representatives of United Association Plumbers' Local No. 27, in disturbing the labor conditions that now exist, and hampering the best interests of the labor movement in general; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the actions of the United Association Plumbers in disturbing the conditions and forming dual locals of Steam Fitters and Helpers be stopped by the American Federation of Labor, and that the Convention so order.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended that it be referred to the Building Trades Department.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 91, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 91—By Delegate J. C. Bahlhorn, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America:

WHEREAS, The Modern Woodmen of America, many of the members of which organization are also members of trades unions, is now erecting, at Colorado Springs a home for its aged and indigent members, on which are employed workmen who are neither Woodmen nor members of the unions of their respective crafts; and

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of Colorado Springs has been unable to induce the superintendent in charge to employ union labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of this Convention be instructed to urge the Executive Officials of the Modern Woodmen of America to employ only members of trades unions in the erection and completion of the Home.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following portion of the report of the Executive Council be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment:

HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS—BROTHERHOOD OF CEMENT WORKERS.

Upon the subject-matter contained in Resolution No. 47, relative to the jurisdiction dispute between the above named organizations, a conference was held between their representatives at Washington and no agreement was reached.

The Executive Council has given this matter its attention, and we recommended that the matter be referred to this Convention, with the further recommendation that it be referred by you to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed briefly by Delegate D'Allesandro, Delegate Stemburgh and Delegate Murray.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that the following portion of the report of the Executive Council be referred to the Building Trades Department for adjustment:

WOOD, WIRE AND METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

The subject-matter of Resolution No. 110, which deals with the dispute between the above named organizations, having been considered by the Executive Council, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Denver Convention, with the recommendation that the subject-matter be referred to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for adjudication. The officers of both organizations were so notified, and Secretary-Treasurer Brandt of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers made the request, "That you set forth in full the action of your Executive Board on this question which took place in March, 1907, and also set forth the action of the Norfolk Convention on this question by quoting the action of the Building Trades Committee in this dispute, which can be done by quoting the report of that committee." In the event of the Convention adopting the recommendation of the Executive Council, all the papers in this matter will be referred to the Building Trades Department, thus complying with the request of Secretary-Treasurer Brandt.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

In conclusion of our report, your committee note the progress made in the Building Trades since the Norfolk Convention, as shown at this time, in their Department.

All the International Unions, eighteen in number, are now members of the Building Trades Department, except the Asbestos Workers and the Slate and Tile Roofers. Charters for seventy-seven councils have been granted.

Notwithstanding the most adverse and depressing conditions existing during the period of its formation, the foregoing statement indicates that the Department has made steady, practical progress.

We the members of your Committee on Building Trades, are convinced that it is our duty to urge consistent co-operation on the part of all concerned in order to develop this Department of the American Federation of Labor in such manner as to effect the purposes outlined in the resolution as reported and passed by the Norfolk Convention, under which this Department was created.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER, Chairman;
C. D. WHEELER, Secretary;
J. J. SULLIVAN,
FRANK FEENEY,
CHARLES M. LEPS,
J. C. BAHLHORN,
T. E. KEOUGH,
JAMES CRUICKSHANK,
D. D'ALLESANDRO,
JO EVANS,
THOS. B. CLARK,
J. H. BARRY,
MATT COMERFORD,
F. J. McNULTY,
WALTER V. PRICE.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

President Gompers—The Chair would like to inquire if the Committee on Building Trades has given consideration to the matter referred to it by this Convention in regard to the issuance of charters to State Branches?

Delegate Huber, Chairman of the Committee—As none of the committee were officers of that Department we can not tell you whether they refused to issue charters or not. We understand they have not. The committee had no infor-

mation on the subject, and therefore could not report on it.

President Gompers—If the committee had reported that they had no information that would have been some report, but there is no reference made to the matter which was referred to it.

Vice-President Duncan—In the absence of a report from the Building Trades Committee on this subject, I move as an amendment to the report of the committee that the American Federation of Labor adhere to the conditions on which the Norfolk Convention decided to organize the Building Trades Department, and that the American Federation of Labor expects it to comply with the action of the Norfolk Convention.

The question was discussed by Delegate McSorley, Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Duffy (Frank).

The amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan was declared carried by a viva voce vote. A division was called for, and the amendment carried by a vote of 96 to 41.

The concluding part of the report of the committee was adopted, and the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Vice-President Keefe—I arise at this time on a question of personal privilege. I desire to make a statement that perhaps will in part at least clear the atmosphere regarding my position at this time.

President Gompers—In the judgment of the Chair the delegate is entitled to the floor on a question of personal privilege, and he may state it.

Vice-President Keefe—Within the past twenty-four hours I announced my determination not to be a candidate for re-election as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, owing to the recommendation of the Committee on President's Report, restricting members of the Council as to what they shall or shall not do in political contests. I have voted the Republican ticket in National affairs for thirty-two years, and will continue to vote the Republican ticket in National affairs until my conscience advises otherwise.

I have been connected officially with the labor movement continuously perhaps longer than any other man in this Convention. I have been in the employ of the organization I represent, either in full or in part, for nearly twenty-eight

continuous years. During that period I had opposition to my election but once, or, in other words, I was elected without opposition twenty-seven times in twenty-seven years. There seems to be an impression, Mr. Chairman, that the Executive Council and myself are at variance. In order that the delegates who are trying to convey that idea may understand more clearly that that inference is made out of whole cloth I wish to make a statement. When I announced that I would not be a candidate for re-election to a position on the Executive Council, giving as my reason that I could not subscribe to the policy as recommended by the Committee on President's Report, every member of the Council, or nearly every member, appealed to me to reconsider my position and advised that I stand for re-election. So there is no division, misunderstanding or feeling between any member of the Executive Council and myself that either I or they have shown.

Mr. President, a large number of delegates have advised me to be a candidate for re-election, saying if I would stand it would put the Convention on record as to what the future policy of the organization should be. This I absolutely declined to do. My purpose in not being a candidate is one of principle, not because I feared defeat. Those who know me know quite well that if I only got half the vote of a Central Body I would stand for re-election if it were a matter of principle.

Just one more word. The relations between the President of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council and myself are as amicable today, I take it, as at any time during the past number of years. While we may not agree on some things we do agree wholly on our economic movement and will work jointly or collectively and individually to advance that movement. If at any time I can be of any service or assistance to the President of the American Federation of Labor, to the Executive Council or any organization represented in this Convention—well, my services can be asked for and they will be forthcoming. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have no feeling in this matter at all; I bow to the will of the Convention in labor affairs. I want to reiterate what I have already said, that if

I can be of any service I want to render that service.

In conclusion I want to thank the President and the members of the Executive Council for the many courtesies extended to me in the past and to express my deep appreciation to this Convention for the consideration given me at this time in allowing me to speak on a question of personal privilege.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business, which is the nomination and election of officers and the selection of a Convention city, having arrived, I will ask President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union, to preside.

Delegate Lynch in the chair.

Chairman Lynch — Nominations for President are in order.

Delegate Frey, in placing in nomination Samuel Gompers for President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing year, said in part:

"This Convention is about to select a leader for the coming year, and select him because he has certain qualifications. In this labor movement of ours we have selected our leaders, as a rule, for the same reasons that led primitive tribes to select one man to act as leader and adviser. They selected a man who had the ability to adjust differences within the tribe, maintain peace and unity and harmony in the tribal family. They also selected a man who, when the tribe was menaced, was able to inspire the tribe to fight in defense of their own interests. And not only that, they selected a man who would lead the warriors of the tribe and in the forefront of the battle inspire his followers with courage. We have with us in our movement a man of that type, a man who has always used his influence to adjust the differences that arise in our ranks and wipe out all those feelings that sometimes endanger the peace and harmony of the movement. When our interests were menaced he was always the first to occupy a prominent place on the battlefield and inspire us by his courage and ability as a warrior, and we fell in behind him in order that the enemy might not take away from us those things which we as working men believe we are entitled to. He is not only known by all of us and loved by all of us, but is known and respected throughout the world where organized labor is known.

It is therefore an honor and pleasure to present to you the name of Samuel Gompers for President for the ensuing year.

On motion of Delegate McSorley nominations were closed.

On motion of Delegate Sullivan (T. J.), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Samuel Gompers as the unanimous choice of the Convention for President for the ensuing year.

Secretary Morrison complied with the instructions of the Convention, and Chairman Lynch declared Samuel Gompers duly elected as President for the ensuing year.

Delegate Jeske, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor—I would like to make a statement. I represent an organization that is opposed to the re-election of President Gompers. I wish to be recorded as voting in the negative.

President Gompers was asked to address the Convention, and made a brief speech in which he thanked the Convention for their expression of confidence in him.

In placing James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, in nomination for the office of First Vice-President, Delegate Valentine said in part:

"I recall the Convention of the Federation held in this city fourteen years ago when I had the honor to place in nomination for a member of the Executive Council a representative of a Central Body. I felt if he should be placed upon the Council he would be a credit to the labor movement. The Convention entertained the idea and selected this representative of a Central Labor Body in the person of James Duncan. Now fourteen years later I am more than pleased to have the opportunity of again placing his name before the Convention for membership on the Executive Council."

Nominations were closed, and on motion of Delegate Wilson (James), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for James Duncan as the unanimous choice of the Convention for First Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the Chairman declared Vice-President Duncan duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Duncan was called upon to speak, and in a brief address thanked

the Convention for the honor of his reelection.

President Gompers in the chair.

Vice-President Duncan, in placing in nomination for Second Vice-President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, said in part:

"I rise again to say to John Mitchell's face what I said in this Convention when he was not present in Norfolk. He was not then with us because he was lying in a hospital at the point of death, but, thank God from whom all blessings flow, he is with us again in robust health. We all know John and we all love him, so I will simply say that it affords me great pleasure as a colleague and as one who nominated him in his absence to do so again in his presence."

Delegate Grout—I believe that John Mitchell is as well qualified to serve on the Executive Council as any man who has been selected or will be selected at this Convention; but in the minds of a great many people—in my mind, particularly—the position which he now holds in an organization supported by the employers makes him ineligible to a position on the Executive Council. I doubt that he is eligible to this position because of his connection with the National Civic Federation, an employers' organization and supported wholly by them. Naturally he will be expected to carry out their wishes. I will ask the chair if he is eligible to membership on the Executive Council?

President Gompers—Any member in good standing in any affiliated organization in good standing in the American Federation of Labor is eligible to any office within its gift.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for John Mitchell as the unanimous choice of this Convention as Second Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded and carried, and Secretary Morrison complied with the instructions of the Convention.

President Gompers—I declare John Mitchell duly elected Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Mitchell—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: In addition to expressing my appreciation of this continued evidence of your confidence, I

take this occasion to thank you for the very kindly message you sent me from your Norfolk Convention a year ago. Among the hundreds of letters received expressing hope and sympathy, none was so much appreciated as the message from your Convention.

During the ten years it has been my privilege to serve as Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, and during all the Conventions I have attended, I have not unnecessarily taken your time, and I therefore ask your indulgence if on this occasion I consume some little time upon a matter that is somewhat personal to me.

I am very glad that Delegate Grout expressed the opinion he held, because I learn that that opinion has been expressed outside of the Convention by a number of my fellow delegates. I want to explain that I feel rather keenly that the objection comes from one whose evidence may help to send me to prison. It was in defense of his organization I am now before the United States Court on the charge of contempt of the injunction issued by that court. If my employment by the National Civic Federation is in any degree inimicable to the interests of organized labor, why are those employers of unfair labor prosecuting me and attempting to send me to prison? If I had not been loyal to labor in every act of my life, do you suppose they would seek to send me to jail?

My connection with the National Civic Federation has not been changed; I hold the same position with that organization now I have held for the past five years, Chairman of their Trade Agreement Department. The difference is that now I am devoting all my time to the promotion of trade agreements, one of the cardinal principles of the great trade union movement. When the time comes when any man shall seek to control directly or indirectly what I shall do or what I shall say in the interest of labor I will quit that job.

When, as a consequence of ill health, I was compelled to relinquish my position as president of the United Mine Workers of America, among the many positions offered me I selected—not the one that paid the most salary, not the one that would have given me the most ease and leisure, but the one that would enable me to be of greatest use to

organized labor which my health would allow me to fill.

My friends, I have never sought a position in the labor movement, I have never directly or indirectly asked any man for his support, and I never shall. If the organized workers believe I can render service to them and they call upon me I shall serve. When the time comes that even a respectable minority of my fellow workers believe I am no longer able to render them good service, then I shall willingly retire.

I trust you will understand the circumstances that make this explanation necessary. It is true the Civic Federation is supported by voluntary contributions. It may be true that employers contribute a large amount of that money, but I do not know that any employer opposed to the trade union movement is contributing to my support. Before accepting a place with the National Civic Federation to work actively with them I consulted every labor man on its Executive Board. I had letters from them, not only advising, but urging me to do so. When I decided to work for them I tendered my resignation to President Gompers so that if there was even the remotest reason why I should not continue on the Council he might have my resignation. President Gompers said to me, "You owe something to the labor movement; it has a right to demand something from you," and he refused to accept my resignation.

So far as I am able, no matter whether I am with the Civic Federation or digging coal, I shall do my best to serve the hopes and aspirations and the purposes of the trade union movement. When I can not do that I will come here and tell you about it.

I thank you, my friends, and promise to do the best I can to carry out the principles of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—Mr. Chairman and Delegates: A delegate who spoke after Vice-President Mitchell had been placed in nomination made the same objection that has been made by a great many people who do not know the facts in the case. I have no doubt they are honest in their views, and for that reason I will make a brief reference to the matter.

Since I was a very small boy I have been a personal friend and close associate of John Mitchell in his every-day life. All of his life, so far as I know it, has been one earnest effort to make things better for those of us who were placed in a position similar to his own from childhood up. As a result of his work in that cause he was compelled to give up a position which I know he holds higher than any other position that could be afforded him in this life.

When he was compelled to leave the movement because of the result of that work on his health, when he was ill and with no assurance of recovery, men—possibly they were honest in their opinion—made attacks on him similar to this, only in more bitter language. Yes, they branded him as a traitor to the labor movement! There is one thing those who know me will never say, and that is that I am a quitter; but through my knowledge of what John Mitchell was and through resentment for what they said and did, I took action that made it necessary for me to leave a movement which, next to the trade union movement, I love better than any other on earth. I don't care what position in life he may hold, I know that the very best he is capable of will be given in the interest of the men and women and children who live as a result of their labor.

In placing James O'Connell, of the International Association of Machinists, in nomination for Third Vice-President, Delegate Owen Miller said in part:

"When I attended the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1895 I noted there a young man representing a great organization. I was favorably impressed with his conduct in that Convention, and in every Convention since that time I have been more and more impressed by his worth. I have observed his work for the American Federation of Labor and for the International organization he represents, and I can say that every step he has taken since the time I became acquainted with him has been a step of progress, always for and in the interests of the working people. It is therefore with unbounded pleasure that I place before you James O'Connell for Third Vice-President.

On motion of Delegate Tobin (D. J.), seconded by Delegate Dale, the Secre-

tary was instructed to cast one ballot for James O'Connell as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Third Vice-President.

The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the chair declared Vice-President O'Connell duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President O'Connell spoke briefly in response to a request for an address, and thanked the Convention for the honor they had shown him.

In placing in nomination for Fourth Vice-President Max Morris, of the Retail Clerks International Protective Association, Delegate Ryan (W. D.), said in part: "In my opinion, for the efforts he has put forth to take care of the delegates since their arrival in Denver he is as much entitled, if not more so, to a unanimous election as any of those who have preceded him."

On motion of Delegate Daley (P. D.), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Max Morris as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Fourth Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. The Secretary complied with the instruction of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Morris duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Morris made a brief address in which he thanked the Convention for the confidence expressed in him.

Vice-President O'Connell—I desire to place before this Convention a candidate who has devoted the greater part of his life, energy, and whatever ability he has possessed to build up, against great difficulties and obstacles, a strong and powerful organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. His trades unionism has never been questioned. He is dignified in every way, a dignified gentleman, when met on the field or in the halls of labor one who reflects credit in every manner on the movement. I present the name of Denis A. Hayes for Fifth Vice-President.

On motion of Delegate Hart the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Hayes as the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Hayes duly elected for the ensuing term.

In response to a request for a speech Vice-President Hayes made a brief address.

In placing in nomination for Sixth Vice-President William D. Huber, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Delegate Klapetzky said in part:

"According to the usual custom of the American Federation of Labor when a vacancy occurs on the Executive Council those down the scale are entitled to step up in order to give them an opportunity to reach the top. For that reason I have very great pleasure in placing in nomination for Sixth Vice-President William D. Huber, referred to in a loving and in a peculiar way at times as 'Old Bill' Huber."

On motion of Delegate Wheeler the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Huber as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Sixth Vice-President. The Secretary complied with the instruction of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Huber duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Huber made a short address to the Convention.

Delegate Furuseth, in placing in nomination for Seventh Vice-President Joseph Valentine, of the Iron Molders' organization, said in part:

"Twenty-five years ago I learned to know the man I am about to nominate, and I have watched his progress in the labor movement ever since with great pleasure. I saw him in desperate struggles when he was a local officer, and I have since seen him as an organizer of his craft and as a representative of his International Union. I take great pleasure in nominating for Seventh Vice-President Joseph Valentine, of San Francisco."

Delegate Rist—I want to nominate Joseph Valentine, of Cincinnati, for Seventh Vice-President.

On motion of Delegate McKee (Anna), the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Vice-President Valentine as the unanimous choice of the Convention for Seventh Vice-President. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the chairman declared Vice-President Valentine duly elected for the ensuing term.

Vice-President Valentine made a brief address in response to a request for a speech.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I desire at this time to place in nomination for Eighth Vice-President a man whom every one in the labor movement knows, a man who at all times and under all circumstances has responded to the cry of distress from every industrial center of the country when we were in a contest with the employers. He represents the transportation interests of the American Federation of Labor, and his ability to serve the labor movement with signal credit on the Executive Council cannot be questioned. The name of the man I desire to place in nomination is William D. Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—I desire to place in nomination at this time a man whom I think is as well known in the labor movement as almost any other in it. He has served his own organization in an official capacity for the past sixteen years, and is recognized as one of the ablest and most conscientious workers in the movement. I am sure that if elected he will add strength to our Executive Council and prove an able and efficient member of that body. I therefore desire to place in nomination John R. Alpine, of the Plumbers' organization.

Vice-President O'Connell—As the time for adjournment is here I move you that we remain in session until the roll call is completed.

Treasurer Lennon moved as an amendment that the Convention remain in session until the order of business then in progress was completed. (Seconded and carried.)

A roll call for Eighth Vice-President resulted as follows:

FOR MAHON—Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith (G. K.), Tighe, Kline, Mockler, Kuykendall, Glocking, McKenzie, Sanders, Fyfe, Crampton, Richardson, Clerks' delegation (200 votes), Cable, McManus, Electrical Workers' delegation (161 votes), Comerford, McKee (Robt. A.), Winn, Huddell, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Flannery, Williams, (J. J.), Hoag, Granite Cutters' delegation (43 votes), Kenehan, Morrissey, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Sullivan (W. Q.), Farrell, Wallace, Richards (J. H.), Davis (D. J.), Ehret, Farmer, Pfeiffer, Hart (E. F.), O'Connor, Call, Grout, Dardis, Lewis, Wilson

(W. B.), Savage, Molders' delegation (300 votes), Miller (Owen), Carey (D. A.), Woodill, Winkler, Bahlhorn, Skemp, Eisenring, Cullen, Wilson (Jas.), Quinn, Sheret, Gallagher, Foster, Berry, Morgan, Ritchey, Torpey, McCarthy (P. F.), Miller (Jesse), Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Mahon, Sinclair, Fitzgerald, Frazier, Olander, Furuseth, Stack, Kirk, Hart (Lee M.), Barry, Hawley, Heberling, Robinson, Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Golden, Ross, McAndrew, Evans (E. Lewis), Typographical Union delegation (330 votes), Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gray, Dale, Jones, Ellis, Thompson (S. J.), Allen, Rollins, Maloney, Johnston (J. C.), Mangan, Rist, Morrison (Wm.), Breidenbach, Strait, Wurster, Flood, Smith (O. P.), Hay, Peetz, Kuhn, MacStay, Chrisman, McKee (Anna), McLennan, Murray, Hamlet, Smith (C. T.), Voll, Riddell, Wall, Dunne, representing 6,673 votes.

FOR ALPINE—Kerker, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Baine, Walls, O'Boy, Kane (J. F.), Howes, Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Barry, Duffy (Frank), Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, Botterill, O'Reilly, Detlef, Goelnitz, Keough, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Clerks' delegation (300 votes), Electrical Workers' delegation (169 votes), Feeney, Kellington, Kahn, Rickert, Schwarz, Langer, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Muhleman, Granite Cutters' delegation (57 votes), Nestor, Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Stemburgh, D'Alessandro, McArdle, McSorley, Taggart, Manning (J. J.), Keefe, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connell, Sarber, Churchill, VanLear, Stark, Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Frayne, Wheeler, Ryan (W. D.), White, Mitchell, Walker, Molders' delegation (200 votes), Tazelaar, Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark, Shirk, Duffy (T. J.), Martin, Railroad Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Doull, Brown, Clark (W. W.), Evans (Jol), McHugh, Byrnes, Lennon, Blags, Brals, Leps, Typographical Union delegation (110 votes), Hatch, Pulver, Loos, Boettger, Rocker, Williams (F. H.), McCarthy (F. H.), Howley, Sharpe, Fairgrieve, Keough, Young, Copeland, Jeske, Roach, Dowling, Dunn (J. J.), Gifford, Johnston (J. T.), Campbell, Tobin (Wm.), Smith (H. O.), White, Handley, Humphrey, Zusi, Kane, Whalen, Terry, Fechnor, Gibbons, Leonard, Holmes, McDonald, Gass, Richter, representing 8,335 votes.

NOT VOTING—Bechtold, Arnold, Goltz, Carey (John), Powell, Ford, Richards (W. G.), Lynch (Patrick), Davis (Austin), Welch, Hood, Robinson (H. P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Kelsey, Merz, Anderson, Behrens, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, Snyder, Hall, Fizer, Whittaker, Bohm, Cramer, Frazier (G. L.), Curtis, McDonnell, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 189 votes.

President Gompers—And the chair declares John R. Alpine duly elected Eighth Vice-President for the ensuing term.

Delegate Alpine—Since brevity is said to be the soul of wit, I will endeavor to exemplify the truth of that adage, and will not occupy many minutes of your time. I desire to thank you all for the honor you have conferred upon me, and to assure you that in the days to come I will endeavor to prove that your confidence has not been misplaced. I thank you heartily for the appreciation shown, and will give to you the best there is in me. I can say no more and am unwilling to do less.

Delegate Mahon—I desire to take this opportunity, Mr. Chairman, to thank those who have supported me in this contest. I went into it at the request of a number of my friends. It is not the first time in my life I have been defeated. I can assure you that when I go out of this Convention I shall go out, as I always have, to fight for the principles of the American Federation of Labor. I have had many battles on the floor of this Convention; I have disagreed with the policies of this organization on many occasions; but I fought out my battles here on this floor and have bowed to the will of the majority on all occasions, and always went out to work for the best interests of the trade unions. In the future that shall be my policy. To the most of the delegates I suppose it is unnecessary for me to make this declaration. I have been straightforward in whatever I have had to say, and have not quibbled, whether it made me friends or foes. I shall continue the same policy I have in the past; I shall continue the same battle for what I believe is right, and for what I believe are the principles of the American trade union movement as I see them and as I conceive them to be.

I want to say to those who have supported me that I thank them, and to those who have opposed me that there is no feeling on my part. You need not come to me and explain why you did not vote for me; I shall feel towards you in the future as I have in the past, and I shall do my duty in the future as I have in the past. There are a number of grave questions confronting us now; they are calling for a united labor movement, and I shall stand for the policies of this organization in the future as I have in the past. I thank you.

Delegate Robinson (Hugh)—I rise to place in nomination for Treasurer a man who for the past twenty-one years has been a commanding figure in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor; one who is considered to be, not only a leader in the movement, but also one of its foremost statesmen. I heartily commend him to the consideration of the Convention for re-election. Permit me to place in nomination the name of John Brown Lennon.

On motion of Delegate Altman nominations were closed.

On motion of Delegate Kugler the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Treasurer Lennon as the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and John B. Lennon was declared by the Chairman duly elected Treasurer for the ensuing term.

Treasurer Lennon made a brief address to the Convention, and thanked the delegates for their appreciation of his services in the cause of organized labor.

Delegate Lynch (J. M.)—Mr. President: Secretaries are a necessary evil. Naturally the Presidents are all against them. It reminds me somewhat of the saying that it is no crime to be poor, but it is mighty inconvenient. However, if we are to have Secretaries we want to have good ones. Duty well performed deserves its reward, and that in the case of the man I am about to name it has been well performed as attested by the financial condition of the organization and its magnificent growth since he has served as its Secretary. I therefore take pleasure in nominating for re-election Secretary Frank Morrison.

Delegate Mahon—I move that the President be authorized to cast the unanimous vote of this Convention for Frank Morrison for Secretary of this organization for the ensuing year. (Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.)

President Gompers complied with the instructions of the Convention and declared Secretary Morrison duly elected to serve for the ensuing term.

Secretary Morrison made a brief address in which he thanked the delegates for the confidence expressed in him by the unanimous vote.

Delegate John P. Frey, of the Iron Molders' International organization, was

placed in nomination by Delegate Wilson (James) for first fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

There being no further nominations a motion was made and carried that Secretary Morrison cast one ballot for Delegate Frey as the unanimous choice of the Convention. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and the Chairman declared Delegate Frey duly elected as first fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Delegate Larger, of the United Garment Workers of America, was placed in nomination by Treasurer Lennon for second fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Delegate McKee, of the International Union of Steam Engineers, was placed in nomination by Delegate Comerford.

A roll call vote for second fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress resulted as follows:

FOR LARGER—Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith, G. K., Tighe, Kline, Mockler, Kuykendall, Glockling, Baine, Walls, O'Boy, Kane, Howes, McKenzie, Duffy (Frank), Huber, Sexton, O'Brien, Flynn, Botterill, O'Reilly, Crampton, Detlef, Richardson, Goellnitz, Keough, Cigarmakers' delegation (327 votes), Clerks' delegation (250 votes), Cable, McNulty, Feeney, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Freight Handlers and Warehousemen delegation (39 votes), Kahn (2 votes), Rickert, Schwarz, Larger, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Muhleman, Nestor, Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (154 votes), Richards, McSorley, Taggart, Manning (J. J.), Parmer, Longshoremen's delegation (237 votes), Machinists' delegation (373 votes), Price, Dardis, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (54 votes), Mine Workers' delegation (390 votes), Valentini, Frey, Curran, Duffy (P. F.), Murtaugh, Miller (Owen), Carey, Woodill, Winkler, Skemp, Sheret, Gallagher, Foster, Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark (Thomas), Shirk, Printing Pressmen's delegation (129 votes), Railroad Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Doull, Clark (W. W.), Hart (L. M.), Barry, Hawley, Heberling, Lennon, Robinson, Biggs, Brals, Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Golden, McAndrew, Evans (E. Lewis), Typographical Union delegation, Dale Jones, Boettger, Rocker, Williams, Ellis, Sharpe, Fairgrieve, Young, Thompson (S. J.), Copeland, Roach, Rollins, Gifford, Johnston (J. C.), Mangan, Rist, Breidenbach, Strat, Smith (H. O.), White, Flood, Smith (O. P.), Hay, Peetz, Kuhn, Humphrey, MacStay, McKee (Anna), Whaler, Terry, Gibbons, Leonard, Hamlet, Smith (C. T.), Voll, Dunne, Richter, representing 8,437 votes.

FOR MCKEE—Kerker, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Ryan (P. M.), Butler, Barry, Sanders, Fyfe, Cigarmakers' dele-

gation (82 votes), Clerks' delegation (250 votes), McManus, Fay, Comerford, McKee (Robt.), Winn, Huddell, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Freight Handlers and Warehousemen delegation (39 votes), Kahn (2 votes), Hoag, Duncan, Cruickshank, Coombe, Stemburgh, D'Alessandro, Kenehan, Morrissey, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' delegation (232 votes), McArdle, Davis, Ehret, Pfeiffer, Longshoremen delegation (78 votes), Machinists' delegation (248 votes), Grout, Sheet Metal Workers' delegation (107 votes), Mine Workers' delegation (2,165 votes), Bahlhorn, Tazelaar, Arnold, Elsenring, Cullen, Wilson (James), Quinn, Duffy (T. J.), Martin, Printing Pressmen delegation (43 votes), McCarthy (P. F.), Miller (Jesse), Railroad Telegraphers' delegation (75 votes), Mahon, Sinclair, Fitzgerald, Frazier, Olander, Furuseth, Stack, Brown, Kirk, Ross, Leps, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Pulver, Loos, McCarthy (F. H.), Jeske, Dowling, Johnston (J. T.), Wurster, Handley, Zusi, Christian, Fechner, Holmet, Murray, McDonald, Wall, representing 6,478 votes.

NOT VOTING—Kellington, Bechtold, Hart (E. F.), Potter, Call, Goltra, Evans (Jo), McHugh, Byrnes, Carey (John), Powell, Hatch, Gray, Howley, Ford, Keough, Richards (W. G.), Lynch (Patrick), Davis, Allen, Welch, Maloney, Dunn (J. J.), Hood, Campbell, Robinson, Morrison (Wm.), Tobin, (Wm.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Kelsey, Kane (Thomas), Merz, Anderson, McLennan, Behrens, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, Riddell, Gass, Snyder, Hall, Fizer, Whittaker, Bohm, Creamer, Frazier (E. L.), Curtis, McDonnell, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 288 votes.

On motion of Delegate McKee the election of Delegate Larger was made unanimous.

Delegate Jerome Jones, of the Georgia Federation of Labor, was placed in nomination for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Assembly by Delegate McCullough.

Vice-President Mitchell—On behalf of the United Mine Workers' delegation I second the nomination.

There being no further nominations, on motion the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for Delegate Jones as the unanimous choice of the Convention for delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The Secretary complied with the instructions of the Convention, and Delegate Jones was declared duly elected.

Each of the delegates-elect made a short address in which he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him, and assured the delegates that he would do his best to represent them properly.

The Chairman announced that nominations were in order for the city in which to hold the next Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Treasurer Lennon placed in nomination the city of Toronto, Canada. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Robinson.

St. Louis, Mo., was nominated by Delegate Murray, Delegate Sharpe and Delegate Strait.

Rochester, N. Y., was nominated by Delegate Whalen.

Milwaukee, Wis., was nominated by Delegate Handley.

Kalamazoo, Mich., was nominated by Delegate Ellis, but later the nomination was withdrawn.

Delegate Smith nominated the city of Washington, D. C.

A roll call was ordered, and on motion it was decided that the city receiving the highest number of votes would be declared the one selected in which to hold the next Convention.

The roll call resulted as follows:

FOR TORONTO—Tighe, Kline, Franklin, Dunn (G. F.), Glockling, Boot and Shoe Workers' delegation (256 votes), Kemper, Kugler, Koralek, Sullivan (John), Ward, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' delegation (67 votes), Brotherhood of Carpenters' delegation (1,539 votes), Sanders, Pyfe, Crampton, Richardson, Cigarmakers' delegation (246 votes), Morris, Conway, Loebenberg, Manning (D. F.), Robinson (Herman), Coopers' delegation (25 votes), Feeney, Kahn, Rickert, Schwarz, Langer, Altman, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), Hoag, Muhleman, Duncan, Cruickshank, Coombe, Nestor, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' delegation (56 votes), Kenahan, Morrissey, Iron and Steel Workers' delegation (33 1-3 votes), Ehret, Farmer, Hart (E. F.), Keefe, Fuller, Bowler, O'Connor, O'Sullivan (M.), Frayne, Wheeler, Lewis, Ryan (W. D.), White, Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Savage, Walker, Musicians' delegation (273 votes), Painters' and Decorators' delegation (540 votes), Gallagher, McCarthy (P. F.), Miller (Jesse), Perham, Rubin, Ramsay, Mahon, Sinclair, Fitzgerald, Furuseth, Tailors' delegation (81 votes), Golden, Ross, Evans (E. Lewis), Typographical Union deputation, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Pulver, Jones, Boettger, Williams (F. H.), McCarthy (F. H.), Ellis, Dowling, Gifford, Johnston (J. C.), Rist, Campbell, Breiden-

bach, Zusi, Kane (Thomas), McKee (Anna), Terry, Gibbons, Voll, Richter, representing 3,476 1-3 votes.

FOR ST. LOUIS—Kerker, Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Smith (G. K.), Mockler, Kuykendall, Boot and Shoe Workers' delegation (64 votes), Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' delegation (33 votes), Goelintz, Keough, Cigarmakers' delegation (563 votes), Coopers' delegation (21 votes), McNulty, Fay, Conroy, Shamp, Morton, Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' delegation (56 votes), Iron and Steel Workers' delegation (66 2-3 votes), McSorley, Taggart, Pfeiffer, O'Connell, Sarber, Churchill, Van Lear, Stark, Grout, Dardis, Molders' delegation (100 votes), Musicians' delegation (96 votes), Painters and Decorators' delegation (108 votes), Berry, Morgan, Ritchey, Torpey, Frazier (W. H.), Olander, Stack, Clark (W. W.), Hart (L. M.), Barry, Tailors' delegation (80 votes), McAndrew, Gray, Dale, Loos, Rucker, Sharpe, Rollins, Johnston (J. T.), Morrison (Wm.), Tobin (Wm.), Strait, Wurster, Smith (H. O.), White, Kelsey, Smith (O. P.), Kuhn, Chrisman, Fehnor, Holmes, Murray, Hamlet, Gass, representing 3,979 2-3 votes.

FOR ROCHESTER—Brotherhood of Carpenters' delegation (257 votes), Detlef, Comerford, McKee (Rob't), Winn, Huddell, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Sullivan (Wm. Q.), Farrell, Wallace, Manning (John J.), Molders' delegation (400 votes), Alpine, Tracy (W. J.), Clark (Thos.), Shirk, Keough, Roach, Whalen, Hall, Wall, Dunne, representing 1,438 votes.

FOR WASHINGTON—Foster, Tobin (D. J.), Daley, McCormack, Smith (C. T.), representing 390 votes.

FOR MILWAUKEE—Handley, representing 1 vote.

NOT VOTING—McKenzie, Costello, Sullivan (J. J.), Kellington, Bechtold, Flannery, Williams (J. J.), Moffitt, Lawlor, Maher, Price, Potter, Call, Wilson (Jas.), Quinn, Sheret, Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Martin, Doull, Brown (J. G.), Kirk, Evans (Jo), McHugh, Byrnes, Carey (John), Hawley, Heberling, Leips, Powell, Hatch, Howley, Fairgrieve, Ford, Richards (W. G.), Young, Lynch (Patrick), Thompson (S. J.), Davis, Allen, Copeland, Welch, Jeske, Maloney, Dunn (J. J.), Hood, Mang, Robinson (H. P.), Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Flood, Hay, Peetz, Humphrey, MacStay, Merz, Anderson, McLennan, Leonard, Behrens, Carroll, Kotera, Nutt, McDonald, Riddell, Snyder, Pizer, Whittaker, Bohm, Creamer, Frazier (G. L.), Curtis, McDonnell, Skinner, Wadsworth, Draper, representing 815 votes.

At 2:15 the Convention was adjourned to reconvene at 4 p. m.

ELEVENTH DAY—Saturday Afternoon Session

The Convention was called to order at 4 p. m., Saturday, November 21st, Vice-President Duncan in the Chair.

ABSENTEES: Kline, O'Boy, Kane, Howes, McKenzie, Loebenberg, McManus, Fay, Shamp, Kellington, Bechtold, Williams (J. J.), Rickert, Schwarz, Hoag, Richards (J. H.), Pfeiffer, Keefe, Fuller, Van Lear, Potter, Call, Carey (D. A.), Woodill, Winkler, Wilson (James), Quinn, Foster, Tracy (W. J.), Clark (Thomas), Berry, Morgan, Ramsay, Sinclair, McHugh, Heberling, Biggs, Tobin (D. J.), Ross, Powell, Lynch (James M.), Hayes (Max S.), Stevenson, Hatch, Gray, Howley, Ford, Richards (W. G.), Thompson, Davis, Welch, Maloney (P.), Hood, Breitenstein, Moore, Woodman, Peterson, Kane, Merz, Leonard, Behrens, Leonard, Kotera, Nutt, Voll, Gass, Snyder, Fizer, Whittaker, Frazier (G. L.), McDonnell.

Secretary Morrison read the following communication:

Denver, Colo., November 20, 1908.

Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir and Brother—In accordance with a report submitted by a Special Committee appointed by President Gompers dealing with the controversy existing in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers I was appointed to assist in the carrying out of the recommendations contained therein.

It is indeed fortunate that I am permitted to report to you at this early date that an agreement has been reached whereby a complete settlement of all the questions at issue will be finally settled at a Convention to be held by this organization in St. Louis, Missouri, early in the coming year.

The following is a copy of the stipulations agreed to which have been signed by both parties to the controversy:

Memorandum of Agreement and Stipulations Entered Into by the Opposing Factions in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in Pursuance of the Report of a Special Committee Appointed by the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

First: It is hereby agreed that a Convention of all the locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be called in St. Louis on January 18, 1909. Every local organization in good standing on September 15, 1908, shall be entitled to representation in this Convention.

Second: The officers of both opposing forces shall submit to the representative of the American Federation of Labor appointed by President Gompers a complete list of the organizations in their possession, not later than November 28, 1908. The list of organizations thus submitted shall be considered by both opposing

forces as an official roster of the coming Convention.

Third: It is further agreed that both of the opposing forces will at once notify the local unions of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers their desire that each local respond to the call for the said convention to be held January 18, 1909, incorporating in the same in concise form the action of the Denver Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Fourth: It is further agreed that all suits at law or court processes of any character relating to the affairs of the organization shall be at once withdrawn.

Fifth: It is further agreed that all necessary and legitimate expenditures of the opposing forces of the organization shall be defrayed by the proper officers, signing warrants and checks in accord with the laws of the International Brotherhood. In case any questions arise relative to the payment of any bill which cannot be adjusted amicably by the fiscal officers, it is agreed that the same shall be referred to the Convention of January 18, 1909, for final adjustment.

Sixth: It is also further agreed that after the Convention has been convened and the delegates have been seated in the Convention as accredited delegates, the rules of the procedure and laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be taken as authority.

Seventh: It is further agreed that all funds now on hand and those hereafter received by either side to this controversy shall be made a special trust fund and placed in a bank in Springfield, Illinois, said bank to be designated by President Gompers. Funds now on deposit drawing interest shall not be transferred to the Springfield trust fund until after interest is due and payable.

Eighth: It is hereby further agreed that the actions of the Convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, January 18, 1909, shall be accepted by both sides to the controversy, as final and binding, to the end that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shall be maintained in one complete organization.

Ninth: It is also further agreed that the recommendation of the Special Committee shall be complied with (a copy of which is hereby attached), where not specifically detailed in these stipulations.

Tenth: It is hereby agreed by and between the opposing forces of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represented by F. J. McNulty, Peter W. Collins, J. J. Reid, J. W. Murphy, F. J. Sullivan and J. E. McCadden, that from this date there shall not be any suits at law or in equity filed, by either of the aforesaid opposing forces, for any cause whatsoever, connecting in any manner the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers,

pending the Convention to be held in St. Louis, Missouri, January 18, 1908.

Eleventh: It is hereby agreed that should the referendum vote be against the holding of the Convention on January 18, 1909, a Convention will be called at once in accordance with the Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

J. J. REID,
H. W. SHERMAN,
H. W. POTTER,
H. S. WHALEN,
F. J. SULLIVAN,
F. J. McNULTY,
PETER W. COLLINS,
STEPHEN J. FAY,
FRANCIS J. SWECK,
M. S. CULVER.

The parties to this controversy signing the agreement are entitled to the consideration of every member of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the splendid manner in which they approached the problem of re-cementing their organization, and for this reason I believe they are entitled to be commended by the delegates here assembled.

Yours fraternally,

M. GRANT HAMILTON,
General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Secretary Morrison also read the following telegram from the attorneys:

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 21, 1908.

Peter W. Collins or Francis J. McNulty,
Denver, Colo.

Suit here dismissed in accordance with telegram of November 20 from Collins, Sullivan and Hamilton to us.

(Signed) GRAHAM & GRAHAM.

Secretary Morrison—I move that the agreement be endorsed and incorporated in the minutes of this Convention. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Duncan—The Chair understands that the action of the Convention supersedes the previous action of the Convention.

President Gompers—The previous agreement reached provided that a representative of the American Federation of Labor should act as mediator or advisor, and immediately upon that conclusion being reached I called the representatives of the contending factions of the Electrical Workers together, and called in Organizer M. Grant Hamilton, of Denver, to act as the representative of the American Federation of Labor. He brought the representatives of the Electrical Workers together.

Vice-President Duncan—The Chair understands that the provisions of the previous action have been complied with, and that this is the result of the Federation's portion in dealing with the difficulties of the Electrical Workers.

The motion offered by Secretary Morrison was carried by unanimous vote.

President Gompers in the chair.

Treasurer Lennon—I take a great deal of satisfaction in the work that resulted from the efforts of the Committee on Electrical Workers. As I was a member of that committee I take some gratification to myself. I am now going to offer a report that is equally pleasing to the committee having in charge, with Brother Mulcahy and myself, the matter of the Longshoremen and the Seamen.

Treasurer Lennon presented the following report:

Denver, Colo., Nov. 20, 1908.

Pursuant to an understanding reached between the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the officers of the International Seamen's Union of America and also the officers of the International Longshoremen's Association, a conference was held in Denver, Colo., on this the 26th day of November, 1908, at which were present:

Representing the Seamen—Andrew Furuseth, William H. Frazier, V. A. Olander and Edward Stack.

Representing the Longshoremen—Daniel J. Keefe, T. V. O'Connor, W. E. Fuller and John L. Bowler.

Representing the American Federation of Labor—John B. Lennon and D. D. Mulcahy.

At this conference the following propositions were adopted and approved by the parties represented in the conference, as a means of settlement of differences, heretofore existing between the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association:

First—That the Longshoremen eliminate from their name or title the words "Marine and Transport Workers" and resume as their official title "The International Longshoremen's Association."

Second—That this change of title shall not in any way be construed as requiring the Longshoremen to relinquish any members or branches now affiliated with them under the title of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Association.

Third—That as to jurisdiction over work, should any dispute arise, the officers or designated representatives of the two unions, the Seamen and Longshoremen, shall meet and by conference attempt a satisfactory settlement.

Fourth—That every possible effort be made by both the Longshoremen and the Seamen to restore the amicable relations that existed between them some years ago, and be thereby helpful to each other in promoting the industrial interests of both.

Fifth—That the officers of the American Federation of Labor lend every assistance in their power to restore harmony between the Longshorem and Seamen, and also aid them in every possible manner to perfect their respective organizations.

ANDREW FURUSETH,
WM. H. FRAZIER,
V. A. OLANDER,
EDWARD STACK,
DANIEL J. KEEFE,
THOMAS V. O'CONNOR,
W. E. FULLER,
J. BOWLER.

Witnesses: JOHN B. LENNON,
D. D. MULCAHY.

Vice-President Duncan—I move the adoption of the report of the committee, and that it be made part of the minutes of the Convention. (Seconded and carried by unanimous vote.)

Delegate Sullivan (Jere L.), for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 9 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Frank J. Pulver, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Blue Cross buttons or pins which originated in Denver, Colo., and which have been so persistently pushed and become so universally known as the Union Label League emblem; and

WHEREAS, We, the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, believe that much good can and will be accomplished by a general use of such emblem.

The committee made the further report: The committee commend the efforts that are being made by the Union Label League to educate the purchasing public to a better understanding and wider patronage of goods made under union conditions and bearing the labels of the various trades; but the committee is of the opinion that the subject properly belongs to the Label Conference; and, therefore, we recommend the resolution, as amended, be referred to the Label Conference, and recommend favorable consideration of the same.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegate Andrew J. Gallagher, of the International Photo Engravers:

WHEREAS, The International Photo Engravers' Union of North America has adopted a Union Label, to be placed on all photo engravings which are made entirely by union men; and

WHEREAS, The many affiliated International Unions of the American Federation of Labor have occasion to use photo engravings in connection with propaganda, advertising their own particular labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, That the attention of our affiliated unions is called to the necessity of demanding the label of the International Photo Engravers' Union on all half tones, cuts and other illustrated matter as a means of effectively assisting the International Photo Engravers' Union in its efforts to obtain the best possible conditions for its members.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee offered the following recommendation:

Your committee recommend that all Union Labels and emblems endorsed by previous Conventions, and which are now the property of and used by the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, be reaffirmed, and we request that the membership be urged to work unceasingly to popularize and increase the influence of all Union Labels and emblems, to the end that wider opportunities may be opened to organized workmen and women.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee offered a further recommendation, as follows:

Your Label Committee recommend that the Executive Council be instructed by this Convention to revise the present Label Chart containing fac similes of the labels and emblems of the various organizations and that labels endorsed by this and previous Conventions not included in the chart be added thereto.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The recommendation was discussed briefly by Delegate Klapetzky.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

The committee offered the following as its final report:

In concluding its report, your Label Committee would recommend that the committees of arrangements in future Convention cities be instructed, when selecting headquarters, meeting halls, etc., to engage only such places as em-

ploy union labor and handle union-made products as far as obtainable.

JERE L. SULLIVAN, Chairman;
MAX S. HAYES, Secretary;
MARTIN LAWLOR,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
CHRIS A. KERKER,
JOHN J. MANNING,
GEO. R. FRENCH,
THOS. McMANUS,
EMMET T. WALLS,
D. G. BIGGS,
E. LEWIS EVANS,
G. MORGAN,
S. L. LANDERS,
F. X. NOSCHANG.

On motion the final report was adopted, and the report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The merchant seamen under our flag are still suffering under "involuntary servitude"—being compelled in a foreign port in the foreign trade, to continue to labor against their will on pain of imprisonment; and

WHEREAS, Hon. Mr. Spight, of Mississippi, during the last session of the present Congress introduced H. R. 11,655 to amend the laws relating to American seamen, etc., that seeks to remove this injustice as well as to remedy many other wrongs hoary with age under which seamen suffer, and thus opening up a possibility of the native American boy seeking the sea; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we endorse this bill and urge its adoption; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be sent to Mr. Spight, to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, and the Committee on Commerce of the Senate.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution, and recommended its adoption.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 46 be adopted when amended to read:

Resolution No. 46—By the Delegates from the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The law enacted by the last session of Congress, delegating to the inspection service the power to determine the number of officers and men to be employed on steam vessels, passen-

ger and freight; such law providing no standards of either skill, language or numbers by which such inspectors are to be guided; and

WHEREAS, This law has already worked great mischief and confusion and has reduced the crews both in skill and in numbers, such being done upon recommendation of ship owners, thereby endangering life and property at sea and increasing the hardships of sailors and firemen who were already too severely burdened; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled, That we condemn this law, in its present form, as dangerous to human life, and demand that it be amended so as to provide a proper standard of skill and a sufficient knowledge of the English language to understand and obey orders given on shipboard, and a sufficient number to furnish each lifeboat on vessels carrying passengers with two skilled sailors to manage such boat in case of danger; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be submitted to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House, to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and the Commission on Revision of Laws Relating to the Safety of Life at Sea.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers International Union of North America, was referred back to the committee. The committee presented the following redraft:

WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karpen Bros., of Chicago, Ill., have been awarded a large contract for upholstery furniture to be used for the furnishings of the Senate office building at Washington, D. C.; and

WHEREAS, The government of the United States has been recorded in favor of an eight-hour work day; and

WHEREAS, The firm of S. Karpen Bros. treat their men unfairly and work their employees nine hours per day; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to communicate immediately with the department responsible for the letting of these contracts, and that a request be made to have the contract on this work turned over to a firm who treat their men fairly and who work their employees not more than eight hours per day.

The committee recommended concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26, by Delegates James O'Connell, A. F. Stark, Thomas Van Lear, H. W. Churchill and Eugene Sarker, of the International Association of Machinists, was re-submitted to the Committee on Resolutions at a former ses-

sion. The committee submitted the following as the redraft:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, On the 16th day of March, 1908, the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company abrogated all contracts held with the various organizations whose members were employed in the mechanical department, thus attempting to break down the rates of pay, hours of labor and shop conditions enjoyed by the employes under their contracts, which resulted in a general strike of Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, apprentices and helpers; and

WHEREAS, The employes, in order to avert a strike, through their respective representatives, did everything in their power to bring about a settlement, even to agreeing to submit all questions in dispute to arbitration, which was refused by the company, the company declaring that there was nothing to arbitrate; and

WHEREAS, The various mechanics engaged in this strike have carried on an aggressive and upright campaign with a view to forcing the earliest possible adjustment with this company, but to date without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor congratulates the mechanics engaged in this strike upon the gentlemanly and business-like way in which the whole affair has been carried on, and extends to the men engaged in the strike the best wishes for an early and successful settlement of the trouble; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to issue an appeal for financial assistance to all affiliated organizations, and that the moneys collected from such donations be sent to the officers of the joint committee in charge of the strike.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES O'CONNELL, I. A. of M.
J. A. FRANKLIN, B. of B. & I. S. E.
J. W. KLINE, I. B. of B. & H.

The committee reported concurrence in the resolution and recommended that it be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 96, when amended, by striking out the fourth paragraph of the first whereas, and the first four lines of the sixth paragraph.

On motions offered by Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Wheeler the resolution was further amended by striking out the words "to exceed four millions" in the first line and substituting the word "many," striking out the words "thousands of" in the twelfth line and

the words "in Chicago" in the thirteenth line, also the words "millions of" in the first line of the second paragraph.

The recommendation of the committee and the amendments were discussed by Delegate Klapetzky, Delegate Frey, Delegate Barnes, Delegate Smith (O. P.), Delegate Wheeler, Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Walker, Delegate Robinson, Delegate Furuseth and Delegate McCullough.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

The resolution as adopted reads as follows:

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, of the International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, There are many unemployed men in the United States, many with families dependent upon them for support. This vast army of men are denied access to the means of earning a living by the industrial monarchs who own and control the machinery of production and distribution. Already on the verge of starvation, thousands of unemployed are now subjects of charity. The bread line of New York, the hungry school children, the riots in Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities among unemployed men for opportunities to work, and other manifestations reflected in the daily newspapers indicate the heartrending circumstances that are prevalent and the aggravated conditions that in a measure extend to every locality.

These unemployed men are idle and helpless through no fault of their own. A large percentage of them are union men who are, to all intents and purposes, locked out. Unionists and non-unionists alike are suffering the bitter pangs of a long-drawn industrial depression, and all their means of sustenance have been exhausted. On the verge of starvation, facing the blasts of inhospitable winter, their anguish of privation is terrible to contemplate.

This army of unemployed is a standing menace to good government, to organized labor and the best elements of social order. Laws and union rules cannot long restrain the gnawing anguish of empty stomachs. Men, strong men, are driven to desperation by the mute appeal from the loving eyes of a blanch-faced wife or the stifled cries of hungry children.

Realizing the urgent need of the workers now unemployed and recognizing the debasing influence of charity misapplied; therefore,

We urge that municipal, state and federal governments at once take steps to furnish work by constructing schools and other government buildings, by protecting forests and reforesting cut over and waste lands, by building canals and extending deep waterways, by draining swamp lands, by building dykes and docks, by dredging harbors, by building roads and improving roadways and streets, by extending geological and agri-

cultural surveys, by any or all means intended to employ the involuntarily idle and suffering of our citizenship in whom we desire to forever maintain the spirit of independence and freedom, tempered with sentiments of justice and love of order that must prevail to preserve a republic of freemen.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 97 be adopted, when amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that some State Federations and Central Labor Unions, or Trades Assemblies, are not complying with article XI, section 1, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor in admitting as members delegates of organizations or locals which are hostile to Unions that compose this great body; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention, insists that the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be complied with without any evasion.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate Louis Kemper, of the United Brewery Workers of America:

WHEREAS, For the past five years the United Hatters of North America have been and are now contending with the non-union hat firm of D. E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., to have established in said firm's factory humane conditions, to-wit: A fair earning power and reasonable working hours; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. having instituted suit against the United Hatters of North America, under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, for three hundred and forty thousand (\$340,000.00) dollars; and

WHEREAS, The said firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. has caused to be attached the homes and personal savings of two hundred and fifty (250) of the members of the United Hatters of North America; and

WHEREAS, The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the firm of D. E. Loewe & Co. would be entitled to damages if the court finds that the company has suffered loss by reason of the withdrawal of the patronage of organized labor and its friends; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention assembled, do hereby pledge to the United Hatters of North America, and especially to the two hundred and fifty (250) members of that organization whose homes and bank accounts are attached, moral and such financial support as may be necessary in the pending contention; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is hereby authorized and instructed to take such action as will at the proper time carry these resolutions into effect.

The committee reported concurrence and recommended that the resolution be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council, under the caption of "Pourren Extradition Protest," the committee reported as follows:

"Your committee recommend that the Convention endorse the action of the Executive Council in their endeavor to secure the freedom of Jan Pourren.

"We further recommend that the Executive Council interview the President of the United States, to the end that the traditional right of asylum for political refugees shall be preserved in this republic.

"We further recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor communicate with all affiliated organizations requesting them to petition their respective representatives in Congress to intervene in behalf of Jan Pourren, that he may be relieved from imprisonment."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera, and other members of the Mexican Liberal party, were arrested in Los Angeles, California, August 23, 1907, at the instance of the Mexican government, and have since been detained in prison, while extraordinary effort has been made to extradite them; and

WHEREAS, The Mexican government, as prosecutor, has succeeded in inducing the American authorities to hold them on varying criminal charges, ranging from petty larceny to that of murder; and

WHEREAS, The several charges, in turn and of necessity, have been abandoned when fully refuted by legal testimony, and the one active charge remaining is that of endeavoring to invade Mexico with an armed force, all of which proves by court records that these men are not criminals in any sense—if offenders at all, political offenders only; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor extends its earnest sympathy to the aforesaid Magon, Villarreal, Rivera, et al., and commends to all affiliated organizations the consideration of proper means for their defense.

The committee reported as follows:

"Your committee recommend that the subject-matter of this resolution be re-

ferred to the Executive Council with instructions to place it before the proper authorities at such time when the instructions in connection with the Jan Pouren case are carried out."

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Old Age Pensions," the committee reported as follows:

"The subject of old age pensions extensively referred to in the reports of the President and of the Executive Council has received the careful attention of your committee, both as to its intrinsic merit and its necessity, owing to the conditions which have arisen with the development of our industries, and which give evidence of being still further intensified as the workman is removed still further from the small village and small employer, and forced more and more to seek a livelihood in the industrial centers, from the large employers and corporations. We have examined the existing legislation of Europe establishing old age pensions, and we heartily approve of the steps which have been taken by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to acquaint the American people with the substance of these laws and the conditions which have made them necessary if justice, to say nothing of humanitarian motives, is to be done to those whose labor, manual and skilled, and whose lives have been given to the production of those material forms of wealth upon which the welfare of the nation and of our civilization must rest. Owing to the contrast in the methods of securing national legislation between European countries and the United States, your committee did not have time and opportunity to prepare and present to the Convention, in specific terms, the steps which the workmen of this country should take, that they may secure for themselves that guaranteed by law that their years of service to the community as producers of wealth will be rewarded by the nation with a pension when old age shall have overtaken them.

"We would therefore recommend that the Executive Council be authorized to secure the assistance of such competent legal advice as will enable them to prepare the draft of a bill providing for old

age pensions, and that such bill be introduced either in the legislatures of the States or in Congress, their action in this being governed by their decision as to whether this legislation is to be most readily secured and applied through the individual action of the several States, or by Federal legislation, or by both."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption of "Immigration," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee concurs in the recommendations of the Executive Council, and recommend that they be adopted.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

On that portion of the report of the Executive Council under the caption "Anti-Tuberculosis Crusade," the committee reported as follows:

"Your committee approves the report of the Executive Council on anti-tuberculosis and recommend continuation of distribution of printed matter upon the subject, thereby giving the public from time to time the latest, best and fullest information on preventing or on stamping out the great white plague.

"We desire to compliment the trade union movement on its good work so far performed on this humane subject, also to place on record our appreciation of the excellent effort by many doctors of medicine and other public spirited citizens in the same direction.

"We heartily approve and commend the action of the Albany, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council on its erection of a tuberculosis pavilion, again showing that on humane procedure organized labor is in the vanguard; and wherever possible we advise that the meritorious action of the Albany, N. Y., Trade Unionists be duplicated in other industrial centers.

"We advise continuation of the agitation on behalf of better sanitary conditions and regulations in shop, mill and mine, and of rigid enforcement of existing laws on the subject.

"We believe that the public expositions and lectures on anti-tuberculosis which have recently taken place in different parts of North America should be continued and encouraged, as their educational value is exceedingly important.

"We recommend in the strongest possible terms that, as means to the desired end, all trades and occupations not now working eight hours per day make additional effort to reduce their work day to not over eight hours; that where indoor employment is necessary open air exercise be instituted; that improved conditions of life in the home be encouraged; that temperate habits be practiced; that Central Bodies should agitate in their respective localities for careful supervision by building inspectors of plans for buildings for human abode so that proper sanitary conditions in the home and plentiful supply of fresh air can be amply and suitably provided; that State Federations be strongly advised to initiate legislation favoring the erection of public hospitals for the cure and care of consumptives in the States where such hospitals do not now exist. Your committee consider it a blot on our boasted civilization that so little care by the State is provided for men and women, old or young, who are suffering from the ravages of tuberculosis in any of its stages.

"We commend the good and practical work of the new National Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, lately of New York City. Its work each summer in Greater New York, especially on the floating barges in the East and North rivers and its plentiful supply of pure, fresh and wholesome food to the consumptives of the great city, deserves our heartiest approval.

"Your committee submits that this subject is of the utmost importance to the individuals affected, as well as to the entire public, and the co-operation of all medical, charitable, philanthropic and other reform bodies is invited to aid in the good work, so that by united action the spread of the white plague may be halted if not entirely eradicated from the social system."

Vice-President Duncan—I move the adoption of the report of the committee. The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Vice-President Duncan—The resolution that is to be read now is by common consent the prerogative of the Committee on Resolutions to offer. The Secretary will read it.

Delegate Frey, Secretary of the Committee, read the following resolution of-

fered by the committee and slightly amended at the suggestion of President Gompers:

Resolution No. 100—By the Committee on Resolutions:

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, extend to the officials and citizens of the city of Denver, Colo., its sincere thanks for the hospitality and many courtesies extended to the delegates during their stay. That the city and state officials, business men and clubs and the rank and file of organized labor have all contributed to make our stay a most pleasant one, and that the local committee appointed by organized labor to entertain the delegates have succeeded most effectively in accomplishing their duties, their attentiveness to our comfort and recreations having never been excelled.

That the wives and daughters of the organized workmen of this city have earned our thanks and our admiration through their courteous and successful efforts to leave pleasant memories in the minds of the lady delegates and the other ladies who have been in attendance to the Convention.

That we extend our thanks to the officers of the International Typographical Union, and to Superintendent Charles Deacon, of the Union Printers' Home, for the hospitable reception and many courtesies shown to the delegates during their visit to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, and for the opportunity which was afforded of investigating the commendable work that is being done by the Union Printers on behalf of their aged or distressed members.

That we thank the press of Denver for the publicity given to our Convention.

We leave the city with the consciousness of labors performed under pleasant surroundings, and we now express our keen appreciation of the many courtesies received.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman;
JOHN P. FREY, Secretary;
JOHN A. MOFFITT,
D. D. MULCAHY,
W. F. COSTELLO,
GEORGE W. SAVAGE,
T. V. O'CONNOR,
J. C. SHANESSY,
JACOB TAZELAR,
EUGENE SARBBER,
JOHN S. WHALEN,
WILLIAM FYFE,
THOMAS S. FARRELL,
HERMAN ROBINSON,
O. P. SMITH.

Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Hawley—I move the adoption of the resolutions by a rising vote.

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Ford, Secretary of the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Denver, Colo., November 21, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, your Committee on Boycotts, to whom was referred Resolutions Nos. 32 and 33, introduced by Delegate Chris A. Kerker, and appearing on page 143, third day's proceedings, make the following report:

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America has been engaged in a severe contest with The National Biscuit Company, commonly known as "Uneeda," and The American Baking Company, commonly known as Heydt, Condon, St. Louis, Freund, Wells-Bottler, Hauck-Hoerr and Home Bakeries of St. Louis, Mo.; and

WHEREAS, The said trusts control a large portion of the bakery industry, thus making it difficult for the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trusts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its officers and organizers give special aid and assistance to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union in pushing a boycott against each individual brand made by both The American Baking Company and National Biscuit Company; commonly known as "Uneeda Biscuit;" and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated State Federations, Central Bodies and Local Unions affiliated by their International or National or Federal Unions, to assist the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by vigorously pushing a boycott of trust bread sold in their localities.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Chris A. Kerker, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union:

WHEREAS, The fight against the McKinney Bread Company of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Company still refuses to make a settlement with our International Union of America; and

WHEREAS, The Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of the long standing controversy, and if not successful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make their declaration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm and place on the unfair list the McKinney firm of St. Louis, Mo., and try its utmost to make a settlement satisfactory to the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Your committee respectfully report having carefully considered the resolutions and make the following recommendations:

That both resolutions be referred to President Gompers, he to make further effort, through correspondence, to bring about an amicable adjustment of the existing differences between the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union and the concerns mentioned in Resolutions Nos. 32 and 33.

We further recommend that in the event of failure by President Gompers to adjust the differences then the entire subject-matter be referred to the Executive Council for immediate action.

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Chairman;
CORNELIUS FORD, Secretary;
SAMUEL BOTTERILL,
A. C. SANDERS,
A. J. KUGLER,
MARTIN GOELLNITZ,
THOMAS RITCHY,
EDWARD STARK,
SAMUEL ROSS,
A. McANDREW,
JEROME JONES,
T. V. COPELAND,
J. L. ALLEN,
JOHN P. WHITE,
P. F. DUFFY.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon, Chairman of the Committee on Laws, presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LAWS.

Mr. President and Delegates to the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, your Committee on Laws, beg leave to submit the following report for your consideration:

Resolution No. 1, which appears on page 100, second day's proceedings, by Delegates William Fyfe and Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, and reads as follows:

Amendment to Article XI, Section 2, of American Federation of Labor Constitu-

tion, to provide for its application to local councils of the Building Trades Department.

And Resolution No. 45, which appears on page 150, fourth day's proceedings, by Delegate J. J. Handley, of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council, and reads as follows:

Amend Section 2 of Article II to read: The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, recognizing the autonomy of each trade based upon a close federation of all trades industrially, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

Having reference to the same subject both were considered jointly by the committee. Your committee believe that the desired end, provision of laws, governing the establishment and defining the powers and functions of industrial departments, international and local, can be best secured, in part at least, by the enactment of two new sections and the amendment of two existing sections of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

We therefore recommend the adoption of a new section to be known as section 3 of article II, following sections to be renumbered accordingly and to read as follows:

Section 3, Article II: The establishment of Departments composed of National or International Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, of the same industry and which Departments shall be governed in conformity with the Laws of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee also recommend the adoption of a new section to be known as Section 10 of Article XI (the following sections to be renumbered accordingly) of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor to read as follows:

Section 10, Article XI: Local Unions of National or International Unions affiliated with the departments attached to the American Federation of Labor, in any city where a local department exists, shall not be eligible to membership in any local department unless they are connected with the chartered Central Body, nor shall they be eligible to membership in the Central Body unless they are affiliated with the local department.

Delegate Robinson (Hugh)—I move the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes—What does the word "Department" mean in that section?

President Gompers—Such a department as the Building Trades Department, or the Metal Trades Department, and the proposed Railway Department.

Delegate Gallagher—If we have a union affiliated with the city Central Body that refuses to join the departmental council, can we retain them in the Central Body unless they affiliate with the departmental council?

Treasurer Lennon—They must join the departmental council if they are eligible.

The question was discussed by Delegates Gallagher, Stemburgh, Strait and Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee further recommend that Section 2 of Article XI be amended by the insertion of the word "Department" after word "bodies" in the fourth line on page 17, so that the section will read as follows:

Section 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies, Departments and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

The committee further recommend that Section 8 of Article XI be amended by the insertion of the words "or departments" after the word "body" in the first line, page 18 of the Constitution, to read as follows:

Section 8. No Central Body or Department affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Alex Fairgrieve, of the Montana State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The American labor movement, as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federations and City Central bodies duly chartered, and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection; and

WHEREAS, Governments hold and maintain the respect of all people where-in just laws are enacted and enforced for their government. A nation or state whose laws are indefinite or inadequate to the purpose for which they were intended never attain that efficiency necessary to giving protection to their adherents; and

WHEREAS, The State Federations and Central Councils form integral parts of the American Federation of Labor and are important auxiliaries to the International and National Trades Unions in dissemination of thoughts inciting a desire in the minds of the unorganized in their respective vicinities to become united with the great labor movement; and

WHEREAS, At present the State Federations and City Central bodies are to a great extent retarded in their efforts to advance the interests of organized labor by the refusal of some local unions to affiliate with the state and city organizations, and also by their withdrawal, on the least provocation, from the State Federations and City Central bodies, thus weakening the labor movement and aiding its enemies in consequence thereof; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that Article X, Section 2, of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

"Section 2. It shall be the duty of the executive officers of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to, within ninety days after the organization of a Local Union, notify such union that it must affiliate with the State Federation and City Central body, chartered by the American Federation of Labor, in the locality in which such Local Union is organized. The officers of the American Federation of Labor must, within the time specified in this section, cause all directly chartered Trade and Federal Unions to affiliate with State and City Central bodies in their localities chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It shall be the duty of all unions now organized to at once affiliate with said State and City Central bodies.

The committee recommend that the subject-matter of the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, it to urge affiliated National and International Unions to so amend their Constitutions as to obtain the desired end, and to also insist that all Federal Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor affiliate with Central Bodies where such exist.

A motion was made and seconded that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Fairgrieve, who called the attention of the International Officers present to the fact that many of their locals were connected with dual Central Bodies and independent bodies not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in Montana. The question was further discussed by Delegates McCullough and Kerker.

The motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate Hugh Kirk, of the International Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers Union:

WHEREAS, In Boston, Mass., and vicinity, the District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America have instituted a campaign of proselytism among the already organized members of the International Union of Shipwrights; and

WHEREAS, The methods employed emulate those of the life insurance companies of our country, namely, they offer to pay greater financial benefits to seceders and others than that which they (the seceders) were already guaranteed by the International Union of their trade; and

WHEREAS, The employment of such vicious and discreditable methods, within the trades union movement, are a menace and a hindrance to the advancement of that noble cause, inasmuch as it has caused some of our most ardent and devoted workers to retire in disgust from the trades union movement altogether; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, As a remedy for so deplorable a condition within our great movement, that Section 1, Article XI, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor be amended to read as follows: "No Central Labor Union, or any other Central Body of delegates, shall admit to, or retain in their councils, delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, or whose membership in part, or in whole, have seceded from or refused to affiliate with the national or international organization of their trade, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of the same, subject to appeal to the next Convention."

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate E. Arnold, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers:

RESOLVED, That no delegate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall have the right to cast the vote for his whole delegation only by written consent of his respective organization or by his delegation. Such power must be proved before the delegate is allowed to cast the full vote of his delegation.

The committee recommend non-concurrence in the resolution.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee recommend that Section 10, Article IX, page 14 of the Constitution, be amended to read as follows:

All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor, desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council the full statement of the grievance, and shall receive within twenty (20) days from the President an answer as to whether they will be sustained or not, and no benefits shall be paid where a strike takes place before the Local Union has received the approval of the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Gallagher and Treasurer Lennon.

President Gompers—"From what time is the twenty days to be reckoned?"

Treasurer Lennon—"The committee did not state, but I say, as an officer of an International Union, that our law provides that the time is to be reckoned from the time the letter was mailed, as shown by the stamp.

The motion to concur in the report of was carried.

Treasurer Lennon—"That completes the report of the committee, which is signed:

JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman;
J. C. SKEMP, Secretary;
JOHN H. WALKER,
ROBERT A. MCKEE,
THOS. A. RICKERT,
C. L. SHAMP,
DAVID J. DAVIS,
JOHN MURTAUGH,
JOHN C. JOHNSTON,
M. O'SULLIVAN,
LEE M. HART,
J. B. DALE,
HARRY P. HOAG,
JOHN MANGAN,
THOS. VAN LEAR.

On motion the Constitution as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Duffy (T. J.), for the Committee on State Organization, presented the following report:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

Denver, Colo., November 21, 1908.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Eighth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on State Organizations beg leave to report that having given due consideration to the question of State Federations and their relation and utility to the general labor movement, are of the opinion that State Federations are essential factors in progress and advancement of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee note with satisfaction the addition of four State Federations to our list during the past year, and are of the opinion that every effort should be made to complete the list by adding the remaining states to the roster of State Federations.

Your committee are in hearty accord with the sentiment expressed by President Gompers wherein he says: "There are no bodies more effective in carrying into execution the policies and principles for which our movement stands than these State Federations and City Central Labor Organizations. Their influence for good is marked and widespread. By reason of their constant mingling with the rank and file of the toilers in their respective states and localities they inspire feelings of unity, fraternity and solidarity among the workers and all right thinking men."

Your committee are of the opinion that a State Labor Federation can be made as essential to progress within the state as is the American Federation of Labor to the nation. They serve the purpose of educating the workers to more thoroughly grasp the intent and purpose of the wider movement.

A State Federation, in its general purpose, may be classed under three heads:

First: To seek favorable legislation in the interest of labor.

Second: To oppose legislation that militates against the general good.

Third: To seek to foil the efforts of the professional lobbyist in the interest of corporate wealth.

That the State Federations have been successful in the matter of improved laws, governing prison labor, on compulsory education, more effective factory inspection, and other remedial legislation is beyond peradventure.

Your committee are also of the opinion that the State Federation is of material assistance in the matter of organization, and feel that every assistance possible should be rendered them by the Executive officers of this Federation.

The educational value of the State Federation can not be over-estimated. The Annual Convention provides opportunity for the study of the ethics and philosophy of the great labor movement. The

wider contact of thought evolves knowledge that materially aids in broadening the mind and greatly enhances the usefulness in the local field.

For the foregoing and many other reasons that might be given, we would recommend that the International Unions should use every effort to have their Local Unions affiliate with their respective State Federations, and in furtherance of this end we recommend that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to communicate with the officers of the International and Federal Unions, urging them to have the Local Unions throughout the country affiliate with the State Federations where such exist. Also to take such measures as will lead to the formation of State Branches in the remaining ten states not yet in line.

R. GLOCKLING, President;
THOS. J. DUFFY, Secretary;
JAMES F. KANE,
TIMOTHY HEALY,
DAVID McLENNAN,
T. W. McCULLOUGH,
RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG,
M. J. O'BRIEN,
P. C. WINN,
J. H. RICHARDS,
W. J. McSORLEY,
JOSEPH T. WINKLER,
CHAS. A. CULLEN,
P. F. MCCARTHY,
ALEX DOULL.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Grout—I arise to a question of personal privilege, and would like to make a statement in the interest of my organization. I regret exceedingly that Delegate Mitchell holds the organization I have the honor to represent here responsible for the attempts of the Manufacturers' Association to put him in jail. Many attempts have been made to put members of our organization in jail, and in some instances they have been successful. Our organization did not hold anyone responsible for that except the Manufacturers' Association. In behalf of the organization I represent I introduced in this Convention a resolution asking that financial assistance be given, and that the best legal talent be secured for all those attacked by the Buck's Stove and Range Company. We appreciate the efforts of those who helped us in that fight, but it is your fight as well as ours, and I see no reason why I should be expected to remain silent on subjects I am interested in.

Delegate Walker intimates that my political belief influences me in questioning the eligibility of Delegate Mitchell to a seat on the Executive Council. I have never charged anyone with being

a traitor to the labor movement because they differ with me politically, and I don't want that inference drawn from his statements.

President Gompers—The gentleman is exceeding his question of personal privilege.

Vice-President Duncan—I desire to say a word, if the Convention will permit, upon the subject spoken of by Delegate Grout. I desire to speak as an interested party, as a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and concerned in the Buck's Stove and Range suit.

I desire to say that Delegate Grout should be the last man to stand on the floor of this Convention and question anything in connection with the standing of John Mitchell. Vice-President Mitchell's statement to-day may not have been as well understood by the average delegate as it is by us. This suit that has been introduced recently in Washington affecting President Gompers, Vice-President Mitchell and Secretary Morrison only seriously affects Vice-President Mitchell in two particulars. The first is that as President of the United Mine Workers. He was in the chair when a motion was passed by the Convention of that organization. The second is that the journal of the organization of Delegate Grout, the Metal Polishers, published a statement to the effect that the boycott circulars of Delegate Grout's organization reached a good many people through the office of the Mine Workers. Mr. Davenport, the lawyer for the Buck's Stove and Range Company, questioned and pilloried Vice-President Mitchell because of that published statement that the United Mine Workers' office was sending out those circulars. It was made one of the principal things whereby Mr. Mitchell was charged with violating the injunction of Judge Gould. Mr. Davenport had the journal with the statements in it.

It therefore ill becomes Delegate Grout to come here and try to besmirch the name of a Vice-President of this organization, and a former President of the United Mine Workers of America, in the same way the employers are trying to besmirch his character. I don't know that the literature spoken of was sent out from the office of the United Mine Workers, as stated in the journal of the Metal Polishers, but Mr. Davenport is

making that one of his two strong points to put John Mitchell in prison.

I would not have said this at this time had it not been that some delegates coming to this Convention are not satisfied at any time unless they are endeavoring to nag at a man who is an officer. Delegate Grout stated that John Mitchell was doing wrong because he was working for capitalists and receiving a salary: Are not the members of our unions working for employers who are capitalists and receiving salaries for services performed? That is not what is in his mind; it was an effort to connect Vice-President Mitchell with the side that is against organized labor.

I would be unfair, I would be untrue to myself and my colleagues, if I did not stand here and say this in the closing hours of our Convention. I would have saved the Convention this if Delegate Grout had not insisted upon rising to try to do something to belittle John Mitchell before the delegates here.

Delegate Grout—I would like to say a few words.

Delegate Gallagher—I rise to a point of order. He had his chance to make a statement, and my point is that the incident is now closed. I move that the incident be considered closed. (Seconded and carried.)

Delegate Robinson (Hugh)—I move that the Convention adjourn sine die. (Seconded.)

President Gompers—Just a word before I put the motion to adjourn. It has been my pleasure to preside over and to participate in the the proceedings of the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor almost without interruption from the date of its formation in 1881 to this time. It has been a matter of gratification to me to note the growth of the organization within the past year; not so much its growth in numbers, but the mental growth of the men and women who make up our Convention. When the list of delegates was first shown me I noted many new names, and I experienced considerable difficulty in determining without personal knowledge and personal contact who to place on the important work of our committees. But, standing before you at the first session, I saw an immense number of new faces, and I can say, without flattery or undue praise, that the men and women I found in the Convention

are a great contribution toward our advance.

It is something to know that in this American Federation of Labor we present the broadest platform and the freest forum for every man to express himself upon any subject of concern to the cause of labor. I don't believe there is anywhere a freer forum than the floor of the American Federation of Labor.

During our Convention we have performed splendid work. We have outlined work for the coming year, and for the future after that year, that will make for the solidarity of the organized labor movement of this country. I am sure that it will make for fraternity and for the common uplift. During the Convention two International Unions have become affiliated. One International Union being in rivalry, or having a rival in its craft, has had the foundation laid for amalgamation or consolidation and peace in the trade. A terrible dissension arose in one Brotherhood, which was divided in two opposing forces. Through the instrumentality and mediation of the American Federation of Labor Convention we have laid the basis for the unity, the success and the permanency of that organization. Through the instrumentality of the American Federation of Labor two organizations, which to a pessimist it would seem never could ally themselves, never could be brought into communion with each other or to co-operate with each other, were brought into an agreement and a basis was laid that will mean peace among the Longshoremen and the Seamen.

Much more has been done which I have not the time to review or you the time to listen to. I do believe, however, that out of this Convention will grow, not only the feeling, but the knowledge and the determination that this American labor movement of ours has been planted so firmly that there is no power in all the combined antagonists of labor to separate, to divide or drive us out of existence.

This movement of labor, this American labor movement stands as a protest against wrong; it stands as the vanguard, the living, crystallized sentiment of discontent against injustice. It is a movement that expresses the struggles and hopes and prayers of the men and women who toil.

I trust that after the close of the Convention you may all reach your homes

in safety and in health, and that you will take up your work with renewed courage and vigor. May the coming Thursday be a day of real thanksgiving for right and justice as well as for plenty; may the coming holiday season usher in a new day, a bright day of peace and good will to all mankind.

I shall ask one of the delegates from the youngest International Union in this

Convention to sing that good old song so often sung in our Conventions, taken from Bonnie Scotland and made the universal song of brotherhood and good will. Brother Peter G. Cook, of the Operative Plasterers' International Association, will sing "Auld Lang Syne."

At the close of the singing the Convention was adjourned sine die.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor

FRANK J. PULVER,
Assistant.

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